

U.S. Office
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Report

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

*ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS*

*TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1929*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

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FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1929



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929

THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

When the War Department was created by Congress under the act of August 7, 1789, the duties assigned to it included those "relative to Indian affairs."

A Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in the War Department on March 11, 1824, with Thomas L. McKenney as its chief, and among the duties to which he was assigned were: The administration of the fund for the civilization of the Indians, under regulations established by the department, the examination of the claims arising out of the laws regulating the intercourse with Indian tribes, and the ordinary correspondence with superintendents, agents, and subagents. He was succeeded September 30, 1830, by Samuel S. Hamilton, whose successor about one year later was Elbert Herring.

By the act of July 9, 1832, there was created in the War Department the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, subject to the Secretary of War and the President, should have "the direction and management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations."

On June 30, 1834, an act was passed "to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs." Under this enactment certain agencies were established and others abolished, and provision was made for subagents, interpreters, and other employees, the payment of annuities, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This may be regarded as the organic law of the Indian Department.

When the Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was transferred thereto, and hence passed from military to civil control.

Section 441 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to * * * the Indians."

Section 463 of the Revised Statutes reads: "The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations."

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Herring, Elbert.....	New York.....	July 10, 1832	Cass. ¹
Harris, Carey A.....	Tennessee.....	July 4, 1836	Cass and Poinsett. ¹
Crawford, T. Hartley.....	Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 22, 1838	Poinsett ¹ to Marcy. ¹
Medill, William.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 28, 1845	Marcy ¹ and Ewing. ²
Brown, Orlando.....	Kentucky.....	May 31, 1849	Ewing.
Lea, Luke.....	Mississippi.....	July 1, 1850	Ewing to Stuart.
Manypenny, George W.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 24, 1853	McClelland and Thompson.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Apr. 17, 1857	Thompson.
Mix, Charles E.....	District of Columbia.....	June 14, 1858	Do.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Nov. 8, 1858	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B.....	Arkansas.....	May 4, 1859	Do.

¹ Secretaries of War.

² Ewing and all following Secretaries of the Interior.

Commissioners of Indian Affairs—Continued

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Dole, William P.	Illinois	Mar. 13, 1861	Smith to Harlan.
Cooley, Dennis N.	Iowa	July 10, 1865	Harlan and Browning.
Bogy, Lewis V.	Missouri	Nov. 1, 1866	Browning.
Taylor, Nathaniel G.	Tennessee	Mar. 29, 1867	Browning and Cox.
Parker, Ely S.	District of Columbia	Apr. 21, 1869	Cox and Delano.
Walker, Francis A.	Massachusetts	Nov. 21, 1871	Delano.
Smith, Edward P.	New York	Mar. 20, 1873	Delano and Chandler.
Smith, John Q.	Ohio	Dec. 11, 1875	Chandler and Schurz.
Hayt, Ezra A.	New York	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurz.
Trowbridge, Roland E.	Michigan	Mar. 15, 1880	Do.
Price, Hiram	Iowa	May 4, 1881	Kirkwood and Teller.
Atkins, John D. C.	Tennessee	Mar. 21, 1885	Lamar.
Oberly, John H.	Illinois	Oct. 10, 1888	Vilas.
Morgan, Thomas J.	Rhode Island	June 10, 1889	Noble.
Browning, Daniel M.	Illinois	Apr. 17, 1893	Smith and Francis.
Jones, William A.	Wisconsin	May 3, 1897	Bliss and Hitchcock.
Leupp, Francis E.	District of Columbia	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Ballinger.
Valentine, Robert G.	Massachusetts	June 16, 1909	Ballinger and Fisher.
Sells, Cato.	Texas	June 2, 1913	Lane and Payne.
Burke, Charles H.	South Dakota	Apr. 1, 1921	Fall, Work, West, and Wilbur.
Rhoads, Charles J.	Pennsylvania	July 1, 1929	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Correlation between the Washington office and the Field Service	1
Personnel	2
Health	2
Education and civilization of the American Indians	4
Employment for Indians	7
Industrial activities	8
Roads and bridges	9
Allotments	9
Extension of trust periods	10
Choctaw Indians of Mississippi	10
Miscellaneous purchases	10
Additional lands for Indian use	10
Rights of way	11
Indian suits and judgments	11
Indian claims	11
Tribal enrollment	12
Forestry	12
Principal irrigation activities	14
Oil and gas leasing	18
Quapaw lead and zinc mining lands	19
Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma	20
Probate attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes	21
Pueblo lands board	21
Purchase of supplies	21
Bibliography	22
Statistical tables (for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, unless otherwise noted):	
Indian population of the United States, 1929	23
School population, number in school, capacity	28
Schools, location, enrollment, attendance	33

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1929.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1929, covering the activities of the service prior to my entrance on duty July 1, 1929.

Since taking office the new commissioner and his associate have been actively occupied in familiarizing themselves with the problems involved. We are impressed with the variety and complexity of administrative details which often prevent a clear view of the real objective of the Indian Service. We are determined to keep the goal before our personnel and the public to the end that the increased funds and trained personnel absolutely needed may be secured.

The cost of Indian education and care of health obviously must exceed that of similar services amongst the white population, yet heretofore the appropriations, particularly for food, clothing, and vocational training, have never been adjusted to postwar costs. Prior administrations have reported this situation, but the data now in hand convince us that as a mere economic problem it will save the taxpayers money to grant at once larger appropriations to the Indian Service and to continue this policy for several years, to the end that the Indian may soon be able to contribute his share to the life of the Nation.

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE WASHINGTON OFFICE AND THE FIELD SERVICE

In the report of the commissioner for the fiscal year 1928 mention was made of the conditions existing in the Washington office and its relations with the field. So far as the present clerical force is inadequate to perform the work incumbent upon it and retardation or inefficiency occurs, conditions remain as before. For the best interests of the Indian Service, and especially that the assistance to or direction of the field units may be prompt, remedial, and conclusive, better provision for the accomplishing of the work continues to demand consideration.

Advice was issued to the field directing curtailment of correspondence, and this to some extent has been effected. Consistent with application of the policies of the service and with its prior plans for the future improvement of its field work and its schools, superintendents of units should administer their institutions and attend to the details thereof and assume responsibility therefor. Should they not measure up to this responsibility, so far as financing permits, a definite field reorganization would appear essential. There should be available

in the office time and resources for study of the major field problems and of important data and for formulation of constructive measures now forced aside by pressure of current routine work.

PERSONNEL

During the year the efforts of the bureau have been directed toward the strengthening of the personnel of the field service. The requirements for qualification for civil-service examinations for teaching positions have been made more difficult and the educational standards for the position of principal have been raised. Now the possession of a degree is a prerequisite for examination and appointment to this position for persons not already in the service.

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 325, Indians have been given a classified civil-service status, effective April 1, 1929, but after that date Indians entering the service, except in certain minor positions, are required to qualify in open competitive examination. Certain preferences are allowed, however, in compliance with existing law requiring that Indians shall be employed whenever practicable.

Increased salaries allowed in conformance with existing reclassification laws have proven of noticeable benefit to the service in giving a more contented and efficient personnel.

HEALTH

There has been progress in the general medical work of the service during the year. The Indian people are increasingly responding to their medical needs; that is to say, an increasing number of Indians are seeking appropriate relief for medical and surgical conditions. Likewise, progress is being made in matters relating to disease prevention and public health. This is becoming manifest in connection with the activities of health workers, as well as of lay personnel within Indian reservations. Greater interest is being developed in Federal, State, county, and municipal health organizations, as well as by voluntary agencies. Closer cooperative health activities are being developed in many States having large Indian populations. In many instances members of the health personnel of the Indian Service are working in conjunction with or under the direction of similar organized health agencies of these States and counties. In this general health work the Indians themselves are believed to be showing a responsive interest.

The Association of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America has appointed a committee on Indian health and through this committee information regarding Indian health matters is being disseminated to State and local health agencies where Indians reside. Diagnostic, laboratory, and clinic facilities of these various organizations are being made known and available to health agencies of the Indian Service, all of which is conducive to a more complete and thorough health program in all sections of the Indian country.

Trachoma, tuberculosis, and diseases of infancy and childhood continue to constitute the outstanding health problems affecting the several Indian jurisdictions. While increased facilities have been provided for the care of tuberculosis and for incipient cases in Indian children, material progress in the eradication of this disease will not

be brought about until a well organized field nursing service has been instituted, together with an educational program which will reach the Indian home. The extension of this program will have its effect also in the reduction of mortality among infants and children.

While fluctuations occur in the reported incidence of trachoma, it is believed that the activities conducted by the special physicians of the service are bringing about a greater decrease in this disease. Organized primarily as a program exclusively for trachoma prevention and eradication, the work of this group of special physicians tends more and more to comprise a broader field of activity and now includes general and special operative procedure for other eye conditions, for the removal of diseased tonsils and adenoids, and the care of other ailments.

Epidemics of contagious diseases have been somewhat less as compared to preceding years. Influenza has been quite prevalent. Outbreaks of measles have been infrequent, due in all probability to the fact that a number of epidemics of this disease occurred during the two or three years prior to the period of this report. The incidence of whooping cough and chicken pox has been about as usual. The number of diphtheria cases has been low and almost no cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis have occurred. Smallpox has occurred on five or six of the reservations, the largest number of cases being reported from the Nez Perce Reservation at Lapwai, Idaho. Vaccination of Indians throughout the country against smallpox has been continued and protection secured against diphtheria by administration of toxin antitoxin wherever possible.

Preparations were made during the latter part of the year to operate the Tacoma Hospital, Washington, which has been for some years operated by the Veterans' Bureau and was formerly the Cushman Indian School. This institution will have a capacity of about 100 beds and will be principally for treatment of tuberculosis. A new general hospital was constructed at the Western Navajo jurisdiction, Arizona, with a capacity of 36 beds. Small general hospitals were constructed at Taos in the Northern Pueblos jurisdiction, New Mexico, at Chin Lee, Ariz., and Tohatchi, N. Mex., both within the Southern Navajo Reservation. A small hospital or infirmary was erected in the Havasupai Canyon, Ariz., for the benefit of the Indians at this point. A converted hospital proposition was established at Toadlena in the Northern Navajo jurisdiction, New Mexico, with an approximate capacity of 20 beds. A new brick hospital was constructed at the Western Navajo jurisdiction, Arizona, with a capacity of 20 beds. A new brick hospital was constructed at the Keshena Agency, Wis., to replace the old frame hospital destroyed by fire. This has a capacity of 36 to 40 beds. The school plant at Kayenta within the Western Navajo jurisdiction, Arizona, was converted into a tuberculosis sanatorium, with a capacity of 40 beds and with provision of 10 beds for general cases. This sanatorium is 160 miles from the railroad. Its conduct under great administrative difficulties is in the nature of an experiment because of its distance from transportation lines. The Navajo Indians in this isolated section, however, are responding quite rapidly to the facilities thus provided for their welfare. A converted building has been made into an improvised sanatorium at the Crow Creek jurisdiction, South Dakota, and will provide for approximately 22 cases of tuberculosis. A new sanatorium of 40 beds was built on the

Yakima Reservation at Toppenish, Wash. These hospital and sanatorium facilities have added approximately 312 beds for Indians in need of treatment. New X-ray apparatus has been provided in a number of hospitals and sanatoria and hospital equipment generally has been improved. There has been an increase in the ratio of nursing personnel, which has permitted a less onerous working day, and a new schedule of pay offers the possibility of advancement for those who do efficient work and are competent to undertake executive responsibility.

In addition to the necessity for extension of hospital and sanatorium facilities as well as field personnel for the Indian reservations, there is pressing need for improvement and upbuilding of the institutions now being operated as infirmaries, hospitals, or sanatoria. Nearly all of these institutions are substandard in their equipment and operative personnel. Constant effort is being made to improve both the character and quality of the service rendered in these plants. With the establishment of adequate facilities and personnel the Indians generally have demonstrated a willingness to accept such services.

Attention has been given to the collection of more accurate data relating to health and disease among Indians and the statistical section of the Indian Office has cooperated to the end that better health records and more complete reports of births, deaths, and population may be available. The accuracy of census returns is obviously of great importance in a determination of the ratio of births, deaths, and health data generally relating to the Indian population.

Sanitary surveys by sanitary engineers of the United States Public Health Service are enabling the office to make better provision for safe water supply and proper disposal of sewage. The growing interest manifest on the part of the field employees of the Indian Service is encouraging. Also the increasing interest and helpful activities of the Public Health Service of State, county, voluntary, and other health organizations will be productive of better health among the American Indians.

EDUCATION AND CIVILIZATION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS

The work of the year represents the continuation of a system of civilization and education which has long been established, is historical, and, in fact, has necessarily been developed in conformity with Federal legislation and limited by financial resources. The energies and powers of the service have been directed toward the improvement of the educational system, although it should be understood that the desired culmination of these efforts has not been attained. In some phases, however, the results achieved at this time are of importance in their bearing upon the eventual solution of the Indian problem. Of these the most important perhaps is the present reliance of 35,000 Indian children upon the State public schools for their education. The endeavors of the service thus directed still continue and the next few years, it is believed, will witness a material increase in the number and a further elimination from the Federal Indian schools of those who can, to advantage, attend the public schools.

Thus there are at this time two means of reaching the end sought, namely, the schools of the several States and the schools conducted by the service. So far as the latter are to serve for some years to

come, the present problem is the improvement of these schools or such adjustments as may be found possible in order that better results may be secured. This applies more especially to the boarding schools, both reservation and nonreservation. In comparison with the public or with the Indian Service day schools, two important points of difference are to be considered, namely, training in vocations which will be of definite value to the graduate, and in the teaching of the English language.

The necessity for vocational training as an ultimate objective for the great majority of Indian youth has been recognized since establishment of the first Indian boarding schools. Such training has been given by the boarding schools, though imperfectly. While results bearing upon the future life and activities of the pupils have been attained in many cases, this has come about through practical training but without competent and systematic instruction because funds have never been available for employment of expert instructors and for the necessary equipment. In some of the nonreservation boarding schools these essential factors have been available to an extent; in the reservation boarding schools, not at all.

Therefore, it should be understood that there are two possible alternatives, either provision of adequate funds for efficient conduct of such vocational courses as are essential and adapted to the needs of Indian youth, or this training can not be given. However, some alleviation of the difficulties appears among the possibilities. If the Government schools may be relieved of those who do not require their aid and who should attend their local public schools, and also those who should rightly be considered white persons by reason of a small degree of Indian blood, the available financial resources, if not reduced in amount by legislation, will enable the service to perfect the vocational courses as well as to provide more liberally for all educational needs of the institutions. Existing law provides:

That hereafter no appropriation, except appropriations made pursuant to treaties, shall be used to educate children of less than one-fourth Indian blood whose parents are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they live and where there are adequate free-school facilities provided. (Act of May 25, 1918, 40 Stat. L., 564.)

A study of the enrollment of the boarding schools has already been commenced and elimination of ineligible should proceed. The States and the local public-school districts appear to be generally in sympathy with the plan of education by the States, conditioned, however, upon such financial assistance as they need and as the Federal Government can offer. At present the rate paid for each day's attendance of each Indian pupil varies from about 20 to 60 cents, the average being slightly above 35 cents.

The objective of the service is admittedly such preparation and development of the individual as will fit him to become a self-dependent and worthy citizen. In the report of the Secretary for the fiscal year 1928, under Indian employment, brief mention was made of the importance of assistance in the placement of the Indian boy or girl graduate in some suitable occupation and environment, and of the need of an organized and efficient personnel to accomplish this work. Also, in prior annual reports it has been explained that considerable work of this kind by superintendents, supervisors, and field employees

has resulted each year in the employment of many young Indians, though this has been accomplished without organized and systematic guidance. A committee called by the Secretary very early in the year made this recommendation:

As a beginning and part of a comprehensive program of guidance and placement, the principal of each Indian school should collect information relative to the present employment of its graduates and forward this to the central office. For the future a record of the employment of each graduate in vocational types of work should be recorded, and a progressive record kept of the same. Many leads to additional opportunities for the placement of the graduates of Indian schools may be obtained in this manner.

Thereafter, attention of school superintendents was called to this recommendation and they were directed to make a study of their former students for the purpose of determining if they are engaged in the vocation for which they were trained and also to secure information of this character concerning all pupils leaving the schools. The action thus taken, while neither new nor radical, should yet be a step in the development of guidance and placement which, with consistent attention of the office and cooperation of the field service, should bring to pass in the near future the more definite growth and development of Indian employment.

Direction was issued to school superintendents to give full attention to the matter of a suitable and sufficient diet for school children, avoiding any possible deficiency, and to supply funds so far as available to the furtherance of this end. In checking over the cost of food for subsistence of Indian children in the Government boarding schools during the year, it has been found that this cost averaged 20 cents per pupil per day, of which 14 cents represented expenditure from the support funds of the schools, and 6 cents the value of food produced at the school. During the year emphasis was again directed to the inadequacy of the food ration and a committee was appointed to consider this question. The committee, consisting of Dr. M. C. Guthrie, chairman, Dr. E. Blanche Sterling, both of the Public Health Service, Dr. Frances Rothert, of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, and Dr. Edith Hawley, of the Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, after careful study, found that the minimum cost to provide a proper diet for Indian school children would be 40 cents per pupil. Efforts are being made in connection with the budget for the fiscal year 1931 to secure through legislative action appropriations which will be sufficient to meet these requirements.

Emphasis upon child welfare has been embodied in a direction that there be periodical examinations by physician or nurse, record kept and treatment given where indicated. This has been supplemented by a caution to not overcrowd the schools to an extent detrimental to the health of the children.

Attention of the schools was also invited to the value of the use of local material in teaching, as Indian arts and life, Indian history, Indian geography, and matters of Indian daily experience.

Although already embraced within prior plans, attention has again been called to the importance of perfecting the teaching of gardening and poultry raising in the schools.

There is not at hand at this time definite data regarding the age-grade averages of pupils in the Indian schools. So far as the service has secured information, it appears that the Indian children in the Government schools are, on an average, about 2 years older than

the normal age-grade standard. This has been chiefly due to failure to secure the early entrance of children into school, although this condition has been remedied to a large extent within the past few years due to persistent effort of the bureau. Intelligence tests conducted have shown an intelligence quotient of 100 for Indian children, as compared with 114 for white, which difference would probably lessen somewhat with increase of education. It is clearly apparent, however, that differences exist between different Indian tribes or communities as to capacity for assimilation of knowledge or training. Therefore, any plan of schooling, theoretical or vocational, should not be rigid but adjusted to the capacities and tendencies of given cases. Related somewhat to this question the comparison by grades of enrollment in Government schools given in the report of the commissioner for 1928, and included in the report of the Secretary for 1928, page 57, is continued through the fiscal year 1929, as follows:

	1926	1927	1928	1929		1926	1927	1928	1929
Beginners-----	3,288	3,015	3,038	3,122	Grade IX-----	792	994	1,239	1,541
Grade I-----	3,070	3,150	3,103	2,932	Grade X-----	492	586	662	826
Grade II-----	2,963	3,256	3,129	2,914	Grade XI-----	232	380	458	472
Grade III-----	3,167	3,134	3,246	3,103	Grade XII-----	159	212	289	319
Grade IV-----	3,211	3,207	3,106	3,216	Special ¹ -----		107	193	
Grade V-----	2,635	2,895	3,102	2,773	Junior College-----				123
Grade VI-----	2,133	2,469	2,663	2,730					
Grade VII-----	1,629	1,928	1,901	2,198					
Grade VIII-----	1,130	1,379	1,589	1,681		24,901	26,712	27,718	27,950

¹ Special includes pupils in sanatorium schools, pupils in ungraded classes, and a few attending secondary schools or junior college.

The familiar limitations imposed by legislation of expenditures per pupil per annum have been repealed by act of March 2, 1929, which provides:

That the provision in the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L. p. 72), and all other acts imposing a limit upon the per capita cost in Indian boarding schools, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

There is now ground for the hope that reasonably liberal appropriations sufficient for the operation of efficient institutions may be hereafter secured.

With reference to the physical condition of school plants, it should be said that many of these are old and the buildings unsuitable or in a state of disrepair and modern improvements are lacking. Considerable new construction has been accomplished but a host of poor buildings remain. It has appeared advisable to expend funds for enlargement of some schools in order to provide additional facilities for children who have been without school opportunities. However, with the expectation that the State public schools will absorb gradually an increasing number of Indian children, it is believed that any general program of enlargement may cease. Then expenditures for material improvements may be confined to necessary repair or reconstruction at those schools whose continued operation will be essential for some years to come.

EMPLOYMENT FOR INDIANS

Referring further to the matter of Indian employment, this concerns both the school graduate and the adult Indian. The aim usually is a permanent occupation for the young man or woman but

temporary or seasonal employment for the adult. As to the former class, unless he be placed in and become adjusted to an occupation adapted to his interest and abilities, then the whole scheme of education and civilization fails. If he may return home to farm on land where conditions offer promise of success, this may in those cases be a legitimate objective, but if he returns to a reservation where unfavorable conditions prevail and the influences are such as to force him back to primitive conditions and idleness, then the result is detrimental. An experience of more than 100 years forces the conclusion that the civilization of the Indian will not be effected until changes are brought about in the isolation and customs of the remaining reservations and all Indians must live in close contact with the white communities. Even then, not every individual will be a success, but neither are all individuals of other races, and he must at least be compelled to depend upon himself.

Meanwhile it has been the policy of the service with the scant resources at its command, to seek employment for them away from the reservations and, as mentioned in prior reports, many have been successfully placed in occupational employment. An overseer at large, with headquarters in the Northwest, has placed many Indian youth with railroads, mills, machine shops, factories and other business concerns and with orchardists or agriculturists. Existing instructions to the entire supervisory force and to the field superintendents make it incumbent upon them to devote a part at least of their time to the matter of Indian employment. Supervisors are directed to make careful investigation concerning the opportunities of their respective districts, to arrange with employers of labor to take Indians of suitable age, health, and physical ability. A labor overseer has been assigned to duty among the Apaches in Arizona and has succeeded in obtaining work for a large number of the Apaches. Within the reservation at the Fort Apache unit, Arizona, there have recently been constructed 12 cottages for Indian families, and while this may seem unimportant the matter is mentioned for the reason that these Indians have been among the most backward and the interest which they have taken in these homes is thought to be indicative of the breaking away from the old tribal customs and modes of thought and to offer promise for their future development.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

Generally throughout the country the Indians have continued to make encouraging progress along industrial lines, especially in farming and livestock activities, although somewhat retarded by drouths in the southwestern part of the country, until late in the year when abundant rains fell at several places. While complete data is not available, preliminary reports indicate that there has been a substantial increase in the number of Indians farming and the cultivated acreage on nearly all the reservations. Appreciation is expressed of the cooperation which has been given by the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture and by many State colleges which have placed their facilities at the disposal of the service for the benefit of the Indians.

There were appointed during the year six directors of agriculture and three home demonstration agents, and it is hoped this personnel will do much to bring about still further improved conditions. Every

effort has been made to encourage and assist the Indians to make the most of their opportunities by means of industrial service and 5-year agricultural programs, which have been adopted on many of the reservations and which function through chapter organizations of the men and auxiliaries of the women.

Perhaps the largest and most important single project initiated during the year was the subjugation of 50,000 acres of allotted lands within the Pima Reservation in Arizona, which will eventually be irrigated from the Coolidge Reservoir. This work will require several years for completion, after which, however, it is believed the opportunity will be afforded to the Pima Indians for their agricultural rehabilitation and permit improvement in their present discouraging industrial condition which has been chiefly due to lack of water.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The present need is for local roads to connect the various Indian communities with the main highways. Prior to this year, there was no general appropriation for such roads and very little work of this nature could be undertaken, due to the fact that the regular appropriations for the service were all absorbed by necessary current activities. However, an appropriation of \$250,000 was made by Congress for this purpose, and while this was a relatively small sum compared to the needs of the service for improved local roads, it is hoped that continued appropriations may be made until reasonably adequate roads have been provided within all of the reservations. Requests from the field for allotment of moneys for this purpose have aggregated \$960,000.

The bridge across the Colorado River, near Lee's Ferry, Ariz., was completed during the year, at a total cost of \$329,533, of which \$100,000 is to be paid by the Federal Government from an appropriation made for this purpose about two years ago. The balance of the cost was paid by the State and county.

ALLOTMENTS

During the fiscal year 253 allotments were made to individual Indians, embracing lands within various reservations aggregating 24,211.17 acres, as shown in the following table:

Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage
Palm Springs, Calif.....	24	908
Round Valley, Calif.....	2	15
Rincon, Calif.....	79	419. 04
Fort Yuma, Calif.....	3	30
Leech Lake, Minn.....	1	82. 33
Fort Belknap, Mont.....	1	530. 73
Flathead, Mont.....	1	120
Fallon, Nev.....	4	40
Kiowa, Okla.....	1	160
Klamath, Oreg.....	5	798. 21
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	129	20, 678. 86
Lower Brule, S. Dak.....	1	109
Rosebud, S. Dak.....	1	160
Yakima, Wash.....	1	160
	253	24, 211. 17

In addition to reservation allotments shown above, 57 allotments were made to Indians residing on the public domain in various States, embracing 8,371.72 acres.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS

The period of trust was extended by order of the President on allotments made to Indians of the following-named tribes and bands: Prairie Band of Pottawatomie, Kansas; Iowa Tribe, Kansas and Nebraska; Winnebago, Nebraska; Pawnee, Oklahoma; Siletz, Oregon; Lower Brule, and Rosebud, South Dakota.

CHOCTAW INDIANS OF MISSISSIPPI

Three separate purchases of land were made during the year, covering a total of 230 acres, at a cost of \$5,000. This land has been resold to six Choctaws of the full blood under the reimbursable plan and will provide home sites for about 30 persons. In addition to the tracts actually purchased, \$1,480 has been obligated in the proposed purchase of 160 acres for resale to three individuals, whose combined families comprise about 15 persons. To date, \$43,912 has been used for the purchase of 1,593 acres. This land has been resold to 58 Indians. It is estimated that approximately 253 individuals have been provided with homes in this way.

MISCELLANEOUS PURCHASES

The purchase of 3,071 acres of land in Polk County, Tex., for the Alabama and Coushatta Indians has been consummated at a cost of \$29,000. Negotiations are under way for the purchase of 3,065 acres of privately owned land within the exterior boundaries of the Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz., at a cost of \$6,130. On the Crow Reservation, Mont., 160 acres of land was purchased at a cost of \$800, on the site of the Reno battlefield, for monumental purposes. A tract of land containing 20 acres was purchased for the Indian colony at Winnemucca, Nev., at a cost of \$500. Approximately 60 persons will be benefited by this purchase. All of these purchases were made from funds authorized by Congress.

ADDITIONAL LANDS FOR INDIAN USE

Under authority of the act of February 9, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1158), a small tract of land containing approximately 7 acres, located at Celilo on the Columbia River in Oregon, was transferred from the War Department to the Interior Department as a fishing camp site for a small band of Indians now living thereon.

Under authority of the act of February 11, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1161), several tracts containing 920 acres, located near Kanosh, Utah, were permanently set aside for the use and benefit of the Kanosh band of Indians.

Under authority of the act of February 11, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1161), a strip of land $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide and 4 miles long, running north and south, lying between the boundary of the San Ildefonso Pueblo Grant on the east and the eastern boundary of the Santa Fe National Forest on the west, located in Santa Fe County, N. Mex., was permanently

reserved for the sole use and benefit of the Indians of the San Ildefonso Pueblo.

RIGHTS OF WAY

The act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. L. 1188), authorizing the opening of public highways over Indian lands in Montana and Nebraska in accordance with the laws of the respective States, upon condition that maps of location must first be approved by the superintendent in charge of the lands involved, is in line with the present policy of transferring jurisdiction over Indian affairs to the several States.

Recently, numerous protests from taxpayers, as well as owners of the restricted Indian lands involved, were received against the issuance to the Montana State Highway Commission of permission to proceed with the construction of Federal State Highway Project No. 253-A, between the town of Wolf Point and the bridge, a few miles southeast thereof, over the Missouri River. The Bureau of Public Roads, after full consideration, decided there was no reason to withhold the extension of Federal aid to this project, and sufficient guarantees being secured that the Indian owners would be fairly compensated for the damage done, the superintendent of the Fort Peck Agency was authorized to permit construction work to proceed. It has since been reported that the Indians are determined to prevent work on this location, and have actually resisted the entry of the State highway commission upon the land. This department is without jurisdiction to interfere, and responsibility for proceeding with the work rests with the State highway commission. All parties in interest have been so advised, and the Indians have been counseled to refrain from the exercise of personal violence and to seek their remedy, if any, through the courts. It will be of exceeding interest to note the manner in which the State of Montana meets and discharges the responsibilities arising in connection with this situation.

INDIAN SUITS AND JUDGMENTS

The United States Court of Claims, on May 6, 1929, handed down a judgment in the case of the Iowa Tribe of Indians (Oklahoma) *v.* The United States, No. 34677, awarding this branch of the Iowa Tribe the sum of \$256,850. The Iowas of Kansas and Nebraska are not entitled to participate in the judgment mentioned, as they were not parties to the suit, which related solely to lands of the Iowas who removed from Kansas and Nebraska to Oklahoma many years before the transactions occurred which resulted in the suit cited.

Suits not mentioned in the report for the year 1928 have been entered in the United States Court of Claims against the United States as follows:

Nisqually Tribe of Indians of Washington, petition filed December 31, 1928.

Steilacoom Tribe of Indians of Washington, petition filed April 2, 1929.

Kaw Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, amended petition filed April 15, 1929.

INDIAN CLAIMS

The act of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. 484), directed the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and determine claims of individual Sioux Indians enrolled at the various Sioux agencies in North and South

Dakota, Montana, and Nebraska, against the United States arising from failure to receive allotments of land or for loss of personal property or improvements where the Indian claimants, or those through whom the claims originated, were not members of any band engaged in hostilities against the Government at the time the losses occurred. Where such claims are found to be meritorious, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to adjust them under existing law; and where no such law exists meritorious claims are to be reported by him to Congress with appropriate recommendation.

Proper instructions were promulgated June 27, 1928, by the department, and the superintendents in charge of the respective agencies and Indians are now investigating the claims in the field. Approximately, 2,000 such claims have been transmitted to this office for review and action. It is believed there will be more than 5,000 such claims filed for settlement under the act cited.

TRIBAL ENROLLMENT

Preparatory to closing up the tribal affairs of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, a final membership roll is being made under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 376), and the final report of the field enrolling official was submitted December 1, 1928. More than 12,000 applications for enrollment were filed and the tentative roll prepared contains 3,139 names, 1,222 of which were challenged or contested by the tribe. Nine hundred and forty-seven of the persons who were denied enrollment have appealed to the department. These cases are now being examined and will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his final determination as required by the law.

The act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602), authorized the attorney general of the State of California to bring suit in the United States Court of Claims on behalf of the Indians thereof, and directed the Secretary of the Interior to make a roll of those Indians who are entitled to share in any favorable judgment obtained. The act also required a roll of all other Indians living in California May 18, 1928, and while the official census shows about 20,000 of these Indians, it has been reported that there will be 50,000 applicants.

FORESTRY

The substantial improvement in the market that has been eagerly awaited by the lumber production industry during the past five years has not yet materialized. While there has been some advance in prices of logs and lumber since July 1, 1928, these advances have not been sufficient to afford the majority of producers of this basic commodity a reasonably adequate return on the investment, especially when consideration is given to the risks involved.

The policy of restricting sales of stumpage on Indian lands to cases in which funds were urgently needed, or certain conditions indicated a loss of capital values through delay, has been continued during the year beginning July 1, 1928. However, the depredations of the bark beetle, *Dendroctonus brevicomis*, on yellow pine of the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., to which reference was made in the annual report for the fiscal year 1928, though somewhat abated,

continued alarming. The timber offered as the Paiute unit in 1928, for which no bids were received, was combined with other timber at the north and west and again offered as the Black Hills unit. However, the damage already caused by forest insects was so great that no one was willing to bid even the minimum price of \$4 for pondosa pine. The timber on a large unit lying north of the Black Hills, designated as the Sycan unit, was sold at a price of \$6.92 for pondosa pine and prices of \$2 and \$1 for inferior species, of which there are small amounts. In view of the great reduction in volume that has already resulted from insect attack the price of \$6.92 is considered very advantageous from the standpoint of the Indians, even if the infestation should at once subside. On the Whiskey Creek unit lying along the reservation border south of Yainax and Beatty, pondosa pine brought a price of \$7.12 per thousand feet, and a small unit of 24,000,000 feet west of the Whiskey Creek unit sold for \$5.77. All of these units were offered, in contravention of the policy of restricted sales, because of the probability that a recurrence of an insect infestation such as occurred in 1926-27 might destroy a large part of the mature timber that had survived the earlier attacks.

Under the requirements of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *United States v. Payne* (264 U. S. 446), the greater part of the timberlands of the Quinaielt Indian Reservation, Wash., have been allotted to individual Indians. These lands are generally entirely unfitted for agricultural use and the only means by which the allottees can secure any benefit from the allotments consists in the sale of the timber. Because of the need of many Indians for funds and indications that the removal of certain large timber operators from the Quinaielt territory in the near future might diminish competition, four large units comprising all unsold timber on the Quinaielt Reservation and known as the Lunch Creek, Joe Creek, Raft River, and Cape Elizabeth units, were advertised for a period of nearly four months with sealed bids opened on June 18, 1929. After the advertisements were issued announcement was made that the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific Railways had decided to submit an application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the privilege of building a common carrier railroad across Quinaielt Reservation to the Hoh River. This announcement aroused great interest for and against the proposed sales. While bids were invited and received upon the four units mentioned, after the close of the fiscal year all of these bids were rejected.

In September, 1928, more than one-half billion feet of pondosa pine on the Defiance Plateau unit in the Southern Navajo jurisdiction was sold at the rate of \$3 per thousand feet. About 20 miles of railroad must be built from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway to reach the edge of this tract of timber. As reproduction is very deficient in this area because of excessive grazing by sheep and goats, a very difficult problem in silviculture exists.

While operators on Indian lands have generally complained as to the inadequacy of profits, large investments in mills and logging equipment have practically forced them to operate on a fairly large scale each year. During the fiscal year 1928 contractors cut timber from Indian lands with a value of \$2,541,426, and, in addition to

this, timber with a value of \$140,445 was cut in connection with the timber operations conducted by the Indian Service on the Menominee and Red Lake Reservations. The detailed figures for 1929 are not available, but will be substantially the same as those for 1928.

The forest-fire situation on Indian lands was not as serious during the summer of 1928 as had been anticipated. A slightly increased appropriation enabled the forestry branch to place from two to five additional fire guards on duty July 1 at agencies having large forest areas to protect. Through the increased organization fires were quickly suppressed. The expenditure of \$10,000 for additional preventive organization and extra guards probably resulted in a saving of two or three times that amount in suppression expenditures. On the Hoopa Valley Reservation and on the Mission lands of southern California, where an adequate organization for detection and prompt suppression was not available, nearly \$12,000 was expended in suppression. Because of lack of funds for the meeting of such expenditures approximately one-half of this amount remained unpaid at the close of the fiscal year.

A deficiency act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 908), appropriated \$25,000 for the resumption of the forest insect control work on the Klamath Reservation that had ceased at the close of 1924 because of lack of funds, and the Interior Department appropriation act of March 4, 1929, for the fiscal year 1930 (45 Stat. 1562, 1570), carried an item of \$25,000 for the continuation of preventive measures. Work was begun in September, 1928, continued in the spring of 1929, and will be resumed in September, 1929.

An appropriation of approximately the same amount will be requested for 1931. It is hoped that the work done under these appropriations and more favorable climatic conditions may result in a subsidence of epidemic conditions that have caused a loss of several millions of dollars to the Klamath Indians during the past decade. This infestation of forest insects has embraced an area in southern Oregon and northern California of which the Klamath Reservation is but a minor part and on some of the nonreservation areas the percentage of stand killed has been even greater than on the reservation. The experience in the Klamath Basin demonstrates conclusively the need for sufficient appropriations for the maintenance of a constant surveillance over this field of forest protection and prompt action when serious conditions are discovered by the forestry branch of the Indian Service.

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION ACTIVITIES

The irrigation division of the Indian Service is charged with the initiation, construction, operation, and maintenance and collections concerning all irrigation and drainage projects on Indian reservations, including in numerous instances privately owned lands in conjunction with Indian projects; including also development of stock and domestic water and flood protection. The operations in the field are carried on under five irrigation districts, each in charge of a supervising engineer, who is responsible for conduct of the work authorized by the Indian Office on the various projects under each jurisdiction.

District No. 1, with headquarters at Yakima, Wash., comprises Oregon, Washington, and northern Idaho, the larger projects included being the Yakima, Klamath, Colville, Lummi, and Kootenai.

District No. 2, with headquarters at Blackfoot, Idaho, comprises southern Idaho, Utah, and Nevada, the larger projects being Fort Hall, Uintah, Walker River, Pyramid Lake, and western Shoshone.

District No. 3, with headquarters at Billings, Mont., comprises Montana, Wyoming, and South Dakota, and includes Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, Flathead, Crow, and Wind River projects.

District No. 4, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Calif., comprises California and Arizona south of the Santa Fe Railroad and includes the San Carlos, Colorado River, Yuma, Fort Apache, San Xavier, Papago, Salt River, Mission, Tuolumne, Tule River, and other miscellaneous reservations in California.

District No. 5, with headquarters at Albuquerque, N. Mex., comprises New Mexico, northern Arizona and Colorado, and includes all the pueblos, with the exception of the Middle Rio Grande conservancy work as it applies to the Indian pueblos, the Navajo reservation, Mescalero, Jicarilla, Zuni, Pine River, Hogback, Ganado, and other miscellaneous projects. An engineer is to be appointed to handle the pueblo matters affected by the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district activities.

There are 205 projects on the books, of which 80 were active during the last year, with approximate total costs to June 30, 1929, for construction of \$37,104,000; for operation and maintenance, \$10,284,000. The construction repayments have been approximately \$1,271,000, and operation and maintenance repayments, \$3,400,000. The total area of land under constructed irrigation works is 754,000 acres, an increase of 44,500 acres during the past year; the total acreage irrigated during 1928, 387,552 acres. Of this amount the acreage irrigated by Indians was 124,316, the area irrigated by lessees 103,578, and by white owners of land 159,658 acres. There is an estimated total of 1,358,761 acres of irrigable lands under projects. The estimated cost to complete these projects to supply all of the irrigable land is \$31,000,000. There have been approximately 242 wells, 300 springs, and 34 ponds developed to date for domestic and stock water. These are mostly in Arizona and New Mexico, with by far the largest number on the Navajo reservations.

The costs for construction during the year were about \$3,750,000 and the costs for operation and maintenance about \$750,000. Collections for construction were approximately \$150,000 and for operation and maintenance \$400,000.

Of the larger projects on which crop census was taken the crop value was \$10,090,114 from 314,021 acres.

One of the major activities was the construction of the Coolidge Dam on the Gila River to supply water for irrigation of the San Carlos project in Arizona. The construction of this dam, which is of the multiple-dome type, 250 feet in height, was practically completed and the river-diversion opening closed on November 15, 1928. Owing to the extreme drought no water has been stored, and water conditions generally are worse than for many years. In connection with the dam a power plant consisting of two units of 6,250 kilowatts each is being installed. Practically all of the equipment is on the ground and it is expected that the installation will be completed by September, 1929. The limit of cost for the dam and power plant is \$6,050,500.

Contract was let in May, 1929, for the construction of a 20-mile transmission line from the dam to Rice for use of the school and agency and for irrigation pumping. Test wells were drilled and investigations made to determine the most satisfactory relocation for the Indians to be moved from the San Carlos Reservoir area. Construction work on the distribution system of the San Carlos project proceeded at a rapid rate under an increased appropriation of \$500,000.

Within the Yakima Reservation, Wash., construction was carried out and completed on the Wapato Pumping Unit No. 1. This is a direct connected hydro pumping plant designed to deliver 150 second-feet under a head of 85 feet to the pump canal 24 miles in length for the irrigation of 11,000 acres. The total cost of the work is approximately \$410,000. The distribution system is principally of cement pipe, 21 miles of which, varying in diameter from 6 to 18 inches, was installed at a total cost of approximately \$60,000. Water delivery was begun in June and water was supplied to approximately 1,000 acres. An investigation of the conditions on the Wapato project was made in March by Assistant Chief Engineer C. R. Olberg at the instance of the water users, and a further investigation was made by Consulting Engineer James W. Martin in May, the major recommendations being that the project lands should be defined, water rights determined, and the final cost fixed.

Within the Lummi Reservation, Wash., the construction of dikes was practically completed by June 15, 1929. The total cost of the work will be approximately \$65,000 for the reclamation of 4,446 acres of excellent land.

In Montana the principal construction work was on the Flathead project, for which \$347,500 was authorized to be expended for continuing construction work, including soil survey and classification of the project lands. Investigation of the foundations for the Kicking-horse Reservoir and the raising of Tabor Reservoir was made and Consulting Engineer A. J. Wiley was appointed in June, who reported favorably on the feasibility thereof.

Applications for development of the Polson power site are pending before the Federal Power Commission.

On the Fort Peck and Blackfeet projects investigations were made with reference to the advisability of continuing operations on these two projects. In regard to Fort Peck it was recommended that the project be abandoned but continuance of the Blackfeet project was recommended.

On the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, extensive surveys, including soil surveys by the Department of Agriculture, were conducted to determine the feasibility of irrigating the Michaud unit, and while the surveys were completed, the report had not been compiled at the end of the year. About 30,000 acres of suitable land was surveyed. Surveys and estimates were also made on various minor units at the Fort Hall Reservation.

The Gibson unit, of approximately 10,000 acres, was completed during the spring of this year at a cost of \$145,000. This involved the construction of 60 miles of canals and 9 miles of drains, including 568,000 cubic yards of excavation on which the contract price was \$79,554 and the construction of 96 structures at a cost of \$50,133.

Approximately \$48,000 is available for the construction of a spill-way and drainage ditch to control the level of Lake Andes, S. Dak. This is contingent upon securing satisfactory guarantees from the State for the payment of one-half the cost of construction.

On the Pine River project in Colorado considerable progress has been made in clarifying the situation in regard to the interlocking rights and operation of the canal system and contracts have been entered into with several of the water users and ditch companies covering the payment of operation and maintenance charges.

Some progress has been made in the pending suit to define the rights of the respective parties in and to the waters of Gila River. A conference between the representatives of the defendants of this suit and the Government, represented by officials of the Department of Justice and this department, was held in Phoenix during the month of January for the purpose of reducing the amount of work involved in adjudication of the case by entering into stipulations agreeing to certain facts. While the representatives of both sides were unable to reach an agreement as to the stipulations, nevertheless it is believed a better understanding of the claims of the respective parties now exists by reason of this conference.

The development contemplated by the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, involving hydroelectric power and utilization of the flood waters of the Verde River, has not yet been carried out. Under this proposed development as provided for in an agreement of June 19, 1929, the Indians of the Salt River Reservation may receive an adequate water supply to the extent of 6,310 acres. They have the right also to participate in the power development upon payment of the pro rata share of its cost. It is to be hoped that this development will be carried out at an early date as these Indians are in need of more water for the irrigation of their lands.

The severe drought that has been in evidence for the past several years in the Southwest has brought home more forcibly the need for additional water for these Indians. An agreement was reached with the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association under date of June 18, 1929, authorizing the association to operate three wells within the right of way of the reservation, upon condition that 500 acre-feet of water would be furnished free of charge for use of the Indians.

A controversy arose over the action of the city of Phoenix in emptying its sewage into the Salt River above the irrigation heading of the Maricopa Indians in that river. The matter became so acute that direction was issued by the Department of Justice to institute legal action for the abatement of the nuisance. At a conference held in Phoenix with the city officials an agreement was reached resulting in the abatement of the nuisance and avoidance of litigation.

The Flathead irrigation district, comprising within its confines approximately 50 per cent of the lands of the Flathead irrigation project, Montana, executed an agreement with the United States on February 27, 1929, which made available funds for much-needed construction work and paved the way for a better understanding between the district landowners and the Government and for better success of that part of the contract. The other two districts, the Mission Valley and Jocko districts, have not yet entered into an agreement, with the result that they do not receive the benefits

under the legislation, though it is probable they may do so in the immediate future.

A contract was entered into between the Government and the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district, a political subdivision of the State of New Mexico, which provides for the irrigation, reclamation, conservation, and flood-control works for approximately 132,000 acres of land within the Middle Rio Grande Valley, including six pueblos, namely, Cochiti, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Sandia, and Isleta. This contract was executed December 14, 1928. The district is to finance its share of the cost of the work from funds derived from the sale of bonds. It is understood that bonds to the extent of \$2,000,000, bearing 5½ per cent interest, were sold at 87.5 during June, 1929, and that there is an option held by a bond investment company on \$2,500,000 more of these bonds. Under the contract the Pueblo Indian lands are to pay for the work done for their benefits at not to exceed the per-acre amount to be paid by white land owners under the district, and in no event shall the Indian lands pay in excess of \$67.50 per acre. The payments for and on behalf of the Indian lands are to be made out of reimbursable appropriations.

The adjudication suit involving the water rights of the Walker River Indian Reservation is still pending. The master appointed by the court in the case has been taking testimony, but the United States deems it necessary to secure additional hydrographic data in connection with the alleged excessive losses in the Walker River beginning at a point before it enters the reservation.

Suits have been filed for the collection of delinquent construction and operation and maintenance assessments against private land-owners who acquired former Indian allotments on the Crow and Blackfeet projects in Montana, the Wind River project in Wyoming, and the West Okanogan project in Washington.

A suit was filed in the State courts by one H. H. Francis against C. J. Moody, project engineer of the Flathead project, to quiet title in and to waters of certain creeks within the Flathead irrigation project. It is understood that the jurisdiction of the State court will be brought into question with a view to dismissing the litigation.

The principles of the Winters case (207 U. S. 564) dealing with water rights of the Indians were applied in a recent case entitled *United States ex. rel. re U. S. Attorney v. Hibner et al.*, reported in 27 Fed. (2d) 909-912.

OIL AND GAS LEASING

Within the Navajo Treaty Reservation, Ariz., a test well on the Rattlesnake structure was completed to a depth of 6,765 feet. This well has been reported to have an average daily production of about 750 barrels of 38 Baumé gravity. There are now 25 producing oil wells in the Navajo fields, a number of which were considerably pinched during a part of the year. The total production therefrom has yielded to the Navajo Tribe \$115,595 for the year.

Discovery of oil in the vicinity of the Mount Pleasant Indian School, Michigan, has been reported. The yield is said to be about 48° gravity. There are a number of Indian allotments remaining

under restriction in this vicinity, which possibly may be leased and developed into available oil-producing lands.

Within the Ute Reservation, N. Mex., there are several good gas wells which have been closed because there was no market for gas, but negotiations are now in progress with the Mesa Grande Gas Co. for construction of a pipe line in order to market the gas in the city of Durango, Colo.

Five oil wells within the Crow Reservation, Mont., and a number of wells within ceded lands of the Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., remain closed. The oil from these fields is heavy in its crude state and of low gravity, and there are no pipe lines to the fields which afford the necessary outlet to a market.

Production from the Osage Reservation, Okla., during the year amounted to 16,629,116 barrels of oil, from which, including certain deferred bonus payments, an income of \$7,441,940 was derived. There has been a noticeable lessening of production and receipts from Osage oil and gas leases for several years and it appears that the high point has been reached and that these leases are now on the decline. Two public-auction sales of oil leases were held at Osage during the year, at which leases on 47,434 acres were sold. A provision was inserted in the leases, enabling the Secretary in his discretion to impose restrictions upon oil production when deemed necessary as a conservation measure and in conformance with similar restrictions imposed upon other wells in Oklahoma by State authority or agreement with operators.

A provision in the act approved March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1478), extends the trust period on the Osage lands, moneys, and other restricted properties until January 1, 1959. This act also amends the act of March 3, 1921, so as to give the Secretary more discretion in determining the acreage of Osage lands to be offered for leasing annually and provides that not less than 25,000 acres shall be offered for oil and gas mining purposes during any one year. Under the act of March 3, 1921, it was necessary to offer approximately 100,000 acres each year.

There was an increase in production from restricted lands of members of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, over the production of the prior year, the total for the year being 27,698,850 barrels. The total income from leases of the lands of these tribes was \$5,636,919.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS

The lands of the Quapaw Reservation, Okla., are rich in deposits of lead and zinc. The lands lie in what is known as the Tri-State lead and zinc mining district. Mining was first conducted within the reservation in 1902, and since 1917 the production of zinc-lead ore has increased enormously. During the year the mines of these Indians under departmental supervision produced 24 per cent of the lead and 32 per cent of the zinc output from the Tri-State district, and about 3.9 per cent of the lead and 14.2 per cent of the zinc output from ore mined in the United States. At the close of the fiscal year, there were 50 departmental lead and zinc mining leases in force, embracing 6,284 acres; and 44 subleases in force, covering 2,294 acres. From these leases 186,423 tons of lead and zinc concentrates were sold during the year for \$8,809,442 and the royalties received therefrom for the Indians amounted to \$848,219.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN OKLAHOMA

The unsold coal and asphalt mineral deposits belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations are valued at \$9,254,829, and the other unsold remaining property is valued at \$225,092. The amounts to be collected from the purchasers of Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal property heretofore sold aggregate \$869,656.

The present tribal property of the Creek Nation is valued at \$92,050 and that of the Seminole Nation at \$250,000.

In the Cherokee Nation there remain a few unsold tracts of tribal property.

The Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole tribal lands, with the exception of a few tracts above mentioned, have been allotted, sold, or otherwise disposed of as provided by law, and the tribal affairs, with the exception of pending suits in the United States Court of Claims, are practically completed and closed.

Before the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal affairs can be closed the above-mentioned tribal property of said nations must be sold or otherwise disposed of as provided by law and funds derived therefrom and from collection of the sums due from prior purchasers must be distributed per capita to the enrolled Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians entitled to share in the tribal funds or be otherwise paid out as provided by law and the pending suits of said nations in the United States Court of Claims must be closed.

Under certain jurisdictional acts passed by Congress in 1924 the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations have filed a number of suits against the United States in the Court of Claims in which suits, pending before said court, are set forth the demands of said Indian nations against the United States aggregating many millions of dollars.

There are approximately 12,000 enrolled Indians of the restricted class in the Five Civilized Tribes, of whom approximately 9,000 are full-bloods. The department has supervision and control over the restricted allotted lands and funds of these Indians. The present restricted allotted lands aggregate 1,663,115 acres.

The cashier for the Five Civilized Tribes Agency handled, during the year, a total of \$41,701,248, including receipts and disbursements of all classes of funds. Collections of tribal funds amounted to \$240,398 and there were credited to the individual Indian accounts individual Indian moneys totaling \$14,080,029. During the fiscal year there was disbursed from the restricted individual Indian moneys the aggregate sum of \$4,869,281 for the maintenance of the restricted Indians and for their farms, buildings, livestock, and equipment. The total amount expended from individual Indian accounts for permanent improvements, including farms purchased, amounted to \$856,175, and the amount expended for livestock and farming improvements was \$131,833. These expenditures for the benefit of the individual restricted Indians were made under supervision of the field force of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency.

The office is informed that there are many first-class farmers among the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and that commendable comparative progress has been made in the education and competency of the restricted Indians. It is reported that in many instances the Indian farmers have benefited by the demonstration and results of

superior methods employed by white farmers in their neighborhood and desire better homes and more modern farming equipment. It is also reported that many of the younger generation are filling clerical and mechanical positions in the cities and towns of Oklahoma in competition with their white neighbors.

PROBATE ATTORNEYS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

The beneficial work heretofore performed by the probate attorneys in eastern Oklahoma, formerly Indian Territory, has continued to yield good results to restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and Quapaw Agencies. These attorneys advise and assist the Indians who are in need of guidance in business or legal matters and who seek their aid in matters relative to guardianship, administration of estates, transactions of various kinds concerning their inherited and restricted property, and advise them regarding the conservation and use of their restricted lands and funds. The Indians consult these attorneys who examine witnesses, prepare cases for the courts, and conduct these cases to final conclusion. The attorneys prepare leases and other legal instruments for the Indians, examine the validity of legal instruments submitted to them, and aid in placing minors in schools.

The entire amount of money actually saved by these attorneys to the Indians during the year can not be definitely stated in dollars, but it is known to be considerable. In the report for the prior year statistics were given showing the number of cases handled, amounts of money involved, and other data, but this need not be repeated as the work which has been accomplished is comparable with that of the preceding year.

PUEBLO LANDS BOARD

Mention was made in the report for the preceding year of the status of the work of this board established by the act of June 7, 1924, to quiet title to Pueblo lands in New Mexico.

During the year reports were submitted upon the pueblos of Isleta, Picuris, and San Juan.

The act of March 4, 1929 (45.Stat. L. 1638), appropriated \$47,132.90 for Picuris, \$7,684.50 of which amount is made available for the purchase of 118.567 acres of land for the use and benefit of these Indians. The amount appropriated is to repay them for damages sustained by reason of loss of land and water rights.

The board found that the pueblo of Isleta had sustained damages of the character indicated amounting to \$3,218.21, and that the San Juan pueblo had suffered losses amounting to \$29,090.53. Payment of the amounts due these pueblos will await appropriations by Congress.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

Concerning procurement of supplies for the schools, agencies, and hospitals, fancy merchandise is not purchased nor required, but standard grades believed to be in every way satisfactory are bought for the service, for the Indian boys and girls, and dependent adults. The quality of the food supplies in many lines is the same as of that bought for other governmental branches. Difficulty has been experienced,

however, in keeping cereals and fruit, particularly through the summer months, and on occasions this class of merchandise has been damaged by heat in transit. These difficulties are being obviated by changed methods of procurement. Continued emphasis has been placed on the need for careful inspection of deliveries and when expert assistance has not been obtainable within the service it has been procured from other governmental units or from the outside. Commodity specifications are constantly being revised.

Deliveries of food, wearing apparel, and other articles were more promptly made during the year than at any time since the World War period. Nearly all necessities were on hand when the schools opened.

The service is indebted to the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Standards, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Bureau of Chemistry, and other branches of the Government for their assistance and technical advice in the procurement and inspection of supplies.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

In response to frequent requests for information there have been compiled a number of bulletins or pamphlets relating to Indian life, customs, history, population, etc., which are now available for those who desire, as shown in the following list:

- Primitive Agriculture.
- Bibliography—Legends.
- Bibliography—History.
- Arts and Industries.
- Indian Religion.
- Indian Missions.
- Education of the Indians.
- Colonial Population.
- Bibliography—Indian and pioneer stories for children.
- Indian Wars and Local Disturbances.
- American Indian in the World War.
- Cliff Dwellings.
- Indian Legends.
- Indian Music.
- Indian Citizenship.
- Indian Home Life.
- Indian Population, by States, Agencies, and Tribes, for the Preceding Year.
- Indian Reservations.
- Peyote.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report it is desired to express on behalf of the Indian Service our appreciation of the interest and cooperation of yourself and other representatives of your department in the Indian work.

Sincerely yours,

C. J. RHOADS, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

POPULATION

There are 337,652 Indians enumerated at 82 Federal agencies located in 25 States.

The definition of an Indian as employed by the Indian Service not only includes persons of Indian blood who through wardship, treaty, or inheritance rights have contact with the service, but also non-Indians entitled to enrollment. Thus, the census of the Five Civilized Tribes includes 23,405 freedmen. The Census Bureau defines an Indian as a person of a recognizable amount of Indian blood. Furthermore, the population enumerated at Federal agencies is not necessarily domiciled on or near the reservations. It is the population on the agency rolls and includes both reservation and nonreservation Indians. Thus, an Indian may be carried on the rolls because of tribal or inheritance rights, etc., and may reside anywhere in the United States or in a foreign country. Reports of births and deaths among absentees are often not received. In many instances certification is made to the State registrars of vital statistics and thus to the Bureau of the Census, but not to the Indian Service. In a considerable number of cases the addresses of nonreservation Indians are unknown. For the above reasons the statistics of Indian population as shown in the decennial reports of the Bureau of the Census can not agree with the statistics of the Indian Service.

Indians living in States in which there are no agencies are shown below in a separate table based on the Fourteenth Census of the United States taken in 1920. The figures include a number whose names appear on agency rolls.

Indians enumerated at Federal agencies plus those residing in States in which there are no agencies give a total of 345,575, but it should be borne in mind that the Indian Service figure is for 1929 and that the Census Bureau figure is for 1920; also, that it is impossible to ascertain the number of Indians, not enumerated at Federal agencies, living in States in which agencies are located.

No accurate figures are available concerning nonreservation Indians. Agencies having approximately 30 or more per cent of the Indians residing away from the reservations are referred to in separate footnotes at the end of the table.

In some instances the population figures vary considerably from those of previous years. Explanations are given in most cases. The figures in the following table are subject to revision, but are the most accurate available.

Indian population of the United States enumerated at Federal agencies as of June 30, 1929

State and agency	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	1 337, 652	117, 222	114, 272
Arizona.....	46, 350	23, 257	23, 093
Colorado River Agency ²	1, 161	643	518
Fort Apache Agency.....	2, 648	1, 371	1, 277
Havasupai Agency.....	188	105	83
Hopi Agency ³ , ⁴	5, 745	2, 978	2, 767
Kaibab Subagency, Palute Agency.....	95	51	44
Leupp Agency ³	2, 018	1, 007	1, 011

¹ Males plus females do not equal total, because for some agencies population by sex is lacking.

² Approximately 40 per cent live off the reservations, the majority in Needles, Blythe, and Los Angeles, Calif.; the others in Las Vegas, Nev.

³ An enumeration of the Navajos was made in 1929 and included the following jurisdictions: Hopi Agency (Navajos), Eastern, Leupp, Northern, Southern, and Western Navajo Agencies. The census at Leupp, Northern and Southern Navajo has not been completed. Previous population figures for this tribe were estimates and can not be used for comparison.

⁴ Hopi Agency has under its jurisdiction 2,492 Hopis (1,326 males and 1,166 females) and 3,253 Navajos (1,652 males and 1,601 females).

*Indian population of the United States enumerated at Federal agencies as of
June 30, 1929—Continued*

State and agency	Total	Male	Female
Arizona—Continued.			
Phoenix School—			
Camp Verde Subagency ⁵	430	241	189
Salt River Subagency ⁶	1,207	633	574
Pima Agency ⁶	5,020	2,593	2,427
San Carlos Agency ⁷	2,585	1,309	1,276
Sells Agency ^{6, 8}	5,233	2,651	2,582
Southern Navajo Agency ⁸	15,210	7,231	7,979
Truxton Canon Agency ⁹	442	222	220
Western Navajo Agency ⁸	4,368	2,222	2,146
California ¹⁰	19,060	9,650	9,410
Bishop Subagency, Walker River Agency ¹¹	1,423	695	728
Fort Bidwell Agency.....	619	316	303
Fort Yuma Agency.....	870	461	409
Hoopa Valley Agency.....	1,939	951	988
Mission Agency ¹²	2,804	1,490	1,314
Sacramento Agency ¹³	11,405	5,737	5,668
Colorado: Consolidated Ute Agency.....	836	456	380
Florida: Seminole Agency ¹⁴	516	260	256
Idaho.....	3,898	1,955	1,943
Coeur d'Alene Agency.....	706	345	361
Fort Hall Agency.....	1,776	928	848
Fort Lapwai Agency.....	1,416	682	734
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium, Sac and Fox Subagency.....	387	196	191
Kansas: Haskell Institute, Potawatomi Subagency ¹⁵	1,581	830	751
Michigan: Mackinac Subagency, Lac du Flambeau Agency ¹⁶	1,192	591	601
Minnesota.....	15,573	7,865	7,708
Consolidated Chippewa Agency ¹⁷	13,220	6,667	6,553
Pipestone School, Mdewakanton Reservation ¹⁸	563	279	284
Red Lake Agency.....	1,790	919	871
Mississippi: Choctaw Agency ¹⁹	1,514	779	735

⁸ An enumeration of the Navajos was made in 1929 and included the following jurisdictions: Hopi Agency (Navajos), Eastern, Leupp, Northern, Southern, and Western Navajo Agencies. The census at Leupp, Northern, and Southern Navajo has not been completed. Previous population figures for this tribe were estimates and cannot be used for comparison.

⁵ Approximately 35 per cent live off the reservation in Arizona, the majority in Clarkdale. The residence of 40 per cent is unknown.

⁶ An enumeration of the Pima, and Papago Indians under Salt River Subagency, Pima, and Sells Agencies was made in 1929. The census of the Papagos at Akchin, and the Papago villages under Pima Agency is incomplete. 263 were enumerated. Reliable estimates place their number at 350. The Sells census has not been completed, and the figure is subject to revision.

⁷ Approximately 30 per cent are living off the reservation in Arizona, the majority in Gila Valley.

⁸ Approximately 10 per cent migrate to Mexico for the greater part of the year and approximately 15 per cent reside off the reservations in the Salt River Valley, Ariz.

⁹ Approximately 65 per cent are off the reservation, the majority in Arizona; the others in California and Oklahoma.

¹⁰ The Indians of California have a suit in the Court of Claims against the United States. Under the act of May 18, 1928, a roll of prospective beneficiaries and a separate roll of other California Indians are being prepared. They will not be completed until 1931. Present figures for the agencies in this State are estimates with the exception of those for Fort Yuma.

¹¹ Approximately 45 per cent live off the reservations in widely scattered localities in Inyo and Mono Counties, Calif.

¹² Mission Agency includes 28 small reserves widely scattered throughout the southern part of California.

¹³ The Indians under Sacramento Agency are scattered over an area of approximately 100,000 square miles in 45 counties in northern and central California. No accurate census has ever been made. The majority reside on 52 scattered rancherias on the public domain. Approximately 10 per cent live on the Round Valley and Tule River Reservations.

¹⁴ The Seminoles are scattered over an area of approximately 5,000 square miles within or near the Everglades, Fla. The territory is almost inaccessible and is uninhabited by whites. The census is accordingly inaccurate. Approximately 80 per cent live off the reservation.

¹⁵ The majority have received patents in fee to their land and are carried on the rolls because of inheritance rights in trust property or funds. The census is inaccurate.

¹⁶ Practically all of the Indians under Mackinac Subagency have been declared competent. They have little contact with the Indian Service. The last census was made in 1927.

¹⁷ Approximately 30 per cent live off the reservations. 25 per cent of the absentees reside in Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, Minn. The remainder are scattered in 39 States, and 3 foreign countries, principally in Canada, although a small number reside in Panama and China.

¹⁸ Approximately 45 per cent are living off the reservation, mostly in Minnesota.

¹⁹ There is no reservation. Approximately 80 per cent of the Choctaws are renters or share tenants. Of the other 20 per cent the majority live on land bought by the Government for resale to them, and a few live on private property.

Indian population of the United States enumerated at Federal agencies as of June 30, 1929—Continued

State and agency	Total	Male	Female
Montana.....	14, 043	7, 181	6, 862
Blackfeet Agency.....	3, 533	1, 827	1, 706
Crow Agency.....	1, 947	981	966
Flathead Agency.....	2, 908	1, 485	1, 423
Fort Belknap Agency.....	1, 242	659	583
Fort Peck Agency.....	2, 416	1, 221	1, 195
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	536	278	258
Tongue River Agency.....	1, 461	730	731
Nebraska.....	4, 337	2, 126	2, 211
Ponca Subagency, Yankton Agency.....	390	189	201
Santee Subagency, Yankton Agency.....	1, 270	665	605
Winnebago Agency.....	2, 677	1, 272	1, 405
Nevada.....	4, 900	2, 419	2, 481
Carson School—			
Fort McDermitt Subagency.....	314	146	168
Nevada Subagency.....	1, 761	868	893
Pyramid Lake Reservation.....	539	250	289
Moapa River Subagency, Paiute Agency.....	208	104	104
Walker River Agency ²⁰	1, 388	687	701
Western Shoshone Agency.....	690	364	326
New Mexico.....	27, 583	14, 346	13, 237
Eastern Navajo Agency ^{3, 21}	7, 140	3, 543	3, 597
Jicarilla Agency.....	639	339	300
Mescalero Agency.....	687	342	345
Northern Navajo Agency ³	8, 219	4, 239	3, 980
Northern Pueblos Agency.....	3, 170	1, 692	1, 478
Southern Pueblos Agency.....	5, 796	3, 103	2, 693
Zuni Agency.....	1, 932	1, 088	844
New York: New York Agency ²²	4, 402	(²³)	(²³)
North Carolina: Cherokee Agency ²⁴	3, 191	1, 721	1, 470
North Dakota.....	10, 526	5, 352	5, 174
Fort Berthold Agency.....	1, 376	690	686
Fort Totten Agency.....	928	496	432
Standing Rock Agency.....	3, 651	1, 829	1, 822
Turtle Mountain Agency ²⁵	4, 571	2, 337	2, 234
Oklahoma.....	¹ 121, 531	10, 065	9, 960
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.....	2, 682	1, 391	1, 291
Five Civilized Tribes Agency ²⁶	101, 506	(²³)	(²³)
Kiowa Agency.....	5, 391	2, 640	2, 751

¹ Males plus females do not equal total, because for some agencies population by sex is lacking.

³ An enumeration of the Navajos was made in 1929 and included the following jurisdictions: Hopi Agency (Navajos), Eastern, Leupp, Northern, Southern, and Western Navajo Agencies. The census at Leupp, Northern, and Southern Navajo has not been completed. Previous population figures for this tribe were estimates and can not be used for comparison.

²⁰ Walker River Agency also has under its jurisdiction Indians in Nye, White Pine, Esmeralda, and Churchill Counties, Nev., of whom no census has been made. The figures do not include an estimate of these scattered Indians.

²¹ Most of the Navajos under Eastern Navajo Agency live in New Mexico. Approximately 30 per cent reside on railroad lands, 30 per cent on private property, and 20 per cent on public domain.

²² The New York Indians live on 8 widely separated reservations. The United States has treaty obligations which provide for annual per capita payments of money and specified goods to the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda Senecas, who numbered 3,032 in 1928, when the last payment was made. The census of those receiving no payments is inaccurate.

²³ Population by sex is lacking.

²⁴ The final roll of the Eastern Band of Cherokees is being made under the act of June 4, 1924. To date it includes over 1,200 persons whose right to enrollment is challenged by the tribe. Approximately 30 per cent live off the reservation, the majority in North Carolina.

²⁵ The majority have received patents in fee and have severed connections with the agency. Approximately 50 per cent reside off the reservation and are scattered in the various States in the Northwest.

²⁶ The names of 101,506 persons were placed upon the final roll of the Five Civilized Tribes on Mar. 4, 1907. Of this total there were 75,493 citizens by blood, 2,608 by intermarriage, and 23,405 freedmen. It is impossible to give a reliable estimate of the living members. The figure shown is the best available, but is subject to a wide margin of error. The majority of the members reside in eastern Oklahoma, but a very considerable number are scattered throughout the United States. Thousands of citizens by blood have had their restrictions removed by act of Congress or with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. They have no contact with the Indian Service, and their number is not known. A census of the enrolled restricted Indians made in May and June, 1927, showed approximately 12,000; also, approximately 13,000 unenrolled restricted Indians born since Mar. 4, 1907, making a total of restricted Indians under the jurisdiction of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency in the neighborhood of 25,000.

Indian population of the United States enumerated at Federal agencies as of June 30, 1929—Continued

State and agency	Total	Male	Female
Oklahoma—Continued.			
Osage Agency ²⁷	3, 263	1, 675	1, 588
Pawnee Agency.....	2, 786	1, 402	1, 384
Quapaw Agency ²⁸	1, 959	972	987
Shawnee Agency ²⁹	3, 944	1, 985	1, 959
Oregon.....	4, 521	2, 206	2, 315
Klamath Agency.....	1, 276	604	672
Salem School—			
Fourth Section Allottees ³⁰	350	184	166
Grande Ronde Subagency.....	334	175	159
Siletz Subagency.....	449	229	220
Umatilla Agency.....	1, 108	523	585
Warm Springs Agency.....	1, 004	491	513
South Dakota.....	23, 518	12, 018	11, 500
Cheyenne River Agency.....	3, 083	1, 569	1, 514
Crow Creek Agency.....	1, 535	769	766
Flandreau School, Sioux ³¹	320	172	148
Pine Ridge Agency.....	7, 911	4, 023	3, 888
Rosebud Agency.....	6, 039	3, 102	2, 937
Sisseton Agency.....	2, 582	1, 361	1, 221
Yankton Agency ³²	2, 048	1, 022	1, 026
Texas ³³	250	(²³)	(²⁵)
Utah.....	1, 553	805	748
Payute Agency.....	391	188	203
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	1, 162	617	545
Washington.....	12, 881	6, 366	6, 515
Colville Agency.....	3, 685	1, 818	1, 867
Kalispel Reservation, Coeur d'Alene Agency.....	85	45	40
Neah Bay Agency.....	654	335	319
Taholah Agency ³⁴	2, 077	1, 032	1, 045
Tulalip Agency.....	3, 425	1, 743	1, 682
Yakima Agency.....	2, 955	1, 393	1, 562

²⁷ There are 1,115 restricted members. The census of the unrestricted members is inaccurate. Approximately 35 per cent of the tribe resides outside of Osage County in 21 States. The large increase in population for 1929 as compared with 1928 is the result of a special survey of absentees. The 1929 figure includes births previously unreported.

²⁸ Approximately 65 per cent reside off the reservations in 24 States. No census of the Miamis and Peorias under Quapaw jurisdiction is available. They are scattered over the United States and maintain no tribal relations. Restrictions on their land and property were removed in 1915. At that time they numbered 393. This figure is not included in that for the jurisdiction.

²⁹ Approximately 45 per cent live off the reservations. The increase of 1,664 in the census is due to the fact that the 1928 figure included only 725 Potawatomi, the number living on or near the reservation. The whereabouts of the others was unknown. The 1929 Potawatomi census shows 2,301, including those off the reservation in all sections of the United States.

³⁰ The Fourth Section Allottees were allotted under the fourth section of the general allotment act of Feb. 8, 1887, on the public domain in 5 counties in southern Oregon. Their census is inaccurate.

³¹ There is no reservation. Approximately 55 per cent reside away from the old agency and are scattered throughout the United States.

³² Approximately 30 per cent live off the reservations and are scattered throughout the United States. This percentage includes the Ponca and Santee Subagencies in Nebraska.

³³ Approximately 250 Alabama and Coushatta Indians live on a small reservation in Polk County, Tex., given them by the State, and to which has been added a small tract purchased by the United States in 1929. They are not Federal wards and have no treaty with the Government. However, there is an annual appropriation for educational purposes.

³⁴ Approximately 60 per cent reside off the reservations, the majority in Washington. A decrease of 688 in the 1929 census as compared with that for 1928 is due to the fact that in 1928 the unrestricted Cowlitz and Chinook Indians were estimated at 1,376; in 1929, at 688. They are widely scattered throughout southwestern Washington and northern Oregon and have little contact with the Indian Service. No census of them is available.

Indian population of the United States enumerated at Federal agencies as of June 30, 1929—Continued

State and agency	Total	Male	Female
Wisconsin.....	11,530	5,761	5,769
Hayward School, Lac Courte Oreille Reservation ³⁵	1,417	696	721
Keshena Agency ³⁶	5,550	2,781	2,769
Lac du Flambeau Agency ³⁷	3,192	1,607	1,585
Tomah School, Grand Rapids Subagency ³⁸	1,371	677	694
Wyoming: Shoshone Agency.....	1,979	1,017	962

³⁵ Approximately 35 per cent live off the reservation in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

³⁶ Approximately 55 per cent live off the reservations and are scattered throughout the United States. The last census of the Stockbridges and Munsees in 1910 showed a population of 599. They have received fee patents to their land. The Oneldas have severed their relationships with the agency with the exception of annuity payments. Their population is 3,012. The Menominees reside mostly on the reservation, and number 1,939.

³⁷ The last census of the Rice Lake Chippewas under Lac du Flambeau was made in 1916 and showed a population of 170. They have little contact with the agency.

³⁸ The majority are living on restricted homesteads in Wisconsin and on land purchased with trust funds in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. Approximately 40 per cent reside on private property in Wisconsin.

INDIAN POPULATION OF STATES IN WHICH THERE ARE NO FEDERAL AGENCIES AS OF 1920 ¹

State	Total	Male	Female	State	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	7,923	4,205	3,718	Massachusetts.....	555	262	293
Alabama.....	405	211	194	Missouri.....	171	87	84
Arkansas.....	106	61	45	New Hampshire.....	28	13	15
Connecticut.....	159	79	80	New Jersey.....	100	56	44
Delaware.....	2	2	0	Ohio.....	151	94	57
District of Columbia...	37	20	17	Pennsylvania.....	337	196	141
Georgia.....	125	68	57	Rhode Island.....	110	59	51
Illinois.....	194	108	86	South Carolina.....	304	145	159
Indiana.....	125	73	52	Tennessee.....	56	33	23
Kentucky.....	57	27	30	Texas.....	2,109	1,181	928
Louisiana.....	1,066	550	516	Vermont.....	24	15	9
Maine.....	839	420	419	Virginia.....	824	423	401
Maryland.....	32	18	14	West Virginia.....	7	4	3

¹ Fourteenth Census of the United States taken in the year, 1920.

Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1929

States and jurisdictions	Number school children 6 to 18 years, inclusive	Number eligible 6 to 18 years in school	Number under 6 or over 18 years in school	Total eligible (total columns 2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligibles not in school	Indian children enrolled in schools						Capacity of Government schools		
							Government schools					Public	Reservation		Total capacity
							Non-reservation, boarding	Reser-vation, board-ing	In other reser-vation, board-ing	Day	Total, Gov-ern-ment	Board-ing	Day	Board-ing	
Grand total.....	86,275	81,536	1,726	83,262	67,587	115,675	9,639	10,023	1,971	4,478	26,111	7,121	67	34,288	26,810
Arizona.....	12,292	10,333	508	10,841	8,174	2,667	2,267	2,403	648	1,051	6,369	1,543	---	262	3,596
Camp Verde Subagency (under Phoenix).....	119	119	2	121	45	76	27	---	4	---	31	---	---	14	---
Colorado River.....	224	208	20	228	217	11	24	77	57	---	158	6	---	53	330
Fort Apache.....	797	756	32	788	623	165	62	366	---	82	510	108	---	5	360
Havasupai.....	52	43	9	52	52	---	7	---	32	13	52	---	---	---	35
Hopi Agency—															
Hopi.....	725	708	34	742	732	10	244	6	29	403	682	17	---	33	142
Navajo.....	455	454	1	455	442	13	223	125	94	---	442	---	---	---	380
Kaibab (under Pature, Utah). Leupp.....	518	460	21	481	369	112	49	283	31	---	363	1	---	5	400
Pima.....	1,413	1,345	85	1,430	1,107	323	248	241	69	187	745	328	---	34	230
Salt River (under Phoenix).....	403	340	30	370	342	28	181	---	8	108	297	34	---	11	205
San Carlos.....	606	565	20	585	501	84	25	194	4	49	272	175	---	54	122
Sells ?.....	1,528	1,310	48	1,358	1,012	346	170	---	247	172	589	410	---	13	100
Southern Navajo.....	3,778	2,853	169	3,022	2,032	990	785	758	---	---	1,543	464	---	25	240
Truxton Canon.....	83	81	5	86	78	8	10	67	---	---	77	---	---	1	810
Western Navajo—															
Hopi.....	126	125	1	126	117	9	76	---	31	37	114	---	---	3	225
Navajo.....	1,465	966	31	997	505	492	136	286	72	---	494	---	---	11	343

California.....	4, 390	4, 248	124	4, 372	3, 712	660	727	361	169	1, 257	50	2, 405	465	247	712
Bishop Subagency (under Walker River, Nev.).....	366	355	5	355	348	7	66	62	16	66	1	282	100		
Fort Bidwell.....	167	149	14	154	140	14	14	110	16	76		64	100		100
Fort Yuma.....	182	160	16	176	160	16	28	189	200	138		21	200		200
Hoopa Valley.....	959	942	17	946	697	249	96	189	200	285		412	165		165
Mission Agency.....	611	605	4	622	522	100	109	92	92	201	36	285	140	140	140
Sacramento.....	2, 105	2, 037	82	2, 119	1, 845	274	414	13	77	491	13	1, 341	107	107	107
Colorado: Consolidated Ute.....	214	207	7	214	168	46	14	104		118	2	48	250		250
Idaho.....	972	871	22	893	833	60	73	205	4	299	116	418	200	30	230
Coeur d'Alene.....	165	150	4	154	143	11	4	162	17	25	50	68	30	30	30
Fort Hall.....	487	412	2	414	369	45	31	43		193	32	144	200	200	200
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	320	309	16	325	321	4	38			81	34	206			
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	111	104	1	105	101	4	41		51	92		9		70	70
Kansas: Potawatomi ¹	248	248		248	248		145		25	170		78		30	30
Michigan: Mackinac Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau) ²	320	320		320	275	45	55			55	120	100			
Minnesota.....	5, 139	4, 955	15	4, 970	4, 726	244	596	214	177	1, 039	290	3, 397	230	170	400
Consolidated Chippewa.....	4, 470	4, 335		4, 335	4, 225	110	544		52	773	231	3, 221		170	170
Pipestone.....	131	128		128	114	14	9			9		105			
Red Lake.....	538	492	15	507	387	120	43	214		257	59	71	230	230	230
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	168	162	4	166	150	16			150	150				200	200
Montana.....	4, 141	3, 815	50	3, 865	3, 630	235	323	492	116	1, 117	469	2, 044	456	214	670
Blackfeet.....	1, 095	1, 034	8	1, 042	957	85	77	150	30	282	94	581	144	30	174
Grow.....	546	514	11	525	494	31	50		25	50	82	362			
Flathead.....	851	760	24	784	755	29	108			108	192	455			
Fort Belknap.....	375	360	4	364	323	41	75	115	19	209	37	77	112	30	142
Fort Peck ¹	738	662		662	657	5		138	65	203		454	120		120
Rocky Boy.....	129	120	0	120	108	12	8		65	93		15		67	67
Tongue River.....	407	365	3	368	336	32	5	89	1	172	64	100	80	87	167
Nebraska.....	1, 273	1, 258	56	1, 314	844	470	376			376	146	322			
Santee (under Yankton, S. Dak.).....	341	340	2	342	149	193	77			77	38	34			
Ponca (under Yankton, S. Dak.).....	132	131	4	135	69	66	35			35		34			
Winnebago.....	362	355	28	383	320	63	122			122	87	111			
Omaha Subagency.....	438	432	22	454	306	148	142			142	21	143			

¹ It is reasonable to believe that there is a considerable number of the balance indicated out of school who are actually in public school but are not so reported.

² Based on 1928 figures.

³ Day.

Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States and jurisdictions	Number school children 6 to 18 years, inclusive	Number eligible 6 to 18 years	Number under 6 or over 18 years in school	Total eligibles (total columns 2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligibles not in school	Indian children enrolled in schools					Capacity of Government schools		
							Government schools				Public	Reservation		Total capacity
							Non-reservation, boarding	Reservation, boarding	In other reservation, boarding	Day	Total, Government	Boarding	Day	
Nevada.....	1, 101	1, 002	25	1, 027	805	222	309	5	10	295	619	23	380	380
Carson Agency.....	221	221	8	229	207	22	85	5	1	86	177	23	175	175
Moapa River Subagency (under Paiute, Utah).....	42	38	3	41	34	7	13		9		22			
Walker River.....	312	280		280	193	87	79			61	140			
Fallon Subagency.....	94	84		84	52	32	16			29	45		40	40
Walker River.....	121	111		111	84	27	33			32	65		60	60
Smith and Mason Valley.....	97	85		85	57	28	30				30		27	
Western Shoshone Agency.....	214	183	14	197	178	19	53			87	140		105	105
New Mexico.....	6, 606	6, 000	171	6, 171	4, 931	1, 240	1, 269	1, 373	178	1, 265	4, 085	750	1, 060	2, 548
Eastern Navajo.....	826	826	40	866	866		245	379	64	19	707	159	350	380
Jicarilla.....	167	142	2	144	140	4	6	85			91	49		
Mescalero.....	188	179	17	196	164	32	47	109	2		158		110	110
Northern Navajo.....	2, 564	2, 064	9	2, 073	1, 073	1, 000	204	720	109	13	1, 046	5	600	680
Northern Pueblos.....	899	889	13	902	827	75	254			467	721	104	592	592
Southern Pueblos.....	1, 474	1, 428	62	1, 490	1, 373	117	401			648	1, 049	256	696	696
Zuni.....	488	472	28	500	488	12	112	80	3	118	313	173	140	140
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1, 088	1, 083	31	1, 114	579	535	31	418		96	545		400	480
North Dakota.....	3, 435	3, 237	110	3, 347	2, 263	1, 084	619	343	17	90	1, 069	182	452	574
Fort Berthold.....	400	370	36	406	369	37	167		10	44	221	101		52
Fort Totten.....	260	202	4	206	164	42	6	105			111	250		250
Standing Rock.....	937	867	39	906	765	141	108	238	7	16	369	21	40	242
Turtle Mountain.....	1, 838	1, 798	31	1, 829	965	864	338			30	368	60	30	30

Oklahoma	31, 180	30, 849	177	31, 026	24, 456	6, 570	1, 208	2, 377	349	3, 932	1, 524	19, 000	2, 233	2, 233
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency	744	716	21	737	634	103	26	228	5	259	15	360	350	350
Kiowa	1, 649	1, 505	58	1, 563	1, 507	56	76	471	4	551	13	943	445	445
Osage	1, 107	1, 044	62	1, 106	896	210					288	608		
Pawnee—														
Kaw	146	146		146	137	9	8	6			4	119		
Fawnsee	262	258		258	242	16	32	99			1	110	160	160
Otoe	231	218	2	220	206	14	35	67				104		
Ponca Subagency	242	235		235	219	16	45	18				156		
Tonkawa	27	27		27	23					7		16		
Quapaw ²	608	689	4	603	508	185	15	304		319		189	260	260
Shawnee	822	759	30	780	532	257	80	46		126	10	396		
Five Civilized Tribes	25, 252	25, 252		25, 252	19, 552	5, 700	882	1, 184	294	2, 360	1, 193	415, 999	1, 018	1, 018
Cherokee Nation	13, 172	13, 172		13, 172	9, 090	4, 082	400	321	207	928	200	7, 962	300	300
Chickasaw Nation	2, 614	2, 614		2, 614	2, 193	421	38	180	24	212	208	1, 773	136	136
Choctaw Nation	4, 241	4, 241		4, 241	2, 421		211	286	24	531	583	3, 127	230	230
Creek Nation	4, 743	4, 743		4, 743	3, 551	1, 192	172	278	39	489	157	2, 905	252	252
Seminole Nation	482	482		482	477	5	41	139	20	200	45	2, 232	100	100
Oregon	1, 050	979	34	1, 013	887	126	164	140	7	50	103	423	120	145
Klamath	324	299	24	323	316	7	84	18		102	39	175		
Salem Subagency	230	217		217	160	57	39	39				121		
Umatilla	263	243	1	244	212	32	20		7	27	64	121		
Warm Springs	223	220	9	229	199	30	21	122		50		6	25	145
South Dakota	6, 644	6, 228	204	6, 432	5, 726	706	1, 020	868	478	687	730	1, 934	780	1, 660
Cheyenne River	847	812	20	832	804	28	138	216	13	55	84	298	180	264
Crow Creek	206	186	12	198	175	23	41			422	50	50		
Lower Brule Subagency	214	190	4	194	177	17	38		26	64	41	72		
Flandreau	90	86	6	92	85	7	43			43	3	39		
Pine Ridge	2, 050	1, 935	97	2, 032	1, 948	84	195	355	7	444	419	498	350	963
Rosebud	1, 773	1, 668	33	1, 701	1, 542	159	145	267	427	188	18	497	250	433
Sisseton	804	698	15	713	606	107	279		5	284	34	288		
Yankton	660	653	17	670	389	281	150			150	81	158		
Utah	334	311	24	335	269	66	52	96	14	43	205	64	83	153
Uintah and Ouray	296	274	24	298	240	58	52	96	9	27	184	56	83	101
Scattered bands under Paiute	38	37		37	29	8			5	16		8	52	52
Washington	3, 130	2, 877	97	2, 974	2, 744	230	195	181	96	87	133	2, 032	180	289
Colville Agency	806	728	5	733	565	168	44			22	85	414		
Spokane Subagency	214	195	8	203	193	10	5		3	8	9	176		
Neah Bay	113	113	2	115	111	4	22			49	1	39	60	60
Taholah	267	238	3	241	205	36	14	20		34	14	157		
Tulalip	993	911	32	943	943		25	161	40	16	242	19	180	204
Yakima	735	692	47	739	727	12	85		53		25	564		

² Based on 1928 figures.⁴ It is understood that many additional children, estimated at 3,000, are attending public schools in incorporated towns but the exact number is not known.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Grand total.....	31,952	34,516	28,625	-----	
Arizona:					
Colorado River.....	80	83	79	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Apache Agency—					
Fort Apache.....	360	394	379	8	Do.
Canon.....	40	45	41	3	Day.
Cibicue.....	40	42	39	3	Do.
Do.....	40	32	31	4	Mission, day, Lutheran.
East Fork.....	110	64	(1)	6	Mission, boarding and day, Lutheran.
Fort Mojave.....	250	292	273	6	Reservation, boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	14	13	5	Day.
Hopi Agency—					
Hopi.....	142	211	122	4	Reservation, boarding.
Chimopovy.....	50	57	51	6	Day.
Hotevilla-Bacabi.....	88	93	91	5	Do.
Oraibi.....	80	77	63	6	Do.
Polacca.....	90	103	89	6	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	73	68	6	Do.
Kaibab Subagency (under Paiute Agency-Utah).					
Leupp.....	400	448	354	7	Reservation, boarding.
Phoenix.....	950	1,039	983	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
St. John's.....	(1)	17	12	(1)	Mission.
Pima Agency—					
Pima.....	230	225	214	6	Reservation, boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	46	37	3	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	30	23	3	Do.
Co-op Village.....	25	18	16	3	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	36	28	3	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	25	22	3	Do.
Santan.....	24	25	20	3	Do.
Salt River Subagency (under Phoenix School)—					
Lehi.....	32	26	23	3	Do.
Salt River.....	90	88	78	4	Do.
San Carlos Agency—					
Rice Station.....	216	199	166	7	Reservation, boarding.
San Carlos.....	100	56	44	3	Day.
Bylas.....	80	50	37	5	Mission, day, Lutheran.
Peridot.....	40	66	52	5	Do.
Sells Agency—					
Santa Rosa.....	40	37	10	4	Day.
San Xavier.....	120	107	94	5	Do.
Sells.....	40	30	17	4	Do.
Vamori.....	40	15	12	4	Do.
St. Clare's (Anegum).....	60	45	32	3	Mission, day, Catholic.
Covered Wells.....	(1)	13	10	(1)	Do.
Guadalupe.....	(1)	37	26	(1)	Mission.
Lourdes.....	36	26	18	(1)	Mission, day, Catholic.
San Miguel.....	25	18	13	4	Do.
San Jose (Franciscan).....	(1)	45	32	(1)	Mission.
St. Anthony (Topowa).....	(1)	52	36	(1)	Do.
St. John's.....	(1)	70	49	(1)	Do.
St. Joseph (Pisinemo).....	(1)	36	25	(1)	Do.
St. Joseph (San Miguel).....	45	34	24	3	Mission, day, Catholic.
Tucson.....	160	72	50	8	Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
Southern Navajo—					
Southern Navajo.....	400	607	437	6	Reservation, boarding.
Chin Lee.....	160	230	157	5	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	347	219	6	Do.
Theodore Roosevelt.....	450	461	424	8	Nonreservation, boarding.
Truxton Canon.....	225	243	228	6	Reservation, boarding.
Western Navajo Agency—					
Western Navajo.....	308	429	305	6	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	37	34	4	Day.
California:					
Fort Bidwell.....	100	113	95	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Yuma.....	200	225	204	6	Do.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	189	171	6	Do.

¹ Information not available.

² Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
California—Continued.					
Mission Agency—					
Campo.....	20	15	11	6	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	16	13	6	Do.
Pala.....	30	21	16	6	Do.
Rincon.....	30	20	16	6	Do.
Volcan.....	30	18	14	6	Do.
St. Boniface.....	125	37	² 26	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Sacramento Agency—					
Auberry.....	32	12	11	6	Day.
Burroughs.....	20	19	16	6	Do.
Pinolville.....	23	23	16	6	Do.
Tule River (Round Valley).....	32	29	21	6	Do.
Sherman.....	1,000	1,234	1,080	12	Nonreservation, boarding school.
Colorado:					
Consolidated Ute Agency—					
Ute Mountain.....	150	160	150	6	Reservation, boarding.
Ignacio.....	100	115	96	6	Do.
Florida: Seminole.....	15	14	10	3	Day.
Idaho:					
Coeur d'Alene Agency—					
Kalispel.....	30	22	12	3	Do.
Desmet.....	89	62	² 43	(¹)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Hall.....	200	164	158	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Lapwai Agency—					
Sanitorium.....	150	180	147	8	Sanatorium, boarding school.
St. Joseph.....	100	35	25	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Iowa:					
Sac and Fox Agency—					
Fox.....	40	18	10	6	Day.
Mesquakie.....	30	36	19	6	Do.
Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	88	98	77	(¹)	Sanatorium school.
Kansas:					
Haskell.....	850	1,058	856	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Potawatomi Subagency, Kickapoo.....	30	15	11	5	Day.
Michigan:					
Mackinac Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau).					
Holy Childhood (Harbor Springs).....	200	(¹)	139	(¹)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Holy Name (Baraga).....	152	57	² 43	(¹)	Do.
Mount Pleasant.....	375	446	374	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Minnesota:					
Consolidated Chippewa Agency—					
Grand Portage.....	30	24	15	6	Day.
Mille Lacs.....	30	45	24	6	Do.
Nett Lake.....	50	56	42	6	Do.
Pine Point.....	60	71	42	6	Do.
St. Benedicts.....	138	115	² 81	(¹)	Mission, boarding (contract) Catholic.
Pipestone.....	300	337	315	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Red Lake Agency—					
Red Lake.....	140	167	142	8	Reservation, boarding.
Cross Lake.....	90	105	101	6	Do.
St. Mary's.....	180	158	² 152	8	Mission, boarding (contract) Catholic.
Mississippi:					
Choctaw Agency—					
Bogue Homo.....	30	17	10	6	Day.
Conehatta.....	50	34	21	2	Do.
Pearl River.....	30	46	29	6	Do.
Red Water.....	30	30	28	6	Do.
Standing Pine.....	30	26	19	6	Do.
Tucker.....	30	39	28	6	Do.
Montana:					
Blackfeet Agency.....	144	150	132	7	Reservation, boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	29	21	4	Day.
Crow Agency—					
Big Horn.....	20	13	² 10	² 8	Mission, day, Baptist.
Pryor.....	(¹)	26	² 18	(¹)	Mission, Catholic.
St. Ann's.....	25	21	² 15	² 7	Mission, day, Catholic.
San Xavier.....	30	21	² 15	² 6	Do.
Flathead Agency, St. Ignatius.....	235	132	² 92	² 12	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Belknap Agency—					
Fort Belknap.....	112	123	113	6	Reservation, boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	30	21	16	5	Day.

¹ Information not available.² Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Montana—Continued.					
St. Paul's.....	120	38	² 27	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Peck Agency, Fort Peck.....	120	174	132	6	Reservation, boarding.
Rocky Boy's Agency—					
Rocky Boy's.....	40	51	43	6	Day.
Sangrey.....	27	25	18	5	Do.
Tongue River Agency—					
Tongue River.....	80	97	84	6	Reservation, boarding.
Birney.....	47	50	43	5	Day.
Lame Deer.....	40	31	25	3	Do.
St. Labre's.....	65	63	² 44	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Nebraska:					
Genoa.....	500	560	519	10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Santee (under Yankton Agency).....	(¹)	42	² 30	(¹)	Mission, boarding, and day, Congregational.
Nevada:					
Carson Agency—					
Carson.....	460	512	467	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Fort McDermitt.....	80	47	41	6	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	20	15	4	Do.
Nevada.....	70	19	15	4	Do.
Walker River Agency—					
Fallon.....	40	34	21	4	Do.
Walker River.....	60	25	16	4	Do.
Western Shoshone Agency—					
No. 1.....	35	24	19	5	Do.
No. 2.....	35	51	40	5	Do.
No. 3.....	35	17	12	4	Do.
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque.....	850	923	875	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Charles H. Burke.....	700	759	615	9	Do.
Eastern Navajo Agency—					
Pueblo Bonito.....	350	379	350	6	Reservation, boarding.
Pinedale.....	30	19	18	3	Day.
Navajo.....	(¹)	61	² 43	(¹)	Mission, Methodist.
Lake Grove.....	20	18	17	3	Mission, Day.
Rehoboth.....	85	83	81	9	Mission, boarding, Christian Reformed.
Jicarilla Agency—					
Jicarilla Sanatorium (Southern Mountain).....	80	(¹)	42	5	Sanatorium.
Jicarilla Mission.....	70	58	² 39	7	Mission, day, Reformed Church.
Mescalero.....	110	112	109	6	Reservation, boarding.
Northern Navajo Agency—					
San Juan.....	400	558	396	6	Do.
Toadlena.....	200	383	209	6	Do.
Nava.....	30	13	10	2	Day.
Pueblo day schools—					
Northern at Santa Fe—					
Cochiti.....	28	34	32	4	Do.
Picuris.....	24	15	15	5	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	20	16	13	6	Do.
San Juan.....	100	80	76	5	Do.
Santa Clara.....	50	53	45	6	Do.
Santo Domingo.....	150	88	77	2	Do.
Taos.....	180	150	133	6	Do.
Tesuque.....	40	21	19	5	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	265	104	² 73	9	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Southern at Albuquerque—					
Acomita.....	100	65	59	5	Day.
Chicali.....	30	22	18	5	Do.
Encinal.....	30	16	16	5	Do.
Isleta.....	100	95	78	5	Do.
Jemez Mission.....	30	23	21	5	Do.
Jemez.....	30	42	30	5	Do.
Laguna.....	62	60	56	6	Do.
McCarty's.....	38	46	42	5	Do.
Mesita.....	38	20	16	6	Do.
Paguate.....	60	63	56	5	Do.
Paraje.....	30	21	19	4	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	74	59	4	Do.
Santa Ana.....	30	25	24	5	Do.
Seama.....	28	28	24	6	Do.
Sia.....	30	27	26	3	Do.
Laguna Sanatorium.....	60	39	24	(¹)	Sanatorium.

¹ Information not available.

² Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
New Mexico—Continued.					
Pueblo day schools—Continued.					
Santa Fe.....	500	561	503	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Zuni Agency—					
Zuni.....	80	113	79	6	Sanitorium, boarding.
Do.....	140	134	115	6	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	90	81	74	5	Mission, day, Christian Reformed.
St. Anthony's.....	175	125	89	6	Mission, day, Catholic.
North Carolina, Cherokee Agency:					
Cherokee.....	400	450	362	9	Reservation, boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	28	16	4	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	60	42	4	Do.
North Dakota:					
Bismarck.....	125	133	131	8	Nonreservation, boarding.
Fort Berthold Agency—					
Independence.....	24	16	14	6	Day.
Shell Creek.....	28	28	20	5	Do.
Fort Berthold.....	35	30	21	4	Mission, boarding, Congregational.
Sacred Heart.....	60	54	38	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Totten.....	250	337	269	7	Reservation, boarding.
Standing Rock Agency—					
Standing Rock.....	202	242	220	8	Do.
Cannon Ball.....	40	20	13	4	Day.
Fort Yates.....	(¹)	11	² 8	(¹)	Mission school.
Turtle Mountain Agency, No. 5.....	30	35	19	5	Day.
Wahpeton.....	325	358	325	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Oklahoma:					
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency—					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	220	319	228	9	Reservation, boarding.
Seger.....	130	214	163	6	Do.
Chillico.....	850	1,066	856	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Kiowa Agency—					
Anadarko.....	125	148	125	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	226	178	9	Do.
Riverside.....	160	194	166	6	Do.
Osage Agency, St. Louis.....	75	40	28	10	Mission, boarding (contract) Catholic.
Pawnee Agency.....	160	224	181	7	Reservation, boarding.
Quapaw Agency, Seneca.....	260	294	267	9	Do.
Shawnee Agency—					
St. Mary's Academy.....	50	(¹)	² 56	12	Mission, day, Catholic.
Shawnee.....	80	76	12	8	Sanitorium.
Five Civilized Tribes Agency—					
Cherokee Nation—					
Sequoyah Orphan Training.....	300	331	311	10	Reservation, boarding.
Bacone College.....	² 400	9	(¹)	(¹)	Mission, boarding (contract), Baptist.
Creek Nation—					
Euchee.....	120	141	109	8	Reservation, boarding.
Eufaula.....	132	137	126	9	Do.
Chickasaw Nation, Bloomfield.....	136	178	136	9	Do.
Choctaw Nation—					
Jones Male Academy.....	110	144	112	9	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	120	152	123	9	Do.
St. Agnes Mission.....	(¹)	80	² 56	(¹)	Mission, boarding (contract) Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—					
Murray State School of Agriculture.....	100	110	² 77	(¹)	Contract, boarding, State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.....	(¹)	80	² 56	(¹)	Mission, boarding (contract), Presbyterian.
Old Goodland.....	140	160	² 112	(¹)	Mission, boarding (contract), nondenominational.
St. Agnes Academy.....	85	100	² 70	(¹)	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	50	² 35	(¹)	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	27	30	² 21	(¹)	Do.
Seminole Nation, Mekuskey.....	100	139	81	6	Reservation, boarding.

¹ Information not available.

² Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Oregon:					
Klamath, Sacred Heart.....	(1)	12	29	(1)	Mission.
Salem.....	800	738	670	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Umatilla Agency, St. Andrews.....	150	76	57	(2)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Warm Spring Agency—					
Warm Springs.....	120	137	118	6	Reservation, boarding.
Burns.....	25	27	25	6	Day.
South Dakota:					
Cheyenne River Agency.....	180	215	203	7	Reservation, boarding.
Cherry Creek.....	30	19	16	5	Day.
Green Grass.....	30	19	14	7	Do.
Thunder Butte.....	24	23	20	6	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	(1)	45	232	(1)	Mission school.
Crow Creek Agency, Immaculate Conception.....	75	58	239	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Flandreau.....	400	476	433	10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Pierre.....	300	338	323	9	Do.
Pine Ridge Agency—					
Oglala.....	350	395	379	9	Reservation, boarding.
No. 4.....	30	23	15	5	Day.
No. 5.....	30	31	29	5	Do.
No. 6.....	30	24	15	5	Do.
No. 7.....	33	33	22	6	Do.
No. 9.....	30	32	23	5	Do.
No. 10.....	33	19	13	5	Do.
No. 12.....	30	14	7	4	Do.
No. 15.....	24	16	15	4	Do.
No. 16.....	36	38	27	5	Do.
No. 17.....	30	29	22	5	Do.
No. 19.....	30	16	10	5	Do.
No. 20.....	24	26	15	5	Do.
No. 21.....	30	24	11	5	Do.
No. 22.....	27	22	12	5	Do.
No. 23.....	30	18	13	4	Do.
No. 24.....	33	28	23	5	Do.
No. 25.....	30	21	17	5	Do.
No. 26.....	30	15	10	5	Do.
No. 27.....	20	18	13	5	Do.
No. 28.....	23	18	11	5	Do.
No. 29.....	30	24	15	5	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	(1)	376	265	7	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Rapid City.....	315	372	315	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Rosebud Agency—					
Rosebud.....	250	282	260	8	Reservation, boarding.
Blackpipe.....	25	27	24	6	Day.
Cut Meat.....	24	26	16	6	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	27	32	22	6	Do.
Little Crow.....	26	21	17	6	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	37	26	6	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	28	22	6	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	33	24	6	Do.
Hare Industrial.....	(1)	18	13	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
St. Francis.....	450	436	305	10	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	(1)	10	7	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
Yankton Agency, St. Paul's.....	(1)	21	14	(1)	Mission school.
Utah:					
Paiute Agency—					
Goshute.....	30	42	31	7	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	16	11	7	Do.
Uintah and Ouray Agency—					
Uintah.....	83	98	89	6	Reservation, boarding.
Ouray.....	18	27	23	3	Day.
Washington:					
Colville Agency, No. 7.....	25	15	9	5	Do.
Neah Bay Agency, Neah Bay.....	60	59	47	6	Do.
Tulalip Agency—					
Tulalip.....	180	255	204	9	Reservation, boarding.
Jamestown.....	24	20	16	4	Day.
St. George's.....	70	98	89	5	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Yakima Agency, St. Andrew's.....	(1)	58	41	(1)	Mission.

¹ Information not available.

² Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Wisconsin:					
Hayward.....	170	173	155	6	Reservation, boarding.
Catholic Reserve.....	(1)	62	² 44	(1)	Mission, Catholic.
Keshena Agency—					
Keshena.....	140	156	142	9	Reservation, boarding.
Neopit.....	40	32	23	9	Day.
St. Anthony's.....	120	140	102	8	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	250	250	² 175	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau.....	130	120	111	6	Reservation, boarding.
Tomah.....	350	401	349	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Bethany Mission.....	(1)	68	² 48	(1)	Mission.
Neillsville Mission.....	(1)	70	² 50	(1)	Do.
Wyoming:					
Shoshone.....	135	140	125	8	Reservation, boarding.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	18	18	5	Mission, boarding, Episcopal.
St. Michael's.....	80	67	² 47	8	Mission, boarding (contract) Episcopal.
St. Stephen's.....	125	142	² 100	8	Mission, boarding (contract) Catholic.

SUMMARY

	Number	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance
Government:				
Nonreservation, boarding.....	19	10,400	11,822	10,413
Reservation, boarding.....	55	10,505	12,763	10,518
Sanatorium, boarding.....	6	538	506	381
Day.....	131	5,367	4,619	3,657
Total.....	211	26,810	29,710	24,969
Mission, private, or State:				
Contract, boarding.....	20	² 2,240	² 2,352	1,339
Noncontract, boarding.....	27	² 1,976	² 1,693	1,683
Noncontract, day.....	22	² 926	² 761	634
Total.....	69	² 5,142	² 4,806	3,656
Total in all schools.....	280	31,952	34,516	28,625

¹ Information not available.² Estimated.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

*ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS*

*TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

*COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS*

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1930

THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

When the War Department was created by Congress under the act of August 7, 1789, the duties assigned to it included those "relative to Indian affairs."

A Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in the War Department on March 11, 1824, with Thomas L. McKenney as its chief, and among the duties to which he was assigned were the administration of the fund for the civilization of the Indians, under regulations established by the department, the examination of the claims arising out of the laws regulating the intercourse with Indian tribes, and the ordinary correspondence with superintendents, agents, and subagents. He was succeeded September 30, 1830, by Samuel S. Hamilton, whose successor about one year later was Elbert Herring.

By the act of July 9, 1832, there was created in the War Department the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, subject to the Secretary of War and the President, should have "the direction and management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations."

On June 30, 1834, an act was passed "to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs." Under this enactment certain agencies were established and others abolished, and provision was made for subagents, interpreters, and other employees, the payment of annuities, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This may be regarded as the organic law of the Indian Department.

When the Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was transferred thereto, and hence passed from military to civil control.

Section 441 of the Revised Statutes provides that "The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to * * * the Indians."

Section 463 of the Revised Statutes reads: "The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs and of all matters arising out of Indian relations."

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Herring, Elbert.....	New York.....	July 10, 1832	Cass. ¹
Harris, Carey A.....	Tennessee.....	July 4, 1836	Cass and Poinsett. ¹
Crawford, T. Hartley.....	Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 22, 1838	Poinsett ¹ to Marcy. ¹
Medill, William.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 28, 1845	Marcy ¹ and Ewing. ²
Brown, Orlando.....	Kentucky.....	May 31, 1849	Ewing.
Lea, Luke.....	Mississippi.....	July 1, 1850	Ewing to Stuart.
Manypenny, George W.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 24, 1853	McClelland and Thompson.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Apr. 17, 1857	Thompson.
Mix, Charles E.....	District of Columbia.....	June 14, 1858	Do.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Nov. 8, 1858	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B.....	Arkansas.....	May 4, 1859	Do.

¹ Secretaries of War.

² Ewing and all following Secretaries of the Interior.

Commissioners of Indian Affairs—Continued

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Dole, William P.....	Illinois.....	Mar. 13, 1861	Smith to Harlan.
Cooley, Dennis N.....	Iowa.....	July 10, 1865	Harlan and Browning.
Bogy, Lewis V.....	Missouri.....	Nov. 1, 1866	Browning.
Taylor, Nathaniel G.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 29, 1867	Browning and Cox.
Parker, Ely S.....	District of Columbia.....	Apr. 21, 1869	Cox and Delano.
Walker, Francis A.....	Massachusetts.....	Nov. 21, 1871	Delano.
Smith, Edward P.....	New York.....	Mar. 20, 1873	Delano and Chandler.
Smith, John Q.....	Ohio.....	Dec. 11, 1875	Chandler and Schurz.
Hayt, Ezra A.....	New York.....	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurz.
Trowbridge, Roland E.....	Michigan.....	Mar. 15, 1880	Do.
Price, Hiram.....	Iowa.....	May 4, 1881	Kirkwood and Teller.
Atkins, John D. C.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 21, 1885	Lamar.
Oberly, John H.....	Illinois.....	Oct. 10, 1888	Vilas.
Morgan, Thomas J.....	Rhode Island.....	June 10, 1889	Noble.
Browning, Daniel M.....	Illinois.....	Apr. 17, 1893	Smith and Francis.
Jones, William A.....	Wisconsin.....	May 3, 1897	Bliss and Hitchcock.
Leupp, Francis E.....	District of Columbia.....	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Binger.
Valentine, Robert G.....	Massachusetts.....	June 16, 1909	Ballinger and Fisher.
Sells, Cato.....	Texas.....	June 2, 1913	Lane and Payne.
Burke, Charles H.....	South Dakota.....	Apr. 1, 1921	Fall, Work, West, and Wilbur.
Rhoads, Charles J.....	Pennsylvania.....	July 1, 1929	Wilbur.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword.....	1
Reorganization and decentralization.....	2
Construction.....	2
Appropriations.....	2
Personnel.....	3
Health.....	3
Education.....	7
Education staff at the Washington office.....	7
Highest qualifications for teaching personnel.....	8
Changes in curriculum.....	9
The Indian boarding schools.....	10
Enrollment in Government Indian schools 1925-1930, by school divisions.....	10
Public schools for Indian children.....	11
Indian education and outside organizations.....	12
Increased appropriations for Indian education.....	12
Guidance and placement.....	13
Industrial activities.....	14
Reimbursable funds.....	14
Roads and bridges.....	15
Allotments.....	15
Extension of trust periods.....	16
Choctaw Indians of Mississippi.....	16
Navajo land purchases.....	16
Additional lands for Indian use.....	16
Sale and patenting of Indian lands.....	16
Forestry.....	17
Irrigation activities.....	21
Litigation.....	25
Oil, gas, and coal production.....	26
Quapaw lead and zinc mining lands.....	27
Pueblo lands board.....	28
Indian suits and judgments.....	28
Indian claims.....	28
Rights of way.....	29
Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma.....	29
Activities of probate attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....	30
Probate work.....	30
Purchase of supplies.....	31
Bibliography.....	31
Conclusion.....	32
Statistical tables for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, unless otherwise noted:	
Indian population of the United States.....	33
School population, number in school, capacity.....	51
Schools—location, enrollment, attendance.....	56

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 24, 1930.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: We have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Office of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1930 dealing with the activities of the service during the first year of incumbency of the commissioner and his associate in office.

We desire to call to your attention the fact that when we took office on July 1, 1929, the appropriation bills for the year under review had been passed and that practically all of the personnel appointments for the year had been made.

FOREWORD

In considering the administration of Indian affairs certain facts must be kept in mind. Practically no two groups of Indians are alike, either in inheritance or present environment; and the Indian Service must meet the situation as it applies to the Indians scattered among 28 States and divided into some 200 separate groups.

Many acts of Congress apply to the so-called ward Indians wherever located, others are special laws or treaties applicable only to certain tribes or groups. The Indian Service must administer these laws as passed and as interpreted by the courts. Every effort is made to present to Congress the needs and conditions upon which appropriations and other legislation are based.

In order to have a clear understanding of the American Indian and his relationship to our own existing civilization we must consider the Indian's history, environment (past and present), religion, and the effect these have had on his point of view and development. His conception of property and ownership is not the same as ours; he has little understanding of individual property rights in land, and no background affording him such an understanding. His view of ownership has been limited to personal possessions, but only such as met his traditional needs. The trait of acquisitiveness is undeveloped, and so far as this would constitute an incentive to personal effort the motive for industry fails. His interests have been in doing the things which his forefathers have always done and it is difficult to substitute for him a real interest instead in the activities of the white citizen. While inevitably the Indian must develop such interests as may enable him to become a component part of our organized civilization and be self-sustaining, we should not destroy

what is best of his own traditions, arts, crafts, and associations, but encourage their development and survival. In assisting in his development we must build on his own inherited good traits. These conditions suggest the need for the proper kind of social service for the Indian, a work which has been overlooked in the past in the struggle to protect the property rights of a minority race. Our task is the practical problem of preparation which will enable the Indian through his own acquired resources to become an independent, self-supporting, self-respecting member of the communities which now surround him.

REORGANIZATION AND DECENTRALIZATION

In order to relieve the Washington office of many details and to increase efficiency, more responsibility has been thrown on the field force and in the Southwest many of the field details are cleared through the special commissioner to negotiate with the Indians, with headquarters at Santa Fe, N. Mex. This special commissioner, assisted by one of the field supervisors, has general supervision over the work in the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah, reporting to Washington on all questions of policy.

As herein indicated, certain changes in personnel in the Washington office have been made and others are in contemplation, with a view to securing better administration and the use of the full abilities of every person in the service.

CONSTRUCTION

The amount of new construction in the Indian Service, both of hospital and school buildings, has necessitated a reorganization and enlargement of the construction force. A well qualified architect has been obtained from the Supervising Architect's Office of the Treasury Department to direct the work, and more complete plans, specifications, and estimates are now possible than heretofore. The staff has been increased by five persons, well trained in this class of work.

APPROPRIATIONS

When we took office on July 1, 1929, the total appropriations available, exclusive of tribal funds, were \$16,673,215.78. For the year beginning July 1, 1930, we have \$21,270,979.74, or an increase of \$4,597,763.96 over the prior year. Additional sums totaling \$2,121,614.03 were made available for 1930 through the first and second deficiency acts, about \$1,000,000 of which has been carried over for expenditure in 1931 principally for purchase of furniture and equipment and other purposes in connection with educational activities and continuation of hospital construction begun under the regular appropriations. The general appropriations for 1931 will permit us to reach the minimum standard of an allowance of 37.8 cents per day for subsistence and an average of \$40 a year for clothing, for those pupils enrolled in boarding schools. The following table gives a comparison of the division of the gross appropriations made for 1930 and 1931:

	1930	1931	Increase
General purposes.....	\$2, 010, 195. 40	\$2, 329, 708. 74	\$311, 513. 34
Industrial assistance.....	1, 305, 000. 00	1, 624, 000. 00	319, 000. 00
Irrigation and water development.....	1, 299, 954. 41	1, 445, 441. 00	145, 486. 59
Education.....	9, 173, 500. 00	10, 365, 250. 00	1, 191, 750. 00
Conservation of health.....	3, 115, 100. 00	3, 411, 000. 00	295, 900. 00
Support of Indians.....	1, 594, 560. 00	1, 768, 560. 00	174, 000. 00
Miscellaneous.....	288, 520. 00	327, 020. 00	38, 500. 00
Total.....	18, 794, 829. 81	21, 270, 979. 74	2, 476, 149. 93

In addition to the foregoing about \$3,000,000 a year is expended from Indian tribal funds for administrative and other activities of the service.

PERSONNEL

The extent to which good results are dependent upon the more careful selection and placing of employees in the field service work with the Indians and in the schools was appreciated. It appeared necessary that this work should receive systematic direction in order that the best obtainable persons might be appointed and placed in the positions for which they are best qualified to render valuable service. To accomplish this a field representative having special qualifications for work of this character has been appointed to have advisory direction and supervision of the personnel work.

With regard to appointments in general in the field service, re-statements have been curtailed to such an extent that a considerably larger number of positions have been newly filled by persons who have qualified through the civil service than has been the case in other years. This secures an infusion of new blood, which it is hoped will be of definite benefit.

HEALTH

Continued progress in the general medical work of the Indian field service has been effected during the year. The number of Indians seeking medical and hospital relief for conditions requiring these services is constantly on the increase, and while there is far too much interruption of hospital treatment and medical care for unimportant reasons, it is believed that the situation in this respect is showing improvement from year to year. Indian mothers and fathers are still inclined to interrupt the hospitalization of members of their families in order that they may attend fairs, rodeos, and for other purposes, not infrequently when such interruptions are detrimental to the welfare of the individual case. Nevertheless, continued educational efforts are directed toward the lessening and discontinuance of the practice.

Emphasis during the year has been placed upon further development of public-health phases of the medical work of the service. An increased number of public health or field nurses has been provided. Agency, school, and special physicians have received instructions to develop to the fullest extent activities of a health character, all of which have been fostered and extended by the district medical directors. Continued interest is manifested on the part of the other Federal, State, county, and local health organizations, as well as by

several voluntary organizations, until there is gradually being developed an interest in the special Indian problems on the part of these other agencies not directly concerned therewith. Through the instrumentality of the Committee of Indian Affairs of the State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, information has been and is being disseminated to the several States where Indians live for the purpose of making available to an increasing degree the laboratory, clinical, and diagnostic facilities of the States and the furtherance of other cooperative measures looking toward closer and more harmonious relationships between the personnel of the Indian Office and the various health agencies in these several localities. This includes not only the facilities mentioned but the making available of existing State, county, and municipal institutions for the care and treatment of Indians wherever possible. In several States health workers of the Indian Service are working in cooperation with and, in two instances, under the direction of similar State organizations engaged in the same field.

Special attention is being paid to the more accurate collection and reporting of vital statistics and the collection of morbidity data. In this work also the several agencies above mentioned are cooperating very closely.

The United States Public Health Service is continuing to detail personnel and to make available the service of medical officers, field directors, sanitary engineers, and of the National Institute of Health to the special problems which arise in connection with Indian health. This includes surveys from time to time, special investigations of sanitary and health conditions, and routine studies of water supplies, sewage disposal, and of milk production. In certain sections of the country these activities also include malarial surveys and remedial measures where indicated.

Trachoma, tuberculosis, and diseases of infancy and childhood continue to constitute the outstanding health problems of the Indian population. Some extension has been made to the bed capacity of the several institutions for the care of the tuberculous, though the facilities of this character are still very inadequate to meet the needs of the several jurisdictions. The educational program which is being carried out through the agency of the medical directors, physicians, and field nurses is designed to bring to the Indian knowledge of the factors which have to do with the spread of diseases of an infectious nature and with special reference to tuberculosis and to give them instructions as to the care and feeding of infants and children, the sick and the aged. In time the extension of this program to meet the needs of all of the jurisdictions will have its effect in reducing the mortality of these diseases. It is quite necessary, however, that the facilities for the care and treatment of the tuberculous especially be improved and extended in order that open cases of this disease may be segregated and foci of infection decreased or eliminated. The lack of sanitation in the Indian homes and the absence of the knowledge of the fundamental factors having to do with the transmission of diseases play an important part in its spread and dissemination.

More than 25,000 Indians were examined for trachoma, of which number between 4,000 and 5,000 were diagnosed as either positive or suspicious. The percentage of positive and suspicious findings

was between 19 and 20 per cent. During the year more than 1,300 surgical operations were performed by the special physicians of the service for the amelioration and cure of the disease and more than 3,000 other treatments were carried out. In addition to their activities in the diagnosis and treatment of trachoma, the special physicians of the service were very active in the treatment of other surgical conditions, namely, infected tonsils and adenoids, and in the surgical treatment of tuberculous glands, etc. Special emphasis has been placed by this group of physicians upon the educational phase of their work, to the end that the Indians might be informed of the safeguards to be observed for the protection of themselves and their families.

Of the contagious and infectious conditions, a larger number of cases of impetigo and scabies was reported than during the preceding year. These conditions become prevalent in many of the larger boarding schools especially, and constant vigilance is necessary to keep infectious conditions of this character at a minimum. The occurrence of measles was slightly in excess of the preceding year. A smaller number of cases of whooping cough was reported than for the year 1929. Influenza was reported during the year to the extent of slightly more than 3,500 cases, whereas during the preceding year more than 16,000 cases of this disease were reported. Influenza, measles, mumps, and whooping cough make up the larger number of diseases of an infectious nature occurring among Indian children. During the year 35 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported, as compared with 3 for 1929, with 9 cases of infantile paralysis reported, as against none for the preceding year. One hundred and seventy-one cases of smallpox were reported during the year, as against 53 cases for 1929. The larger number of cases of this disease occurred on the Flathead Reservation in Montana, 90 cases having been reported at this jurisdiction.

More than 32,000 vaccinations and inoculations were performed during 1930. Of this number, more than 12,000 were vaccinations against smallpox, more than 7,000 vaccinations against typhoid fever, and slightly more than 10,000 immunizations for protection against diphtheria.

The following hospitals were completed during the year: Colorado River Hospital, with a capacity of 30 beds; Phoenix School Hospital, with 60 beds, by addition of 20 beds to the total; Fort Bidwell Hospital, with 35 beds; Fort Berthold Hospital, with 20 beds; Claremore Hospital, with 34 beds; and Flandreau Hospital, with 35 beds, adding 13 beds to the total; or a total of 152 additional hospital beds provided.

The following hospitals were commenced during the year and were well under way toward completion at its close: Fort Belknap Hospital, adding 37 beds to the total; Tongue River Hospital, adding 32 beds to the total; Turtle Mountain Hospital, adding 27 beds to the total; Pawnee and Ponca, Pine Ridge, and Hayward Hospitals, with 47 beds each, making a total addition of 237 beds. Each of these new hospitals is of approximately 47-bed capacity.

There were also additions to, or remodeling of, the following hospitals: Western Navajo Hospital, wings added, 20 beds; Hopi Hospital, capacity doubled, 28 beds; Fort Totten Hospital, remodeled and enlarged, 20 beds; Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital,

roofs of wings raised, 28 beds; Kiowa Hospital, addition to make 100-bed capacity, 48 beds; Keshena Hospital, pavilions for tuberculosis and venereal cases, 24 beds—a total addition of 168 beds, with a total of 557 beds added for the three groups mentioned.

The further extension of hospital facilities is necessary in order to make provision of the care and treatment of Indian patients of jurisdictions for which such provision has not been made. The largest of these is the Eastern Navajo jurisdiction, New Mexico, with a population of approximately 7,000, for whom the hospital facilities are very meager and inadequate. Several other smaller jurisdictions are still without hospitals. As said before, additional tuberculosis sanatoria should be established, preferably at population centers, where public utilities are available, where transportation facilities both by rail and highway are present, and where specialistic medical service from private sources may be secured. The establishment of such institutions at such centers would enable them to serve a number of jurisdictions within the particular State or in adjoining States. Cooperative arrangements whereby hospital and sanatorium beds in State, county, or municipal institutions may be made available for the care and treatment of Indians should be encouraged. Some of the States with a considerable Indian population have extensive systems of county sanatoria. The reception, care, and treatment of Indians in these institutions should be brought about if practicable. In States having large Indian populations where there are no hospitals and sanatoria of such kind, or where facilities are very limited, consideration should be given to the establishment of such institutions by the Federal Government. The existing hospitals and sanatoria of the Indian Service which are being conducted in improvised or converted buildings are in great need of physical improvement and all Indian institutions are in need of increased diagnostic and treatment facilities, as well as an augmented personnel. Every effort should be made to raise the standards of these institutions to a basis comparable with similar institutions, whether governmental, State, or private, in order to conserve to the utmost degree the welfare of the Indian patients treated therein.

Acknowledgment is due of our appreciation of the increased interest shown and the material assistance extended by the other Federal health agencies, by State health forces, and by the various organizations of a semiofficial or private character.

The regular gratuity appropriation for health purposes for the year was \$2,658,600, an increase over the previous year of \$1,218,600. Supplemental appropriations during the last session of Congress made available \$400,000 more for this activity, and further increases have been granted for next year. The following tabulation discloses the division of this appropriation over a 3-year period:

	1929	1930	First deficiency, 1930	1931	Second deficiency, 1931
General purposes.....	\$319, 000	\$623, 500	\$134, 500	\$758, 000	-----
Support of hospitals.....	956, 000	1, 520, 100	500	2, 008, 000	\$38, 000
Construction of new hospitals.....	155, 000	450, 000	265, 000	372, 000	250, 000
Total.....	1, 440, 000	2, 593, 600	400, 000	3, 138, 000	288, 000

The appropriation of \$65,000 for the construction of the Oraibi Sanatorium in Arizona is not shown in the 1930 total but is taken up in 1931 by reason of its reappropriation for general purposes. In addition to the amounts shown, tribal funds aggregating approximately \$350,000 annually are used for medical and hospital purposes.

EDUCATION

Encouraging developments in education recorded in the 1929 report have been continued and supplemented during the year. The increased appropriations mentioned have begun to yield results, and while a large part of the improvement to date has necessarily been on the material side—better feeding and clothing of boarding school children, building construction, repairs and equipment—the fundamental needs of teaching personnel, content, and methods of education are beginning to receive more nearly adequate attention.

EDUCATION STAFF AT THE WASHINGTON OFFICE

Professional leadership has become axiomatic in State and National programs of education. During the past year the Indian Office has been able to make substantial additions to the group at Washington responsible for advising the commissioner on educational organization and methods, recruiting of teaching personnel and the building up of a definite program for the future in relation to the States. An assistant director of education, with special preparation and experience in educational administration and vocational guidance, has been appointed. In the field of home economics, where some of the most conspicuous advances had already been made, two additional supervisory positions were established in the fall of 1929. The two specialists appointed to these positions were women of high professional qualifications; their employment has not only made possible a definite supervisory program with a follow-up plan, but relieved the chief supervisor of home economics for important work at the Washington office.

One of the most significant steps of the year was the appointment of a supervisor for elementary education, with university training and successful State experience, and five field assistants, or so-called demonstration teachers in elementary education, all persons who qualified through civil service examinations based on modernized statements of requirements. Each of the five demonstration teachers, under the direction of the supervisor of elementary education, is supervising approximately 55 elementary teachers in sections of the country having the densest Indian school population—South Dakota, northern Arizona, southern Arizona, northwestern New Mexico, and Oklahoma. These demonstration teachers are women who are thoroughly conversant with modern elementary school practice and have pursued graduate study in their field. Already their helpful influence is observable in the work of the teachers of the elementary grades.

For secondary education it was found possible to transfer to the Washington office one of the field supervisors who had had superior preparation and valuable experience in the school of education of a western State university, to help in the organization and develop-

ment of the junior and senior high schools. Still another recent position established is that of supervisor of trade and industrial training, and to this position a qualified specialist in vocational education with long State experience under the Federal Board for Vocational Education has been assigned.

In the particularly important field of agricultural extension the aid of the Department of Agriculture was sought, and one of the active workers of that department has been transferred to the Indian Office to direct its program. A well-qualified specialist has been appointed supervisor of livestock, who will also advise as to the school herds. The office has also secured for the coming year the services of Dr. Erl Bates, of Cornell University, to help plan and coordinate the various educational and extension activities on the reservations.

With such a staff in education and related field as the nucleus of a planning organization, it is believed that it will be increasingly possible to build up a definite Indian education program.¹

HIGHEST QUALIFICATIONS FOR TEACHING PERSONNEL

Steps taken in 1928 and 1929 to raise the standards of teaching and other educational service in Indian schools have begun to show results. The salary increases for teachers, while by no means large from the point of view of modern educational service in urban communities, have nevertheless been sufficient to attract some new entrants of more than satisfactory qualifications. The salaries of principals of boarding schools now range from \$2,000 to \$2,900; of senior high school teachers, \$1,860 to \$2,100; of junior high school teachers, \$1,680 to \$1,920; of elementary teachers, \$1,500 to \$1,740. The minimum qualifications for principals include "graduation with a degree from a normal school, teachers college, college or university of recognized standing, with 18 semester hours in the school of education" and a minimum of two years' successful experience. For senior high school teachers the new requirements comprise graduation from a 4-year course in a recognized college or university, with 16 units in education, the latter to include 12 units in psychology, principles of education, and methods of teaching. Junior high school teachers are required to have at least three years and elementary teachers two years beyond the high school. In actual practice the qualifications of many new entrants have been better than the minimum; in home economics, for example, practically all the applicants this year have been full 4-year graduates of colleges and universities of recognized standing, and among the nearly 200 new appointees to elementary and intermediate positions for the coming year are many above the minimum standard for these grades, including a number with college degrees. This is in part due to abnormal employment conditions and the slightly better salaries, but it also indicates the effectiveness of higher professional standards.

It should be understood that this necessary raising of standards can not be retroactive. In accordance with the established practice in any movement for improving personnel, employees now in the

¹ Since closing the year's work it has been the good fortune of the Indian Office to secure as director of education a distinguished educator from one of our best-known colleges, who has specialized in the education of minority races and who in the Civil Service examination far outranked all of the eighty-odd applicants.

service who do not meet the new qualifications but are otherwise competent—particularly if they are found to be successful in their human relations with Indian people—are being encouraged to secure the necessary additional educational qualifications. Training in service is an essential function of the new demonstration teachers previously referred to, and of all others directing the educational program. In case of withdrawals, of course, applications for reinstatement are being considered only from those who are qualified under the new requirements, but applicants for reinstatement, if otherwise qualified, are being advised as to means of securing the additional preparation. An unusual number of members of the teaching staff have this year taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by "educational leave" for advanced study. In the spring of 1930 suggestions were given as to the type of university summer courses that would be helpful to Indian school teachers, the universities having been canvassed to find out what they could offer. A circular issued in March, 1930, addressed to elementary teachers, urged the desirability of enrolling in "courses dealing with important phases of an elementary school program which are on the whole receiving insufficient attention in our Indian schools." Chief among these needs as listed were:

1. Environmental experiences of children as a basis for school procedure and curriculum content.
2. Philosophy of progressive education, basing school work on activities and at the same time recognizing and providing opportunities for various learning outcomes rather than beginning and ending teaching procedures mainly with subject matter.
3. Physical education and play as an opportunity for health, recreation, and creative expression.
4. Industrial and fine arts as a functional part of the school program.
5. Appreciative and creative phases of music.
6. Consciously capitalizing the opportunities for personality and character development which are inherent in every classroom situation and all school activities.

CHANGES IN CURRICULUM

Instead of attempting a total revision of the existing course of study, plans are well under way to enrich the curriculum through the selection and introduction of stimulating materials and initiating classroom procedure that approximate more nearly real life situations. Under guidance several teachers initiated construction activities involving on the part of children, choosing, planning, executing, and judging, in addition to providing the necessity for use of numbers, oral and written English, and art. The results of a survey of industrial and fine arts together with additional suggestions for such procedures will be issued to the elementary teachers for the purpose of further stimulation of this type of functional school work.

Emphasis is being placed upon the importance of basing all early primary reading on words that already have a place in the children's speaking vocabulary. Since this necessitates the construction of all reading material by the teachers, an initial purchase was made of 50 typewriters equipped with primer-sized type. These were distributed largely to schools where beginners are non-English speaking.

A carefully selected list of modern textbooks in reading, language, and geography has been added to the recommended book list for elementary grades. Up-to-date school supplies and materials, too, have been listed and submitted to the schools.

Seven positions of home-economics teachers were set up this past year in reservation schools. This means that home-economics departments are now organized in all but the smaller boarding schools, and in two of the day schools.

THE INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS

Each boarding school situation is being scrutinized to determine whether the school is to be retained for some time, abandoned soon, or assigned to purposes other than that for which it now exists. The rapidity with which we can carry out our policy of eliminating young children from the boarding schools depends, of course, upon a number of factors. Some of the educational factors involved have to do with home conditions, remoteness from public-school facilities, ascertained need for institutional care, possibilities of health follow-up, and social case work not ordinarily available in the small rural communities in which so many Indian children live. Other factors that must be considered are the attitude of the white people of the community and the older Indians toward the boarding school and the attitude of white parents toward the Indian children. If the policy of the Government to increase public-school provision for the Indian school population is to be carried out, obviously local communities will have to be considerate and take an unselfish view of proposals to abandon Indian boarding schools.

In the meantime such boarding schools as remain must be helped to do the best work they can, especially for older boys and girls, and smaller children can be eliminated from these schools except where institutional care is found necessary after adequate investigation by trained social workers. Six large nonreservation boarding schools have now raised their grades to include the twelfth grade, or senior high school, and have concurrently dropped the lower grades.

Approximately 2,000 boys and girls were enrolled in the three upper high-school grades in 1930 as compared with 1,617 a year ago and 710 in 1926. The figures for five years are given in the table below. It will also be noted that this has taken place while there has been a falling off in the enrollment in elementary grades.

Enrollment in Government Indian schools, 1925-1930, by school divisions

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Elementary grades, 1 to 6.....	20, 677	21, 128	21, 399	20, 790	19, 789
Junior high school grades, 7 to 9.....	3, 722	4, 301	4, 729	5, 420	5, 462
Senior high school grades, 10 to 12.....	710	1, 178	1, 409	1, 617	1, 966

As long as the boarding schools remain they must be staffed as effectually as possible. It is generally recognized that among the most important positions are those having to do with personal relations of the boys and girls. This is a weak point in nearly all institutional enterprises, but it is particularly serious in the Indian boarding schools. Previous reports have referred to the change in designation from "disciplinarians" and "matrons" to "advisers." No one would claim, of course, that changing the name changes the type of worker, except in so far as it gives official sanction to a different attitude toward the work. Some improvement has been

possible, however, on the girls' side of the problem. One of the most important accomplishments of the year was in securing an educational basis for the appointment of the girls' advisers. The qualifications for the larger schools require 3 years of college, the medium-sized schools 2 years, and the smaller schools 1 year. The majority of the women who took this examination were college graduates. Many of them have been high-school teachers and have had experience as advisers to girls in high schools, as leaders of Girl Scout troops, and in various other activities. This should make for a decided improvement in the caliber of women filling these positions, with a corresponding development on the part of the girls themselves. It is to be regretted that no such improvement can be reported in the qualifications of boys' advisers. This remains one of the most serious problems of the schools.

For some years attempts have been made to reduce the amount of noneducational institutional work required of boys and girls in Indian boarding schools. In the case of girls, for example, competent observers generally agree that no phase of institutional work is harder than sitting at a sewing machine for a three or four hour period. This year, for the first time, part of the girls' clothing was purchased ready made at a figure not much greater than the cost of the material, thus relieving the girls from the endless round of sewing. The purchase of girls' ready-made clothing does not, of course, in any way interfere with clothing instruction and practice.

Another boarding-school problem of the utmost importance is supervision of diet. In the majority of schools the home economics teachers have general supervision over the meal planning, the kitchen, and dining rooms. This, together with the additional funds available for food, is making a real improvement in these departments.

The work previously begun at the boarding schools in teaching Indian children their native arts and crafts has been continued. All Navajo schools now have native weavers who teach blanket weaving to the girls. Pottery is taught at Albuquerque and Santa Fe and also in the Maricopa, Hopi, and Pueblo day schools. Many of the Indian boys and girls are doing outstanding work in design. The girls have taken their native designs and applied them to household linens and other forms of household decoration.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR INDIAN CHILDREN

Previous reports have described the efforts to have Indian children attend public schools. In the year just passed the number of Indian pupils reported in attendance in public schools increased from approximately 35,000 to 38,000. Contracts were made for payment of tuition for Indian children with 861 boards of education, 23 more than the previous year.

At many jurisdictions the problem of transporting Indian children to the public schools of their districts has been given special attention, and in one or two places has been made the subject of a comprehensive study of the situation. Among the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma a field study of the smallest group—that of the Seminoles—was completed before the close of the fiscal year. Supervisor Thompson's report shows that of the 705 Seminole chil-

dren of school age 353 are enrolled in public schools, 146 in Government boarding schools, 61 in denominational and other schools, and 145 not enrolled in any school. He found State and local authorities glad to cooperate in the education of Indian children, and as a result of his investigation he recommended the further development of the public-school program for Indians and the abandonment of the separate tribal boarding school. This study of the Seminole situation is the first to be completed of a series of comprehensive studies of the school opportunities and needs of the Five Civilized Tribes. Less extensive studies are being carried out elsewhere.

It is recognized, of course, that merely placing Indian children in public schools, even where the community is cooperative, is by no means the whole solution. There are many situations where arrangements need to be made very slowly and only after careful study of all the factors involved. Reports by day-school representatives and others show a growing disposition to try to understand family and home conditions and other elements in the situation that really require the services of trained social-case workers.

INDIAN EDUCATION AND OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS

During the year under review Indian education has had the attention of various outside groups. The Lake Mohonk conference gave considerable space to education in its discussions and in its resolutions. There have been encouraging evidences of cooperation with the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, the Junior Red Cross, American Child Health Association, religious groups, and other associations and individuals interested in the Indian problem. Several of the committees of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection have given separate attention to the Indian school child, and a special subcommittee of the conference appointed to deal with Indian education is headed by Miss Edna Groves, of the Indian Office.

INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDIAN EDUCATION

The first deficiency act of March 26, 1930, made available the sum of \$1,100,000 to supplement the regular annual appropriations for support and education of Indian pupils in Federal school for the fiscal years 1930 and 1931. This money was to be used for the following purposes: For additional subsistence, \$195,000; for subsistence of pupils retained in boarding schools during summer months, \$40,000; for noonday lunches in day schools, \$50,000; for additional clothing, \$50,000; for additional personnel for enlarged program of study, \$200,000; for equipment, \$175,000; for furniture, \$240,000; and for livestock, \$150,000.

The act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1931 contains also an appropriation of \$64,000 for subsistence of pupils retained in boarding schools during the months when school is not in session. The same act provides a special appropriation of \$200,000 for purchase of furniture, school, shop, and other equipment for Indian day, reservation, and nonreservation schools.

In the general appropriation, in the same act, for support of Indian day and industrial schools for the fiscal year 1931, an increase in the sum of \$417,000 was allowed in excess of the appro-

priation for 1930. Also, in the appropriation for 1931 for Indian boarding schools customarily receiving specific appropriations an increase was given in the amount of \$1,203,750 above the amount appropriated for the preceding year.

These material increases in moneys for support of Indian schools make possible an adequate food allowance for pupils up to a per capita average cost of 37.8 cents per day, an amount which had been carefully determined as necessary for a minimum proper standard. A discussion of this matter will be found in the report of the commissioner for the fiscal year 1929. The per capita allowance for the boarding schools is still below that of most State institutions, notwithstanding the decided improvement that has been made in the past three years. For the fiscal year 1928 appropriations were made at a rate of \$225 for these schools, with the exception of five schools, for which \$250 was made available. For 1929 the per capita ranged from \$240 to \$285, depending upon the size of the school; for 1930 it was \$260 to \$300; and for the new fiscal year, \$290 to \$330. State institutions which are regarded as reasonably comparable report per capita figures of from \$300 to \$600, and authorities seem to agree upon \$450 as a minimum for which creditable work can be done in feeding, housing, clothing, and educating children under institutional care.

GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT

The indispensable factors in our educational plans for practical meeting of the Indian's problems of life have already been set forth. The schools must be supplemented by getting the Indians into jobs. Hence an organization must be established to conduct this work of placement and employment. It should consist of capable, energetic, and patient workers who will inform themselves as to industrial conditions, will study the possibilities, interests, and tendencies of the Indian students of the schools or graduates therefrom, and who will bring about the best possible association between the employer and the employed, with the hope that permanency may be established upon a sound basis of satisfactory mutual relationship. If in work lies the salvation of the Indian race, the effort to awake his ambition, to enlist his interest, to form his habits must commence at an early age. The placement employees and the schools must join and coordinate their efforts to this end.

Several placement officers are now on the roll. One of the employment officers is Mr. George P. La Vatta, an Indian of the Shoshone people, who has for a number of years been successful in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad. As he tells his own story, he was well grown before he knew a word of English. Then came an ambition for schooling. After leaving school he told the Indian agent that he wanted to go out into the world and work and live like other people. "Don't try it," was the advice in return. "Go back to the farm and work with your own people." Nevertheless he persisted, and finally secured work with the railroad. Now his advice to his people, as expressed in his own words, is:

People try to sympathize with me because the white man killed the buffalo and took the Indian's lands. I tell them that belongs to the past. The Indian on a reservation can only deteriorate; but if he will go out and work and live like other people, he has a future as promising as that of any other American citizen.

For Indians who prefer or who, because of conditions, must make their living on their reservations, or in their own communities, guidance and assistance are being provided by the appointment of trained home, agricultural, and social service extension workers.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

It is not the present policy to try to make farmers or stockmen of all Indians nor to force them into these occupations where all the attendant circumstances do not offer assurance of successful results or of contentment on their part. However, so far as it be found that a large number of adults will depend upon their land for support, we must endeavor to offer them practical assistance and encouragement. Industrial surveys and 5-year programs have been mentioned in prior annual reports, and these measures were adopted within many reservations for the purpose of providing such assistance. Realizing the need for more effective supervision, our field force has been strengthened by appointment of a director of extension work, as hereinbefore mentioned, to be in general charge of industrial activities. He is assisted by eight agricultural extension agents, each of whom has a specified territory which includes several reservations. A supervisor of livestock has also been appointed to give attention and supervision to activities of this character. Seven home demonstration agents are working among the Indian women in order to assist them in all that pertains to the making and conduct of a modern, well-kept home. The importance of placement work has already been emphasized. This work will continue also with regard to employment of the adult Indian and the affording of all other assistance through the personnel of placement organization which will enable him to successfully engage in work adapted to his wishes and abilities, but which will nevertheless eventually teach him the lesson of self-dependence.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS

The reimbursable fund continues to be an important factor in the industrial welfare and progress of the Indians. Consolidated Ute Agency, Colo., reports indicate a 100 per cent lamb crop from sheep bought for the Indians from moneys advanced. The revenue from sheep at this place last year accruing to the Indians was nearly \$10,000, due entirely to their own efforts, though assisted by the advice and help of Government employees. It is estimated that their income this year will be about \$25,000. Southern Navajo reports an unusual case in which \$150 was authorized from the reimbursable fund to buy tools and materials to establish a deaf Indian in the silversmith business. At Fort Berthold, despite the drouth, 100,000 pounds of Indian-raised wheat went through the flour mill, secured by use of the reimbursable fund. These Indians seeded from 50 per cent to 75 per cent more acreage in the spring of 1930. At Pine Ridge one of the women's auxiliary clubs sold 760 pounds of beans to the agency and used part of the money to buy a seeder. This year, also, 123 loans were made from the reimbursable fund to old Indians for support purposes, and 37 to owners of irrigable land for development purposes.

For 1929 the appropriation was \$200,000, and for 1930 and 1931, exclusive of subjugation work on the Pima Reservation in Arizona, \$325,000 has been appropriated. These amounts have been supplemented by appropriations from tribal funds of \$75,000 in 1929 and \$869,479.60 in 1930.

The total amount expended from all sources for reimbursable assistance to Indians is approximately \$6,408,143. Repayments to June 30, 1930, aggregate about \$4,124,270, leaving outstanding accounts of \$2,283,873.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The progress of the Indians has been impeded by lack of improved roads. Two years ago Congress authorized appropriations for this purpose. Since that time appropriations have been made in the sum of \$250,000 each for 1930 and for 1931. This money has been distributed to the best advantage throughout the service, with the result that a good beginning has been made in the construction of improved local roads connecting the various Indian communities within many of the reservations. The main thoroughfares are built under the Federal highway act without cost to this service. The most extensive single project being constructed is the road within the Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak., in connection with the consolidated school under construction at that place. About \$50,000 was used for this system of roads last year and a like sum will be supplied from our general road appropriation for 1931.

A special appropriation of \$15,000 from tribal funds was available for road work within the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., with which to continue the road-construction program inaugurated several years ago, which it is hoped will eventually provide the entire reservation with improved facilities of this nature. Where possible small amounts are taken from tribal funds appropriated for general uses and expended in the hiring of Indian labor engaged on minor reservation road construction and repair work.

ALLOTMENTS

During the fiscal year 504 allotments were made to individual Indians embracing lands within various reservations aggregating 103,314.99 acres, as shown in the following table:

Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage	Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage
Klamath, Oreg.....	4	640	Yakima, Wash.....	1	160
Fort Peck, Mont.....	259	77,094.08	Fallon, Nev.....	1	10
Morongo, Calif.....	1	5.20	White Earth, Minn.....	2	161.90
Crow Creek, S. Dak.....	4	450.85	Eastern Navajo, N. Mex.....	2	320
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.....	4	400	Moapa River, Nev.....	3	14
Fort Yuma, Calif.....	18	174	Leech Lake, Minn.....	1	80
Fort Belknap, Mont.....	1	519.06	Rosebud, S. Dak.....	1	160
Quinalt, Wash.....	40	3,198.71	L'Anse and Vieux Desert.....	1	80
Colorado River, Ariz.....	38	380			
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	121	19,387.19			
Lower Brule, S. Dak.....	2	80			
			Total.....	504	103,314.19

In addition to reservation allotments shown above, 226 allotments were made to Indians residing on the public domain in various States, embracing 37,154 acres.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS

The period of trust was extended by order of the President on allotments made to Indians of the following-named tribes and bands: Nez Perce, Idaho; Crow, Montana; Omaha, Nebraska; Seneca, Oklahoma; Devils Lake, North Dakota; Rosebud and Yankton, South Dakota; Uintah, Uncompahgre and White River Bands of Utes, Utah.

CHOCTAW INDIANS OF MISSISSIPPI

Two separate tracts of land were purchased during the year embracing a total of 59 acres at a cost of \$2,155. This land has been resold to two full-blood Choctaws under the reimbursable plan and will provide home sites for two families consisting of a total of about 10 persons. In addition to these two tracts actually purchased, \$4,345 has been obligated in the proposed purchase of 242 acres for resale to six individuals whose combined families total approximately 30 persons. To date, 1,812 acres have been purchased at a cost of \$47,547 and resold to 60 Indians. It is estimated that about 263 individuals have been provided homes in this manner.

NAVAJO LAND PURCHASES

Under authority contained in the act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 883, 899), and the act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1569), we have purchased a total of 138,779.11 acres for the Navajo Indians at a total cost of \$218,230.17. These purchases were made from tribal funds. It is estimated that the total tribal receipts for the fiscal year 1931 will amount to approximately \$140,000, a portion of which it is proposed to use in acquiring certain tracts for these Indians during the next fiscal year.

ADDITIONAL LANDS FOR INDIAN USE

Under authority of the act of May 23, 1930 (Public, No. 250, 71st Cong.), certain lands approximating 54,000 acres were eliminated from the Tusayan National Forest as an addition to the Western Navajo Reservation. This particular land lies north of the Little Colorado and east of the Colorado River and is contiguous to the present Western Navajo Reservation on the west. This act also contemplates the ultimate acquisition for the Western Navajo Reservation of about 62,000 acres of additional land lying south of the Little Colorado River, representing a total area of approximately 116,000 acres of good grazing land, all of which will in the future probably become part of the reservation.

SALE AND PATENTING OF INDIAN LANDS

There have been cash and deferred payment sales of 290 tracts of original allotments, aggregating 35,773 acres, for a consideration of \$505,799; and of 596 tracts of inherited lands, aggregating 72,742 acres, for \$1,101,996, or a total of 108,515 acres sold for a total consideration of \$1,607,795. These totals represent, however, a decrease in sales and payments derived therefrom as compared with the prior year.

There were issued upon application therefor 230 patents in fee to allottees and to heirs of allottees, releasing 28,530 acres, and there were granted 38 certificates of competency and orders removing restrictions, releasing 3,026 acres; 285 applications for patents in fee were not accorded favorable action.

Within many of the reservations a large part of the best agricultural land has been sold or fee patented, and we do not encourage sales except where old and indigent Indians, or those afflicted, need money for support and assistance, or where sales of a part of an allotment will result in the improvement of home conditions, and in cases of inherited lands where the heirs are numerous and the lands can not be advantageously partitioned. In cases where the heirs are less numerous (four or less) and where the inherited tracts are susceptible of a fair and equitable division, the policy is to encourage partition so that the younger and more able-bodied Indians, many of whom did not receive allotments, will have farming lands and home sites and thus be encouraged to remain on and improve their lands. In most partition cases, trust patents are issued to the individual heirs to whom lands are set apart. Many purchases are made for Indians who have industrial occupations in and around towns and whose children need to be near schools.

FORESTRY

An office memorandum approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 15, 1930, directed that grazing activities on Indian lands be thereafter administered through the forestry branch of the Indian Service. Immediate steps were taken toward a reorganization of grazing work in accordance with these instructions. It has been recognized from the first that the task is a difficult one, but with the cooperation of other units in the service, the forestry force should be able during the fiscal year 1931 to gather the information upon which a systematic grazing plan may be developed and gradually placed in effect.

The representatives of the forestry branch will make the necessary reconnaissance of the range on each reservation to determine the most practicable grazing units, the carrying capacity of each unit, the class of stock best suited for the range, and other questions of this character. The supervision of all grazing by permittees or lessees on tribal land or on unfenced allotments will be exercised by representatives of the forestry branch under the general supervision of the superintendent whether the permittees or lessees be Indians or non-Indians. While the needs of individual Indians for range facilities will be given primary consideration, conservation of future grazing values must receive a greatly increased amount of attention in the administration of Indian lands. Through carefully planned and through studies of actual conditions on the range, it will be possible to relieve range depletion, gradually restore the native grasses, and check the erosion that has become, in recent years, increasingly destructive on Indian reservations in the Southwest. This erosion of soil on Indian lands must inevitably result in irreparable damage to lower lands and to reservoirs upon which the Federal Government, the States, and private interests have expended millions of dollars. The conservation, for future benefi-

cial use, of the agricultural, grazing, and forest resources of the Indians is a matter of the utmost importance to both the Indians and their neighbors.

At the first session of the Seventy-first Congress the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs reported favorably on bills for the creation of the Colville Indian Forest and the Klamath Indian Forest. The Klamath bill passed the Senate, but the Colville bill was returned to the committee. Neither bill was acted upon in the House of Representatives. At the second session of the Seventy-second Congress slightly modified bills as to the Colville and Klamath and similar bills for the creation of the Warm Spring and Yakima Indian forests were suggested by the Interior Department. All four bills were introduced in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Yakima bill was favorably reported by the House Indian Committee and was passed on June 23, 1930. The Yakima Indians have indorsed the proposed legislation. The Colville Indians have also expressed their approval of the creation of the Colville Indian Forest, but the approval of the Klamath and Warm Spring Indians has not been obtained. It is believed that their approval will be expressed when the members of these tribes come to understand the purpose of the bills. Legislation of this character is directed to the conservation of resources that may be made to yield a continuous income to the Indians and at the same time contribute to the welfare of the Nation as a whole. It is hoped that before the end of the Seventy-second Congress these four bills and similar ones regarding other Indian reservations, that will be suggested by the department, will be enacted into law. The definite establishment of a fixed forest land status for approximately 6,000,000 acres of Indian lands would contribute materially to the successful management of these forests and would mark a distinctive step forward in the conservation of national resources.

In April, 1930, changes in the allocation of a number of the more responsible positions in the forestry branch made it possible to pay salaries somewhat comparable to those paid for similar work in other branches of the Federal service and avoided the loss of several experienced employees who had seriously contemplated transfer to other departments or the accepting of employment with private corporations engaged in the lumber industry. With these increases it has also been possible to secure men with training in special lines of forestry work whom the service had been unable to obtain under the allocation formerly existing.

The act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1931 contains the first specific authority for the payment of rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons setting forest fires in contravention of law. A substantial increase was also made in the appropriation for forestry work on Indian lands and this appropriation was separated from a general appropriation for several distinct lines of work. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for the continuation of forest insect control within the Klamath Reservation, for which two annual appropriations of \$25,000 each had previously been made. It is hoped that hereafter this infestation may be controlled by the expenditure of much smaller amounts taken from the general appropriation for forestry work at Klamath.

Very unfavorable conditions resulted in substantial losses from forest fires at the Fort Apache, Ariz., and Hoopa Valley, Calif., jurisdictions and a large amount was expended for fire control under the Mission Agency, Calif. Although the drought was exceptionally severe in eastern Washington and heavy losses were sustained on adjacent forest lands, only minor damage was done on the Colville and Spokane Reservations. The expenditures for control and the fire losses were small on most reservations, due partly to increased efficiency secured by means of more adequate appropriations. Several additional steel stairway lookouts were erected, this system of detection having demonstrated its effectiveness.

The policy of restricting sales of stumpage on Indian lands to cases in which funds were urgently needed, or certain conditions indicating a loss of capital values through delay, has been continued through the year for economic reasons as well as silvicultural ones. However, three sales have been made, one on the Bois Fort, or Nett Lake Reservation in Minnesota, comprising approximately 12,000 acres of allotted lands. The timber on these allotments consists principally of inferior species, being largely pulpwood, which should be removed now while a purchaser of adjoining timber has a logging railroad in that locality. A number of the allottees were also in need of the funds to be derived from the sale of the timber. In view of the market, the prices received were adequate. The second and third sales were within the Klamath Reservation in Oregon; one, the Calimus Butte unit, comprising only 3,500,000 board feet, could be most advantageously logged in connection with the Calimus-Marsh unit, now being operated; the other, the Sprague Canyon unit, comprising about 17,000,000 feet, had been greatly injured by pine bark beetles and immediate sale seemed desirable because of the logging of adjacent timber. Satisfactory prices were obtained for both of the Klamath units.

Early in the fiscal year it appears that the lumber market was recovering from the depression that had existed for some time, but in November, 1929, conditions became exceptionally unfavorable and throughout the remainder of the year there was a marked curtailment of production by companies cutting timber from Indian lands. The total amount cut during the fiscal year was only 561,415,352 board feet, for which the Indians received an income of \$2,313,644. This income was \$504,671 below the amount received for the fiscal year 1929.

During the fiscal year the logging railroad on the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin was extended approximately 13 miles across the Wolf and Oconto Rivers into the northeastern township of the reservation. By means of this railroad a rather narrow strip of timber, consisting principally of hemlock and hardwoods, will be logged selectively and the timber brought to the Neopit sawmill for manufacture. This timber, which was left when the more valuable and floatable pine was taken out through the Wolf and Oconto Rivers over 30 years ago, is inferior in quality and its logging will necessarily be expensive. It is unfortunate that it should be logged when the market is so weak. However, plans directed to the concentration of logging operations in the future seem to demand the entering of this unfavorable territory at this time. Notwithstanding very ad-

verse conditions during the fiscal year 1930, a profit has been realized by the Menominee mills.

In furtherance of the general plan of forest administration within the Menominee Reservation, outlined in 1927, a fairly comprehensive study of forest growth on cut-over lands of the reservation was made during the past year. The results of this study were summarized in a report designated as A Preliminary Forest Management Plan for the Menominee Indian Reservation. This report presents in written form the guiding principles upon which logging operations at Neopit have been conducted in recent years and demonstrates clearly the possibilities of forest production which have heretofore been predicted by foresters from a general familiarity with tree growth in the Lake States.

An experimental forest area, consisting of 1,780 acres of logged and burned-over tribal lands, has been established as the Quinaliet Reservation in western Washington. Early in 1929 forestry employees of the Taholah jurisdiction planted 3,500 3-year-old spruce seedlings on a part of this area. Although these trees were of natural growth, pulled within the reservation, a survival of 90 per cent was secured. On Lincoln's Birthday, 1930, members of the Elks lodge of Hoquiam, Wash., assisted the Indian Service rangers and scalers in planting about 20 acres additional. It is hoped that this first demonstration in the Grays Harbor region of the practicability of forest planting for commercial purposes may be of assistance in arousing and maintaining public interest in this subject.

On the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., where forest planting on a small scale was first tried in 1919 with only fair success, about 25,000 Norway and white pine transplants were placed in the field in May, 1930. This planting stock was purchased and donated to the Indian Service by a prominent lumberman, resident in Minneapolis, who had expressed a desire to have a part in an experiment of this character. As members of his family about 30 years ago had manufactured millions of feet of virgin pine taken from the Red Lake Reservation, his interest in the rehabilitation of the pine forests on the Red Lake Reservation affords a striking illustration of the broad view that progressive lumbermen have with regard to reforestation. This gentleman has indicated a desire for further cooperation concerning this worthy project.

The forest planting of 1930 on the Menominee Reservation was made along State Highway No. 47, where the results attained will afford a constant object lesson, not only to the Menominee Indians but also to the hundreds of thousands of tourists passing along the road each season. The site is not a particularly favorable one, being very sandy, but was selected because of its proximity to a main thoroughfare and the probability of protection of the plantation from forest fire.

Mention should be made of a unique forest fire lookout erected within the Quinaliet Indian Reservation, Wash., through the cooperation of the forestry branch and the Hobi Timber Co. who were logging Indian timber. This lookout was constructed by topping a Douglas fir at a height of 174 feet from the ground and then building an observer's house approximately 8 feet square with its floor 170 feet from the ground. From this lookout approximately two-thirds of the entire area of the Quinaliet Reservation, an extensive

area within the Olympic National Forest, and many square miles of private forest land, are visible.

For 1929 the total annual appropriations for ordinary care and preservation of timber on Indian reservations, including expenses incidental to the sale of timber, but exclusive of fire suppression charges, was \$335,000. This sum was increased for the 1930 fiscal year by \$25,000 and for 1931 a further increase of \$130,000 has been secured. Deficiency appropriations have been necessary to meet obligations incurred in the suppression of many fires occurring on timbered areas, and a total of \$70,000 spread over a 3-year period has been made available from tribal moneys for insect-control work on the Klamath Reservation, Oreg.

IRRIGATION ACTIVITIES

The lands of the several Indian reservations in the western part of the United States are for the most part desert like in character, and their utilization can come about only through irrigation or the artificial application of water to the soil. In a wider sense irrigation is taken to include the whole question of conservation and utilization of water in the development of the arid regions and to embrace a discussion of features of social and political importance arising from the reclamation of the arid lands of these reservations. In the early days the Indians in most instances where cultivation of the soil was carried on for the production of crops would divert in a crude way, by the placing of brush and rock in the stream, small quantities of water into a crudely constructed ditch for such purpose. These methods were uneconomical and resulted only in very limited irrigation. To obviate this condition and provide adequate irrigation facilities an engineering force was first employed in the Indian Service about 1913. The work has been the planning and construction of irrigation works to divert and carry water from rivers and streams for application to the lands. This involves construction of diversion dams, headgates, canals, flumes and pipes, tunnels, and lining of canals in order to facilitate economically the transference of the water from the streams to the land. Many of the streams are seasonal, and after the melting of the snows in the spring the run-off diminishes until the natural flow of the streams is inadequate to take care of the lands of the particular project. This condition has necessitated the construction of various types of dams, such as masonry, concrete, rock-filled, and earthen dams to create reservoirs in which to impound the flood waters of the streams that prior to construction of the reservoirs are to a large extent wasted. This method results in providing an adequate water supply, enables regulation of its distribution, and assures water for crop production throughout the irrigation season.

There are also constructed ordinary and artesian wells for the tapping of underground waters to provide irrigation where the surface flow is inadequate or entirely absent. Underground wells are also provided for drainage purposes, the water being used to supplement the surface supply. Such operations result in preventing alkali and seeped conditions which are bound to follow after lands have been irrigated for a period of years unless drainage facilities are provided.

The irrigation branch of this service has also carried on the water development by drilling of wells, cleaning of springs, and construction of small reservoirs or charcos to catch the surface run-offs in sections where stock and sheep-raising conditions are successfully practiced, particularly within the Navajo and Hopi Reservations and the pueblos in New Mexico and Arizona.

As a by-product, power plants are installed and operated during the irrigation season of the impounding dams, power being generated from the water passed through the dam for irrigation purposes. In the carrying on of this activity there have been developed, both large and small, 205 irrigation projects at the approximate cost to June 30, 1930, as revised, of \$36,964,013 for construction work, and for operation and maintenance, \$10,994,576. The construction reimbursements have been approximately \$1,418,330 and the reimbursements for operation and maintenance have been \$3,776,482. The total area of lands under constructed works in the Indian irrigation service is approximately 775,000 acres, being an increase of about 25,000 acres during the current year; the total area irrigated during 1929 was approximately 361,708 acres. Within the boundaries of the various irrigation projects there is an estimated total of 1,358,761 acres of land susceptible of irrigation, and the estimated cost to complete the projects so as to supply water to this full acreage of irrigable land is \$30,000,000.

It is realized that readjustment of the reimbursable indebtedness must be made because instances exist where per acre charges against the land on behalf of irrigation works exceed the present value of the land. The policy is to place these irrigation projects on a sound economic foundation, so that the individual Indians will feel that their land is not encumbered with onerous obligations. At the present time some of the Indians refuse to utilize the irrigation activities afforded them, because they feel that they would be involved in the reimbursable obligation, where, as a matter of fact, under the law their lands are subject to a lien created against the lands to assure repayment of the obligation. Studies will be made for the purpose of thoroughly analyzing the whole situation with a view to securing proper legislation to remedy the conditions. It is believed this will effect greater interest by the Indians in the cultivation of their lands, and that they will be induced to remain thereon.

During the current year construction work has been performed at a cost of approximately \$1,514,241 and the cost for operation and maintenance during this year has been approximately \$740,064. In reimbursement of these expenditures, collections have been made for construction costs amounting to \$150,000, and for operation and maintenance expenses, \$389,877.

Much interest has centered around the Coolidge Dam and the San Carlos irrigation project in Arizona, the Coolidge Dam having been completed and the impounding of water commenced on November 15, 1928. To the present time only a small portion of the total capacity of the San Carlos Reservoir has been utilized owing to the comparatively light run-off during the time the storage of water has been in progress. The highest stage reached up to the present is approximately 163,300 acre-feet of available water. The total capacity of the reservoir is 1,200,000 acre-feet. Activities have been

in progress in the matter of completing a contract between the Government and the owners of the lands within the irrigation project for reimbursement of the costs. The formulation of a contract governing the generation and disposition of electric power at the Coolidge Dam has also been under consideration, installation of the equipment for generating power having been practically completed during the prior year. The power plant has been in operation since October 9, 1929. Construction of the canal and lateral system has also been receiving attention, and satisfactory progress is being made along that line, with the result that a considerable area both within the Indian reservation and on lands in white ownership is being served with water for irrigation purposes. The total acreage that will be eventually served will be 50,000 acres of lands within the Gila River Indian Reservation and 50,000 acres under white ownership outside the Indian reservation. Attention has also been given to the matter of readjusting the Indian allotments in order that each allottee, as nearly as practicable, may have a tract of land susceptible of irrigation from the San Carlos project.

Under the industrial branch of the service some 40,000 acres of the Pima Indian lands, not heretofore cleared and cultivated by the Indians, are being subjugated and necessary distributing systems constructed. This is being done with reimbursable funds appropriated by Congress to be repaid by the allottees over a long term of years. This procedure has been found necessary because of the fact that the Indians themselves are not able, situated as they now are, to finance the special machinery and organization necessary for the economical prosecution of the work if the land is to be placed under cultivation within a reasonable time after the water is available.

Within the Salt River Indian Reservation in Arizona further consideration has been given the matter of entering into an agreement between the United States and the Verde River irrigation and power district, and an agreement covering that matter was executed as of date June 30, 1930, thereby resulting in an adjustment of the Verde River situation, which has been under negotiation for a number of years.

Within the Yakima Reservation in Washington the various units have been in successful operation, including the Wapato Pumping Unit No. 1 recently completed. With a view to obtaining data for more efficient operation of this project, a soil survey under the direction of an expert from the Department of Agriculture has been in progress during the present year and will probably be completed within a few weeks. There has also been an investigation and report made by engineers of the irrigation service pertaining to the water supply of the Klickitat River and its tributaries with a view to diverting ultimately a portion of the water from that system to the Ahtanum and Toppenish-Simco irrigation units.

Within the Lummi Indian Reservation, under the Tulalip Agency, in the State of Washington, benefits are being derived by Indian lands and lands in white ownership included under the Lummi diking project, completed during the year 1929 at a cost of approximately \$67,700 and reclaiming 4,418 acres of excellent land. Attention is now being given to adjustment of the reimbursement of the

cost, which is to be apportioned on a per-acre basis to the lands benefited in proportion to the amount of benefit actually received.

During the year there has been brought to final conclusion the leasing of the Flathead Indian Power site No. 1 in Montana, one of the largest hydroelectric power sites in the country. License was granted by the Federal Power Commission to the Rocky Mountain Power Co. for the development of power site No. 1 within the Flathead Reservation and work has already been commenced on construction of a transmission line from Thompson Falls and of the first unit, which when completed will have an installation of 150,000 horsepower. The eventual complete development of the five sites will produce more than 200,000 horsepower. No license has yet been awarded for sites 2, 3, 4, and 5. The present development will be of importance in connection with the Flathead Indian irrigation project. The several units of the Flathead project have been in successful operation and the Flathead irrigation district has recently executed a contract, thereby acquiring the status of an independent irrigation district. Construction of the irrigation system on the Flathead project was carried on extensively, including the building of the Kickinghorse Reservoir and the raising of the Tabor Dam and canal construction. There have also been pending a number of suits, involving water rights on lands belonging to numerous individuals within the Flathead irrigation project, which matter has been receiving the attention of the supervising engineer and the irrigation district attorney, in cooperation with the United States district attorney, in support of the claims of the Government.

Irrigation operations of the Blackfeet and Fort Peck Indian irrigation projects, Montana, have been satisfactorily conducted, it having been definitely determined to continue the Little Porcupine and Big Porcupine divisions and not to exceed 4,000 acres under the west side canal of the Poplar River division of the Fort Peck project. As to the Blackfeet project, the supervising engineer reports encouraging indications of reviving interest on the part of the land owners in the use of the irrigation system and it is anticipated that an increased crop acreage will be irrigated under that project during the present season. The Fort Hall irrigation project in Idaho has been successfully operated, and legislation is now pending in Congress with a view to further development of the Michaud unit, involving about 30,000 acres of lands susceptible of irrigation. On the Pine River irrigation project, within the Southern Ute Indian Reservation in Colorado, suit is still pending for the purpose of adjudicating the waters of the Pine River and its tributaries. While this suit has been standing for a number of years, encouraging reports have been received from the field officials indicating that a final settlement may be expected within the near future. The irrigation project has been in operation with satisfactory results and progress has continued in adjustment of local controversies by the execution of agreements with certain water users and ditch companies involved in the project.

Pursuant to the provisions of the contract entered into between the Government and the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district, a political subdivision of the State of New Mexico, an engineer of the Indian irrigation service has been detailed to have supervision over the affairs of that undertaking in which the numerous Indian pueblos are involved. Progress is being made in the matter of obtaining the

necessary rights of way across the Indian lands for the construction works and a diligent effort has been put forth on the part of officials in the field to explain to the Indians the purpose of this project and the benefits their lands will derive therefrom, with the result that the opposition earlier manifested by the Indians appears to have been reconciled.

Within the Navajo Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico over 100 new spring wells and reservoirs were developed during the year as a part of a water supply for improving the grazing range of the 40,000 Navajos.

On the Walker River irrigation project, involving lands within the Walker River Indian Reservation in Nevada, suit is pending for the adjudication of the waters of the Walker River and its tributaries. The limited supply of water available for irrigating the Indian lands during the latter part of the growing season has resulted in the loss of crops in many instances. This condition has naturally resulted in a reduction of the area farmed and such will continue to be the case until some adjustment has been made in regard to the water supply. In the event the contentions of this service should be sustained in the case now in court there should be an adequate water supply from the normal flow of the river to successfully mature the crops. On the other hand, if the contention is not sustained in court, the alternative will be the construction of a storage dam for the purpose of impounding flood water with which to irrigate the reservation lands.

In connection with the Indian irrigation service there were established on July 1, 1929, three positions designated as irrigation district attorney. Irrigation district attorneys have accordingly been appointed and are now in service as follows: For irrigation district No. 1, with headquarters at Yakima, Wash.; for irrigation district No. 2, with headquarters at Blackfoot, Idaho; for irrigation district No. 3, with headquarters at Billings, Mont. The services of these attorneys will materially further the administration of irrigation affairs through their assistance in the conduct of the legal matters arising in their respective districts.

The gross amount appropriated for water development and irrigation purposes for 1930 was \$1,299,954.41 and for 1931 an increase of \$145,486.59 was obtained. Expenditures from public funds on some Indian irrigation projects are supplemented by collections principally from white water users.

LITIGATION

Favorable decrees have been rendered in the following suits brought by the United States on behalf of Indians:

U. S. v. Hunter (U. S. C. C. A., 8th Circuit, 615 Law), holding that homesteads of deceased Osages, where the allottees and heirs are of one-half, or more, Osage blood and none had a certificate of competency, are not taxable. This applies also to devisees where title passed after February 27, 1925. Suit is now pending in the United States District Court, Northern District, Oklahoma, to recover taxes illegally assessed and paid (Eq. 550).

United States v. Snook et al. (U. S. District Court, District of South Dakota, Western Division, Eq. 111), canceling a fee patent

issued for an Indian allotment during the trust period without application by or consent of the allottee and declaring tax assessments and tax deeds void. It is expected that this decision will, in most cases, cause the counties in various States to settle the matter of taxes in similar cases out of court where like patents have been canceled by the department under authority of the act of February 26, 1927 (44 Stat. 1247). More than 250 of such patents have been canceled, and other cases are under consideration.

In *United States v. Kitty Jackson* (U. S. Supreme Court), it was held that Indian homesteads on the public domain acquired under the act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. 76), held under 25-year trust patents, are Indian allotments within the meaning of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 326), authorizing extension of the trust period by the President.

Suit has been brought by the United States against J. Z. Wright et al (U. S. District Court, District of North Carolina), to set aside and declare void taxes assessed for the year 1926 and thereafter on lands held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokees. The case has been heard and is under advisement by the court.

In *United States v. Miller Bros. et al.* (U. S. District Court, Western District of Oklahoma), 21 Indian allotments, or the value thereof, were recovered by the decree, but notice of appeal was filed.

A case is now being prepared for the purpose of final settlement of the question whether land purchased by this department with Indian trust funds, conveyed with restrictions against alienation or encumbrance and taxable prior to purchase, is exempt from taxation thereafter as an instrumentality of the Government.

The view of the department that proceedings in condemnation of Indian restricted lands for public purposes must be in the Federal courts and the United States a party defendant has been upheld by such courts. (*City of Takoma, Washington v. United States et al.*, U. S. District Court, Western District of Washington.)

Suit has been directed by the Attorney General on recommendation of the department to set aside taxes illegally assessed against personal property of Osage Indians and is being prepared by the United States attorney, northern district of Oklahoma.

Suit is pending against the State of Washington to clear title to unallotted tribal tide lands in the Lummi Reservation, Wash.

The work of preparing evidence for institution of suits (or settlements otherwise made) to recover lands assessed and sold for taxes contrary to law and the cancellation of patents in fee issued during the trust period and without application or consent of the Indians is still progressing, and many such patents in fee have recently been canceled under authority of the act of February 26, 1927. (44 Stat. 1247.)

OIL, GAS, AND COAL PRODUCTION

Oil is being produced in commercial quantities from restricted Indian lands in four States, namely, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Michigan. Several wells capable of producing oil in paying quantities have also been completed on the Crow Reservation in Montana, but there are no transportation connections with the

field for marketing the oil and the wells remain closed. The greatest activity and interest in oil and gas matters remains centered on the Osage Reservation and among the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, where oil and gas leases continue to be the source of the largest income of the Indians. Mandatory requirements of law make it necessary to offer annually not less than 25,000 acres on the Osage Reservation. Two public auction sales of leases were held last year in offering this minimum acreage. Under the present oil conservation policy no tribal lands are being leased for oil and gas mining purposes except where required by law on the Osage Reservation or where it is necessary to lease the lands in order to protect the tribe against damage resulting from the drainage of their lands through wells on adjacent lands.

Approximately one-third of the segregated coal and asphalt area belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes in Oklahoma, which originally contained 441,107 acres, was leased for coal mining purposes under the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L. 495), and the act of March 4, 1912 (37 Stat. L. 1007). A number of these leases are still in force. All of them will have expired by September 25, 1932. Under existing law there is no authority to make new leases within this area.

Field engineering problems and conservation matters in connection with operations in the production of minerals, including oil and gas, on restricted Indian lands are under field engineers of the Geological Survey, except within the Osage Reservation where the Indian service has its own petroleum experts and inspectors.

By act of May 26, 1930 (Public No. 264, 71st Cong.), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to offer, in his discretion, the remaining tribal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes in Oklahoma for lease for oil and gas mining purposes through public competitive bidding.

Some interest has been shown in acquiring rights for unit operation of leases on Indian lands in the interest of conservation and more economical development, and recently a form of lease was approved by the department for use under a unit plan of operation and royalty pooling agreement for the development of a structure on the Yakima Indian Reservation, Wash.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS

The lands of the Quapaw Indians in Oklahoma, rich in lead and zinc deposits, are within what is known as the Tri-State lead and zinc mining district.

During the year the mining industry in the district passed through a considerable period of depression, and many mines were shut down for temporary periods of time. Nevertheless, the mines on the restricted Quapaw lands under departmental supervision produced 35 per cent of the lead and 25 per cent of the zinc output of the Tri-State district, and 3.9 per cent of the lead and 14.2 per cent of the zinc output of ore mined in the United States last year.

There are 50 approved lead and zinc mining leases in force, embracing 6,244 acres, and 43 subleases in force, covering 2,214 acres thereof. From these leases 144,805 tons of lead and zinc concentrates

were sold during the year for \$6,166,601. The royalty thereon to the Indian owners of said lands amounted to \$587,255, and other income, \$2,842. Said royalty and income is shared by about 62 Indians according to their respective interests.

PUEBLO LANDS BOARD

During the year reports have been submitted by the Pueblo Lands Board, established by the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 636), to quiet title to lands of the following pueblos, New Mexico:

San Ildefonso sustained damages amounting to \$24,367. Seven thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars of this amount is to be used to purchase 25.472 acres with water rights and improvements.

Laguna, no damages sustained by the Indians thereof.

Acoma, no damages for the Indians.

Santa Ana, supplemental report of the board awarding \$952 to the Indians.

Santa Clara, sustained damages amounting to \$86,821.

Cochiti, damages to the amount of \$7,311, of which \$4,863 is recommended by the board to buy 18.212 acres for the Indians.

Payments of the foregoing amounts found due these Indians will await appropriations by Congress.

INDIAN SUITS AND JUDGMENTS

The United States Court of Claims, on April 7, 1930, handed down a judgment in the case of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation (North Dakota *v.* the United States, No. B-449), awarding the Indians the sum of \$1,970,259.66. Their attorneys, June 4, 1930, filed a motion asking a modification of the judgment for an additional sum of approximately \$786,000.

Suits have been filed during the year in the United States Court of Claims against the Government as follows:

Indians of California, filed August 14, 1929.

Coos Bay, lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Tribes of Oregon, filed August 15, 1919.

Lower Chehalis, Wash., filed November 19, 1929.

Ponca of Oklahoma and Nebraska, filed January 8, 1930.

Quinaielt of Washington, filed January 30, 1930.

Suattle of Washington, filed February 11, 1930.

Assiniboine of Montana, filed April 5, 1930.

Chief Joseph's Band of Nez Perce, Washington, filed May 22, 1930.

INDIAN CLAIMS

Under act of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 484), the claims against the Government of individual Sioux Indians enrolled in the various Sioux agencies in North and South Dakota, Montana, and Nebraska, for land or for loss of personal property, are being investigated in the field, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to settle them under the act cited. The act of May 14, 1930 (Public 217), appropriated \$12,000 for the work.

The act of March 26, 1930 (Public 78), appropriated \$109,000 to pay the claims of 145 loyal Shawnee Indians of Oklahoma for depre-

dations committed against them by the Federal and the Confederate armies during the Civil War. The work of determining the heirs of the claimants is now in progress, as a prerequisite to payment.

RIGHTS OF WAY

Mention was made in the annual report for 1929 of the efforts of the Indians of the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., to prevent by force the construction thereon by the Montana State Highway Commission of Federal-aid highway project No. 253-A, between the town of Wolf Point and the bridge, a few miles southeast thereof, over the Missouri River.

As the Indians persisted in refusing their consent the State instituted condemnation proceedings, and by court decree of November 19, 1929, the sum of \$3,600 was awarded them as compensation for the lands taken for the highway. The amount of the award has been paid to the Indians or their representatives, and they have expressed themselves as being satisfied with the settlement made.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN OKLAHOMA

The area of the Five Civilized Tribes territory aggregated 19,525,966 acres, of which 145,063 acres were reserved for townsite and other purposes, 15,794,205 acres were allotted to the members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and 3,551,653 acres were sold, leaving unsold on June 30, 1930, 35,045 acres of tribal lands, including an area of 9,796.75 acres of the reserved surface of the coal and asphalt lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

The unsold tribal property—including amounts uncollected from sales of tribal lands and minerals—of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations is valued at \$10,252,138. The amounts to be collected from Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal property heretofore sold aggregate \$238,239. The largest and most valuable Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal property to be disposed of is the segregated coal and asphalt deposits, the value of which property is estimated at \$9,544,786. During the year necessary legislation was obtained authorizing and providing for the sale of said coal and asphalt deposits. The present tribal property of the Creek Nation is valued at \$95,218 and that of the Seminole Nation at \$250,000.

The tribal affairs of the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations are practically closed, except for the sale or disposal of the few tracts of tribal lands and except for the pending litigation in the Court of Claims by said Indian nations against the United States. Under certain jurisdictional acts of 1924, the Five Civilized Tribes have instituted in the Court of Claims a large number of suits against the United States, which suits are pending in that court and involve claims amounting to millions of dollars.

There are approximately 12,000 enrolled Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in the restricted class, of whom approximately 9,000 are full bloods. The present restricted allotted lands aggregate 1,621,179 acres. In addition there are approximately 13,000 full-blood Indians born since March 4, 1906, who are in the restricted class, in so far as they will inherit restricted lands from full-blood allottees. It is estimated that about 118,000 acres consist of homestead allotments so inherited.

One of the biggest and most difficult tasks of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency at Muskogee, Okla., during the year was that of obtaining and filing land tax exemption certificates for the restricted Indians under the act of May 10, 1928. This work is not yet completed.

The cashier for the Five Civilized Tribes Agency handled during the year a total of \$44,915,910.64, including receipts and disbursements of all classes of funds. The collection of tribal funds amounted to \$148,525.89, and there was credited to individual Indian accounts the sum of \$8,628,197.77. Individual Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes have to their credit the aggregate amount of \$28,275,866.71, restricted funds. There was disbursed from said individual Indian funds the aggregate sum of \$3,981,065.18 for the use and benefit of the restricted individual Indians, said expenditures being made under the supervision of the field force of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency. Of said amount, \$1,621,343.51 were paid in cash and monthly installments to the Indians, approximately \$1,000,000 was expended for homes, furnishings, farms, improvements, etc., and approximately \$1,359,721.67 for medical attention, education, living expenses, automobiles, attorneys, fees, and for miscellaneous purposes.

ACTIVITIES OF PROBATE ATTORNEYS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES, OKLAHOMA

The Indian Service, through the probate attorneys, has rendered assistance to restricted Indians, restricted minors, and judicially declared incompetent Indians under the jurisdiction of our agency at Muskogee by recovering moneys due them; recovering lands and personal property; obtaining cancellation of fraudulent leases and having vacated and set aside judgments obtained in fraud of the rights of restricted allottees. Large sums have been saved to restricted Indians through the efforts of this force by filing affidavits of erroneous assessments of taxes and having the restricted lands involved stricken from the tax rolls; obtaining tax-exempt certificates, setting aside tax deed, and recovering lands erroneously assessed and sold for taxes; obtaining quitclaim deeds from individuals holding under illegal deed; obtaining additional and higher bids upon inherited land sold by full-blood adult heirs and on the sale of lands inherited by minors; collecting rentals; filing objections to annual and final reports of guardians of restricted minors and judicially declared incompetent Indians, and collecting the balances found to be due from delinquent guardians.

PROBATE WORK

By the acts of May 27, 1908, and April 18, 1912, authority to determine the heirs of deceased members of the Five Civilized Tribes and of the Osages in Oklahoma was conferred on the courts of the State. As to all other Indians, however, having trust or restricted property subject to supervision or control by the Government, commonly referred to as "restricted Indian property," exclusive jurisdiction to determine the heirs of deceased Indians owning such property is expressly vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the act of June

25, 1910, as amended. This statutory authority also includes the power to approve or disapprove Indian wills.

A comparatively small corps of employees, consisting of 10 examiners of inheritance with necessary clerical assistants, is maintained in the field for the purpose of holding hearings to develop the facts in each case on which a finding of heirs can be made or appropriate action taken in the case of Indian wills. Under simplified procedure recently inaugurated, uncomplicated and uncontested cases are now being handled to a considerable extent by the superintendent and other local agency employees without awaiting the arrival of an examiner of inheritance, which may be necessarily delayed due to the pressure of other work elsewhere. The more difficult cases are thus left for an examiner of inheritance when one reaches the reservation. The results accomplished by this change in procedure have been very gratifying.

During the fiscal year just ended 1,912 Indian heirship cases were thus disposed of and final action taken in the matter of 222 wills. Pursuant to applicable statutory authority, fees aggregating \$58,603.88 were collected and turned into the Federal Treasury in reimbursement of the cost of this work. Under the law the scale of fees is a graduated one, ranging from nothing in those cases where the estate of the decedent is worth \$250 or less to as high as \$75 in those cases where the estate is worth \$7,500 or more. In other words, no fee greater than \$75 can be charged, even in those cases where the decedent was worth, say, even a million dollars.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

As to quantity, food, clothing, and other supplies were purchased in accordance with needs of the individual field units as estimated for by the officers in charge, limited only to the funds available for investment for that purpose. As to quality, better than the average supplies, materials, and equipment have been procured. Nothing has been spent for fancy grades nor quality of materials superior to our actual needs, but the field has been furnished with substantial food, serviceable clothing, and good grades of other merchandise. One of the outstanding features has been the delivery of the necessary supplies on or before the opening of the school term. The Indian Service has not deviated from its requirements that deliveries by contractors be made promptly and carefully inspected. More attention is being given to the fabrication of commodity specifications. The Indian Service has received help, both in the preparation of specifications and in the inspection of goods, from various branches of the Government service and their cooperation is appreciated.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

In response to frequent requests for information there have been completed a number of bulletins or pamphlets relating to Indian life, customs, history, population, etc., which are now available for those who desire, as shown in the following list:

- Primitive Agriculture.
- Bibliography—Legends.
- Bibliography—History.
- Arts and Industries.

Indian Religion.
Indian Missions.
Education of the Indians.
Bibliography—Indian and pioneer stories for children.
Indian Wars and Local Disturbances.
American Indian in the World War.
Cliff Dwellings.
Indian Legends.
Indian Music.
Indian Citizenship.
Indian Home Life.
Indian Tribes, by States, Agencies, and Tribes for the Preceding Year.
Indian Reservations.
Peyote.

CONCLUSION

In presenting this report of the year we wish to express our appreciation of the interest and assistance so generously extended by yourself and other representatives of the department. We also wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge the willing spirit of cooperation which has been shown by the employees of the Washington office, and also by the field personnel.

Acknowledgment is due of the continued help and cooperation received from the Board of Indian Commissioners which has been of great value and is deeply appreciated. Acknowledgment is also extended to persons, agencies, or organizations outside of the Federal service whose assistance has been enlisted through their interest in the well-being of the Indians.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES J. RHOADS,
Commissioner.

J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD,
Assistant Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX

Indian Population

An Indian as defined by the Indian Service includes any person of Indian blood who through wardship, treaty, or inheritance has acquired certain rights. This embraces non-Indians entitled to enrollment. Thus, the census of the Five Civilized Tribes includes 23,405 freedmen. The Census Bureau defines an Indian as a person having Indian blood to such a degree as to be recognized in his community as an Indian. Furthermore, the population enumerated at Federal agencies is not necessarily domiciled on or near the reservations. It is the population on the agency rolls and includes both reservation and nonreservation Indians. Thus, an Indian may be carried on the rolls because of tribal or inheritance rights, etc., and may reside anywhere in the United States or in a foreign country. Reports of births and deaths among absentees are often not received. In many instances certification is made to the State registrars of vital statistics and thus to the Bureau of the Census, but not to the Indian Service. In a considerable number of cases the addresses of nonreservation Indians are unknown. For the above reasons the statistics of Indian population as shown in the decennial reports of the Bureau of the Census do not agree with the statistics of the Indian Service.

The total estimated and enumerated number of Indians reported by Federal agencies on April 1, 1930, was 340,541. This number consists of 221,808 Indians who were actually enumerated and 118,733 other Indians who were taken from tribal rolls, earlier and special censuses, and estimates based on records. For convenience the latter number hereafter will be considered as an estimate. (See tabular statement below.)

The aggregate estimated and enumerated population for April 1, 1930, represents an increase over the corresponding figure for the previous year of 0.9 per cent. If a comparison is made between the number actually enumerated in the same areas for 1929 and 1930 the increase is 1.4 per cent.

Of the 221,808 Indians enumerated, 112,907 were males, 108,890 females, and for 11 the sex was not reported.

It is significant when the Indians enumerated are considered that 185,377, or 83.6 per cent, resided at the Federal jurisdiction where enrolled, while only 3,984, or 1.8 per cent, resided at another jurisdiction, and 32,447, or 14.6 per cent, resided elsewhere—that is, outside of any Federal jurisdiction.

Of the 32,447 Indians residing elsewhere, 41 were living in the New England States, 208 in the Middle Atlantic, 3,633 in the East North Central, 9,234 in the West North Central, 437 in the South Atlantic, 93 in the East South Central, 2,166 in the West South Central, 5,120

in the Mountain States, and 6,024 in the Pacific States, and for 5,491 Indians the residence was either not reported or unknown.

Oklahoma has far more Indians than any other State. If the estimated population of the Five Civilized Tribes and Kaw Reservation are included, the Indian population is 121,884, or 35.8 per cent of the aggregate Indian population. Arizona ranks next with 47,072, or 13.8 per cent. According to the enumerated population, only two other States have an Indian population of over 20,000—New Mexico and South Dakota.

According to a preliminary tabulation of the tribes enumerated on April 1, 1930, the most important numerically were the Navajo, Sioux, and Chippewa, numbering 40,863, 33,168, and 23,647, respectively.

The Indian population not actually enumerated (termed an estimate) is 118,733, which is compiled as follows:

California, Sacramento Agency, part of, 1930 estimate.....	8, 761
Michigan, 1927 census.....	1, 192
New York, 1928 per capita payment rolls and 1930 estimate.....	4, 445
Oklahoma:	
Five Civilized Tribes, final roll of the Five Civilized Tribes on Mar. 4, 1907.....	101, 506
Kaw Reservation, 1930 estimate.....	479
Texas, 1929 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	250
Washington, Taholah Agency, scattered bands, 1930 estimate.....	696
Wisconsin:	
Red Cliff Reservation, 1928 census.....	584
Rice Lake Band of Chippewas, special census, July, 1930.....	221
Stockbridge Reservation, 1910 census.....	599

In the following table the Indian population as reported by the United States Fourteenth Census for 1920 is given for States in which there are no Federal agencies.

Doubtless many of these Indians, if still residing in these States, are duplicated in the columns "Residing elsewhere" in the table showing Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies, according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930.

TABLE 1.—Indian population ¹ of States in which there are no Federal Agencies, 1920

Division and State	Total	Male	Female	Division and State	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	7, 923	4, 205	3, 718	South Atlantic:			
New England:				Delaware.....	2	2	—
Maine.....	839	420	419	Maryland.....	32	18	14
New Hampshire.....	28	13	15	District of Columbia.....	37	20	17
Vermont.....	24	15	9	Virginia.....	824	423	401
Massachusetts.....	555	262	293	West Virginia.....	7	4	3
Rhode Island.....	110	59	51	South Carolina.....	304	145	159
Connecticut.....	159	79	80	Georgia.....	125	68	57
Middle Atlantic:				East South Central:			
New Jersey.....	100	56	44	Kentucky.....	57	27	30
Pennsylvania.....	337	196	141	Tennessee.....	56	33	23
East North Central:				Alabama.....	405	211	194
Ohio.....	151	94	57	West South Central:			
Indiana.....	125	73	52	Arkansas.....	106	61	45
Illinois.....	194	108	86	Louisiana.....	1, 066	550	516
Western North Central:				Texas ²	2, 109	1, 181	928
Missouri.....	171	87	84				

¹ Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920.

² 250 Indians are included in the preceding tabular statement.

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Total enumerated Indian population ¹	221,808	112,907	108,890	11	185,377	94,762	90,606	9	3,984	1,995	1,989	2
Arizona.....	47,072	24,150	22,917	5	44,480	22,793	21,683	4	246	121	125	1
Colorado River Agency.....	1,148	635	512	1	559	309	250	—	51	31	20	—
Colorado River Reservation.....	666	360	305	1	484	262	222	—	49	29	20	—
Chemehuevi.....	275	141	133	1	139	69	70	—	27	14	13	—
Mission.....	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mojave.....	389	218	171	—	343	192	151	—	22	15	7	—
Mojave-Chemehuevi.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Mojave Reservation (Mojave).....	482	275	207	1	75	47	28	—	2	2	—	—
Fort Apache Agency and Reservation (Apache).....	2,659	1,371	1,288	—	2,633	1,363	1,270	—	4	—	4	—
Fort Yuma Agency in California, and Cocopah Reservation (Cocopah).....	24	14	10	—	24	14	10	—	—	—	—	—
Havasupai Agency and Reservation (Havasupai).....	198	107	91	—	195	105	90	—	3	2	1	—
Hopi Agency and Reservation.....	5,786	2,969	2,817	—	5,661	2,897	2,764	—	10	9	1	—
Hopi.....	2,454	1,292	1,162	—	2,335	1,221	1,114	—	8	8	—	—
Hopi-Pima.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navajo.....	3,321	1,677	1,644	—	3,319	1,676	1,643	—	2	1	1	—
Navajo-Hopi.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pima.....	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pueblo.....	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shasta.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leupp Agency and Navajo Reservation.....	1,792	893	898	1	1,792	893	898	1	—	—	—	—
Navajo.....	1,783	892	895	1	1,788	892	895	1	—	—	—	—
Navajo-ONEIDA.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ONEIDA.....	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paute.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Painte Agency in Utah, and Kaibab Reservation (Paute).....	96	51	45	—	84	44	40	—	2	1	1	—
Phoenix School Jurisdiction.....	1,628	868	760	—	1,452	768	684	—	30	16	14	—
Camp Verde Reservation (Apache).....	418	234	184	—	283	158	125	—	—	—	—	—
Fort McDowell Reservation (Mojave-Apache).....	196	111	85	—	195	110	85	—	1	1	—	—
Salt River Reservation (Pima).....	1,014	523	491	—	974	500	474	—	29	15	14	—

¹ See estimated statement of other Indians not enumerated, numbering 118,733.

California ²	10, 436	5, 335	5, 101	8, 492	4, 385	4, 107	91	43	48	1, 853	907	946
Fort Bidwell Agency.....	578	290	288	467	240	227	64	28	36	47	22	25
Fort Bidwell Reservation.....	254	128	126	214	111	103	33	13	20	7	4	3
Miwok.....		1		1	1							
Paite.....	106	61	48	76	45	31	28	12	16	6	4	1
Pit River.....	140	64	76	133	63	70	5	1	4	2		2
Pit River-Paite.....		2	1			1						
Pit River-Pueblo.....	1	1	1	1	1							
Snohomish.....	1											
Public Domain Allotments.....	324	162	162	253	129	124	31	15	16	40	18	22
Mojave.....	137		64	103	56	47		5	4	1		1
Paite.....	3	1	2				9			25	12	13
Paite-Mojave.....	178	85	93	145	70	75	22	10	12	3	1	2
Pit River.....	5	3	2	5	3	2				11	5	6
Pit River-Paite.....												
Fort Yuma Agency, see Arizona, and Fort Yuma Reservation (Yuma).....	842	437	405	688	350	338	7	4	3	147	83	64
Hoopa Valley Agency.....	1, 957	958	999	1, 469	739	730	3	3		485	216	269
Hoopa Valley Reservation.....	1, 542	749	793	1, 234	610	624	3	3		305	136	169
Hoopa.....	551	279	272	471	247	224	3	3		77	29	48
Klamath.....	991	470	521	763	363	400				228	107	121
Rancheria.....	415	209	206	235	129	106				180	80	100
Blue Lake.....	73	37	36	63	30	33				10	7	3
Grescent City.....	52	19	33							52	19	33
Mattole.....	23	13	10	19	11	8				76	35	41
Miami.....	130	77	73	74	42	32				38	17	21
Smith River.....	117	63	54	79	46	33				915	457	458
Mission Agency.....	2, 866	1, 518	1, 348	1, 937	1, 055	882	14	6	8			
Atlatine Reservation (Mission).....	16	9	7	13	8	5				3	1	2
Ca'nyon Reservation (Mission).....	32	19	13	19	10	9				13	9	4
Ca'nyon Reservation (Mission).....	109	56	53	71	35	36				38	21	17
C'awa Reservation (Mission).....	131	71	60	103	49	54				25	20	5
Capitan Reservation (Mission).....	151	81	70	131	75	56	3	2	1	20	6	14
Cuyapaipe Reservation (Mission).....	5	1	4	3						2	1	1
Inaja Reservation (Mission).....	31	17	14	29	15	14				2	2	
Laguna Reservation (Mission).....	2	2		2	2							
La Jolla Reservation (Mission).....	213	117	96	144	81	63				69	36	33
La Posta Reservation (Mission).....	3	1	2	2	1					1	1	
Los Coyotes Reservation (Mission).....	89	50	39	57	32	25				32	18	14
Manzanita Reservation (Mission).....	58	26	32	51	24	27				7	2	5
Mesa Grande Reservation (Mission).....	210	120	90	120	74	46	3	1	2	87	45	42
Mission Creek Reservation (Mission).....	20	11	9	5	3	2				15	8	7
Moronro Reservation (Mission).....	297	152	145	183	103	80	3	2	1	111	47	64
Pala Reservation (Mission).....	219	111	108	163	85	78	1			55	26	29
Palm Springs Reservation (Mission).....	50	24	36	48	23	25				2	1	
Pauma Reservation (Mission).....	64	34	30	42	23	17				22	9	13
Pechanga Reservation (Mission).....	220	110	110	130	72	58				90	38	52
Rincon Reservation (Mission).....	168	91	77	99	51	48	3	1	2	66	39	27
San Manuel Reservation (Mission).....	42	21	21	27	14	13				15	7	8
San Pascual Reservation (Mission).....	8	3	5							8	3	5

² Exclusive of part of Sacramento Agency (see estimated statement).

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1980—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not re-ported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not re-ported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not re-ported
California—Continued.												
Mission Agency—Continued.												
Santa Rosa Reservation (Mission)	55	31	24	—	21	11	10	—	34	20	14	—
Santa Ynez Reservation (Mission)	84	40	44	—	20	12	8	—	64	28	36	—
Santa Ynez Reservation (Mission)	230	128	108	—	188	93	75	1	67	35	32	—
Soboba Reservation (Mission)	119	64	55	—	101	54	47	—	18	10	8	—
Soboba Reservation (Mission)	34	15	19	—	30	13	17	—	4	2	2	—
St. Mary's Reservation (Mission)	200	113	87	—	155	90	65	—	45	23	22	—
Tonawanda Reservation (Mission)	2,684	1,388	1,296	—	2,408	1,274	1,194	1	213	112	101	—
Sacramento Agency?	772	389	383	—	2,408	293	300	1	176	94	82	—
Rancho San Jacinto Reservation	189	106	83	—	147	81	66	—	42	25	17	—
Maidu	5	2	3	—	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Mission	3	2	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mono	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nosha	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papago	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papago-Little Lake	42	22	20	—	19	10	9	—	23	12	11	—
Pit River	115	54	61	—	102	47	55	—	10	5	5	—
Pomo	247	118	129	—	187	90	97	1	60	28	32	—
Wailaki	13	9	4	—	6	3	3	—	7	6	1	—
Whilkut	101	47	54	—	69	30	39	—	32	17	15	—
Wintoon	54	27	27	—	53	27	26	—	1	—	—	—
Yuki	298	165	133	—	277	153	124	—	21	12	9	—
Tule River Reservation	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apache-Navajo	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cherokee	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cherokee-Waksachi	4	2	2	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cherokee-Wikchamni	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chukchansi	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intimbich	6	4	2	—	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kalayummi	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koyati	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koyati-Waksachi	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mono	5	3	2	—	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Punkahabehi	35	19	16	—	33	18	15	—	2	1	1	—
Serrano	8	5	3	—	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	—
Tachi	4	2	2	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tachi-Waksachi	4	3	1	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tachi-Wikchamni	5	2	3	—	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—

Town.	36	17	19	32	15	17	4	2	2
Telson.	36	17	19	32	15	17			
Wakschli.	21	11	10	21	11	10			
Wakschli-Yawiltani.	2	1	1	2	1	1			
Wikhamni.	35	19	16	13	18	16	1	1	
Wikhamni-Intimbich.	13	6	7	13	6	7			
Yaudanchi.	1	1		1	1				
Yawiltani.	88	50	38	82	46	36	6	4	2
Unknown.	20	12	8	12	8	4	8	4	4
Rancheria.	587	305	282	587	305	282			
Chowchilla.	3		2	3		2			
Chukchansi.	101	58	43	101	58	43			
Chukchansi-Mono.	21	10	11	21	10	11			
Chukchansi-Paute.	1	1		1	1				
Mission-Navajo.	1	1		1	1				
Miwok.	4	2	2	4	2	2			
Mono.	445	226	219	445	226	219			
Mono-Shawnee.	3	1	2	3	1	2			
Paute.	1	1		1	1				
Shawnee.	1	1		1	1				
Tachi.	4	2	2	4	2	2			
Tachi-Mono.	2	1	1	2	1	1			
Public Domain Allotments.	1,027	529	498	1,011	523	488	16	6	10
Apache.	1	1		1	1				
Chowchilla.	13	6	7	13	6	7			
Chowchilla-Mono.	2	2		2	2				
Chukchansi.	181	88	93	181	88	93			
Chukchansi-Mono.	19	8	11	19	8	11			
Chukchansi-San Luis Rey.	5	5		5	5				
Fernandeno.	2	1	1	2	1	1			
Klamath.	1	1		1	1				
Mission.	1	1		1	1				
Miwok.	58	30	28	58	30	28			
Miwok-Washo.	2	1	1	2	1	1			
Mono.	428	226	202	428	226	202			
Mono-Mission.	3	2	1	3	2	1			
Paute.	118	56	62	118	56	62			
Paute-Pit River-Washo.	2	1	1	2	1	1			
Pit River-Paute.	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Pueblo.	1	1		1	1				
Pueblo-Paute.	2	2	1	2	2	1			
San Fernando-Tejon.	8	2	6	8	2	6			
San Luis Rey.	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Serrano.	1			1					
Serrano-Tejon.	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Shoshone.	4	3	1	4	3	1			
Tejon.	38	22	16	38	22	16			
Washo.	128	67	61	112	61	51			
Wintoon.	2	1	1	2	1	1	16	6	10
Wintoon-Mono.	3	2	1	3	2	1			

*Exclusive of part of Sacramento Agency (see estimated statement).

TABLE 2.—*Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1980—Con.*

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not re-ported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not re-ported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not re-ported
California—Continued.												
Walker River Agency, in Nevada, and Fort Independence and Indian Ranch Reservations, Homesite Tracts, and Bishop scattered bands.	1,509	744	765		1,463	727	736		46	17	29	
Parute	1,357	669	688		1,316	654	662		41	15	26	
Shoshone	145	72	73		140	70	70		5	2	3	
Washo	7	3	4		7	3	4					
Colorado	813	429	384		802	424	378		1	1		
Consolidated Ute Agency, see Utah.	813	429	384		802	424	378		1	1		
Southern Ute Reservation (Ute)	369	189	180		362	186	176					
Ute Mountain Reservation (Ute)	444	240	204		440	238	202		1	1		
Florida: Seminole Agency and Seminole Reservation (Seminole)	578	290	288		577	289	288		1	1		
Idaho	3,890	1,952	1,938		3,316	1,657	1,659		468	232	236	
Coeur d'Alene Agency, see Washington.	723	362	361		556	282	274		155	73	82	
Coeur d'Alene Reservation.	606	305	301		454	231	223		140	67	73	
Coeur d'Alene.	605	304	301		453	230	223		140	67	73	
Cree.	1	1			1							
Kootenai Reservation (Kootenai)	117	57	60		102	51	51		15	6	9	
Fort Hall Agency and Reservation (Shoshone-Bannock)	1,768	920	848		1,573	822	751		177	89	88	
Fort Lapwai Agency and Nez Perce Reservation (Nez Perce)	1,399	670	729		1,187	553	634		136	70	66	
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium Jurisdiction and Reservation (Sac and Fox of the Mississippi)	389	197	192		348	179	169		14	9	5	
Kansas	1,602	826	775	1	1,178	617	561		244	116	127	1
Hiaskell Institute Jurisdiction	1,602	826	775	1	1,178	617	561		244	116	127	1
Iowa Reservation (Iowa)	346	179	167		332	173	159		12	6	6	
Kickapoo Reservation (Kickapoo)	286	148	138		233	127	106		33	11	22	

Potawatomi Reservation (Potawatomi)	875	453	421	1	553	288	265	157	83	74	165	82	82	1
Sac and Fox Reservation (Sac and Fox of the Missouri)	95	46	49		60	29	31	1		1	34	17	17	
Minnesota	15,767	7,928	7,839		9,191	4,706	4,485	231	122	109	6,345	3,100	3,245	
Consolidated Chippewa Agency	13,408	6,740	6,668		7,444	3,837	3,607	169	86	83	5,795	2,817	2,978	
Bos Fort Reservation (Chippewa)	648	317	331		322	156	166				326	161	165	
Cass Lake Reservation (Chippewa)	500	253	247		424	216	208				76	37	39	
Fond du Lac Reservation (Chippewa)	1,480	784	696		523	278	245				957	506	451	
Grand Portage Reservation (Chippewa)	414	183	231		137	68	69				277	115	162	
Leech Lake Reservation (Chippewa)	897	453	444		773	407	372	12	2	10	112	50	62	
White Earth Reservation (Chippewa)	8,584	4,276	4,308		4,627	2,378	2,249	148	78	70	3,809	1,820	1,989	
White Oak Point Reservation (Chippewa)	564	314	250		451	253	198	9	6	3	104	55	49	
Purchased Lands (Chippewa)	321	160	161		187	87	100				134	73	61	
Pipestone School Jurisdiction and Purchased Lands (Sioux)	580	277	283		142	63	79	1		1	417	214	203	
Red Lake Agency and Red Lake Reservation (Chippewa)	1,799	911	888		1,605	806	799	61	36	25	133	69	64	
Mississippi; Choctaw Agency and Purchased Lands (Choctaw)	1,665	835	830		1,665	835	830							
Montana	14,238	7,243	6,995		11,977	6,112	5,865	313	173	140	1,948	958	990	
Blackfeet Agency and Reservation (Blackfeet)	3,643	1,876	1,767		2,985	1,547	1,438	21	9	12	637	320	317	
Crow Agency and Reservation (Crow)	1,966	980	986		1,720	868	852	22	8	14	224	104	120	
Flathead Agency and Reservation (Flathead)	2,897	1,474	1,423		2,104	1,118	1,046	102	58	44	631	298	333	
Fort Belknap Agency and Reservation	1,251	666	585		1,155	613	542	34	24	10	62	29	33	
Gros Ventre	650	318	288		586	318	268	22	16	6	42	19	23	
Sioux	601	313	288		599	295	274	12	8	4	20	10	10	
Fort Peck Agency and Reservation (Sioux)	2,453	1,289	1,214		2,161	1,084	1,077	33	17	16	259	138	121	
Rocky Boy's Agency and Reservation	549	283	266		402	207	195	47	24	23	100	52	48	
Blackfeet-Cree	4	2	2		4	2	2	2		2	7	5	2	
Chippewa	31	22	9		22	17	5	2		3	42	22	20	
Chippewa-Blackfeet	99	50	49		51	25	26	6	3					
Chippewa-Cree	5	3	2		5	3	2							
Chippewa-Cree-Arapaho	125	142	142		197	91	106	29	17	12	41	17	24	
Chippewa-Sioux	1	1			1	1								
Cree	32	19	13		25	15	10	4	1	3	3	3	1	
Gree-Piegan	44	25	19		36	20	16	4	2	2	4	3		
Cree-Sioux	10	3	7		9	2	7	1	1					
Piegan-Chippewa	45	24	21		41	22	19	1		1	3	2	1	
Sioux	8	7			8	7								
Sioux-Blackfeet	1		1		1		1							
Unknown	1		1		1									
Tongue River Agency and Reservation (Cheyenne)	1,479	725	754		1,390	675	715	54	33	21	35	17	18	

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction				Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female
Nebraska	4,358	2,259	2,099	---	2,989	1,527	1,462	---	259	137	122	---	1,110	595	515
Winnebago Agency	2,694	1,409	1,285	---	2,078	1,072	1,006	---	26	14	12	---	590	323	267
Omaha Reservation (Omaha)	1,575	821	754	---	1,309	670	639	---	12	5	7	---	254	146	108
Winnnebago Reservation (Winnbago)	1,119	588	531	---	1,769	402	367	---	14	9	5	---	336	177	159
Yankton Agency, in South Dakota	1,664	850	814	---	911	455	456	---	233	123	110	---	520	272	248
Ponca Reservation (Ponca)	1,398	190	208	---	191	93	98	---	23	11	12	---	184	86	98
Santee Reservation (Sioux)	1,266	660	606	---	720	362	358	---	210	112	98	---	336	189	150
Nevada	4,975	2,469	2,506	---	4,704	2,345	2,359	---	122	56	66	---	149	68	81
Carson School Jurisdiction	2,680	1,300	1,380	---	2,570	1,253	1,317	---	105	45	60	---	5	2	3
Fort McDermitt Reservation (Palute)	277	126	151	---	240	114	126	---	33	11	22	---	4	1	3
Pyramid Lake Reservation	586	288	298	---	565	279	286	---	21	9	12	---	---	---	---
Nez Perce	1	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Palute	584	288	296	---	563	279	284	---	21	9	12	---	---	---	---
Palute-Nez Perce	1	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Summit Lake Reservation (Palute)	72	36	36	---	72	36	36	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Public Domain Allotments and Indian Colonies	1,745	850	895	---	1,693	824	869	---	51	25	26	---	1	1	---
Miwok	1	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Palute	249	113	136	---	248	112	136	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---
Palute-Washo	8	4	4	---	8	4	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shoshone	905	443	462	---	905	443	462	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Washo	582	289	293	---	531	264	267	---	50	24	26	---	1	1	---
Palute Agency in Utah, and Moapa River Reservation (Palute)	206	105	101	---	190	98	92	---	---	---	---	---	16	7	9
Walker River Agency, see California	1,401	701	700	---	1,338	671	667	---	63	30	33	---	---	---	---
Fallon Reservation (Palute)	416	211	205	---	416	211	205	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Walker River Reservation	542	272	270	---	482	243	239	---	60	29	31	---	---	---	---
Palute	492	246	246	---	433	218	215	---	59	28	31	---	---	---	---
Shoshone	49	25	24	---	49	25	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Washo	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---
Yerington Colony	443	218	225	---	440	217	223	---	3	1	2	---	---	---	---
Miwok	1	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Palute	421	205	216	---	418	204	214	---	3	1	2	---	---	---	---
Washo	21	12	9	---	21	12	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Western Shoshone Agency and Reservation	688	363	325	---	606	323	283	---	17	11	6	---	65	29	36
Hopi	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Hopi-Shoshone-Palute	7	3	4	---	---	---	---	---	7	3	4	---	---	---	---

Paute.....	215	123	92	199	114	85	5	64	30	4	7	11	5	2	3
Paute-Washo.....	2	1	1	1	134	106	---	1	1	1	1	1	33	16	17
Shoshone.....	274	150	124	240	75	91	---	5	4	---	5	18	7	11	---
Shoshone-Paite.....	189	86	103	166	75	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Mexico.....	28, 113	14, 629	13, 479	27, 045	14, 075	12, 965	5	---	---	34	---	---	1, 004	524	480
Eastern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo).....	7, 401	3, 697	3, 703	7, 401	3, 697	3, 703	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jicarilla Agency and Reservation (Apache).....	647	342	305	638	335	303	---	5	3	2	---	---	4	4	---
Mescalero Agency and Reservation (Apache).....	691	347	344	680	338	342	---	2	1	---	---	---	9	8	1
Northern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo).....	8, 399	4, 333	4, 065	7, 747	3, 998	3, 748	1	---	---	---	---	---	652	335	317
Northern Pueblos Agency.....	2, 036	1, 051	985	1, 883	973	910	---	30	13	17	---	---	123	65	58
Northern Pueblo (Pueblo).....	127	60	67	105	50	55	---	4	2	2	---	---	18	8	10
Nambe Pueblo (Pueblo).....	7	4	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	3	4
Poaque Pueblo (Pueblo).....	115	58	57	100	51	49	---	8	4	4	---	---	7	6	---
Pueris Pueblo (Pueblo).....	105	56	49	96	49	47	---	3	1	2	---	---	6	27	22
San Ildefonso Pueblo (Pueblo).....	505	262	243	448	229	219	---	8	6	2	---	---	49	13	10
San Juan Pueblo (Pueblo).....	367	192	175	340	179	161	---	4	---	4	---	---	23	13	---
Santa Clara Pueblo.....	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Apache Pueblo.....	366	191	175	339	178	161	---	4	---	4	---	---	23	13	10
Taos Pueblo (Pueblo).....	694	360	334	680	357	323	---	3	---	3	---	---	11	3	8
Tesuque Pueblo (Pueblo).....	116	59	57	114	58	56	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---
Southern Pueblos Agency.....	6, 987	3, 759	3, 225	6, 801	3, 671	3, 127	3	9	2	7	---	---	177	86	91
Acoma Pueblo.....	1, 025	534	491	1, 025	534	491	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pueblo.....	1, 024	534	490	1, 024	534	490	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Unknown.....	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cochite Pueblo (Pueblo).....	280	149	131	280	149	131	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Isleta Pueblo.....	1, 036	565	469	1, 023	559	462	2	1	1	---	---	---	12	5	7
Pueblo.....	1, 035	564	469	1, 023	559	462	2	1	1	---	---	---	11	4	7
Pueblo-Navajo.....	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
Jemez Pueblo (Pueblo).....	634	343	291	632	342	290	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Laguna Pueblo.....	2, 098	1, 071	1, 026	1, 928	980	937	1	7	1	6	---	---	163	80	83
Maidu.....	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Navajo.....	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pueblo.....	2, 091	1, 069	1, 021	1, 925	990	934	1	7	1	6	---	---	159	78	81
Pueblo-Navajo.....	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pueblo-Paite.....	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	2	1
Unknown.....	3	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sandia Pueblo (Pueblo).....	115	58	57	115	58	57	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Felipe Pueblo (Pueblo).....	526	299	227	525	299	226	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Santa Ana Pueblo (Pueblo).....	236	140	96	236	140	96	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Santo Domingo Pueblo (Pueblo).....	860	497	363	860	497	363	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sia Pueblo (Pueblo).....	177	103	74	177	103	74	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Zuni Agency and Pueblo.....	1, 952	1, 100	852	1, 895	1, 063	832	1	18	11	7	---	---	30	26	13
Hopi.....	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Klamath.....	1	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Navajo.....	3	---	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pima.....	2	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pueblo.....	1, 945	1, 100	845	1, 891	1, 063	828	1	17	11	6	---	---	37	26	11

Shawnee Agency.....	4, 129	2, 086	2, 043	2, 349	1, 225	1, 124	1	1	1	1	1, 779	861	918
Iowa Reservation (Iowa).....	105	49	56	102	47	55	---	---	---	---	3	2	1
Kickapoo Reservation (Kickapoo).....	217	113	104	198	103	95	---	---	---	---	19	10	9
Potawatomi Reservation (Potawatomi).....	2, 458	1, 248	1, 210	983	532	451	---	---	---	---	1, 474	716	758
Sac and Fox Reservation (Sac and Fox).....	747	366	381	581	295	286	---	---	---	---	166	71	95
Shawnee Reservation (Shawnee).....	602	310	292	485	248	237	---	---	---	---	117	62	55
Oregon.....	4, 518	2, 200	2, 318	3, 544	1, 754	1, 790	---	---	---	---	653	275	378
Klamath Agency and Reservation (Klamath).....	1, 284	608	676	1, 052	513	539	---	---	---	---	187	72	115
Salem School Jurisdiction.....	1, 110	575	535	870	456	414	---	---	---	---	207	101	106
Grande Ronde Reservation.....	327	171	231	281	128	103	---	---	---	---	81	35	46
Clackamas.....	50	28	22	37	23	14	---	---	---	---	10	3	7
Clackamas-Mary's River.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clackamas-Rogue River.....	5	4	1	5	4	1	---	---	---	---	4	2	2
Clackamas-Santiam.....	9	2	3	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	2	1	2
Iriquois.....	4	1	1	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Lakmut.....	3	3	---	35	23	12	---	---	---	---	3	---	---
Mary's River.....	39	23	16	5	4	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Mary's River-Upper Chinook.....	5	4	1	5	4	1	---	---	---	---	3	2	1
Molala.....	5	2	3	4	1	3	---	---	---	---	3	1	2
Rogue River.....	20	9	11	17	7	10	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Rogue River-Upper Chinook.....	3	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	3	3
Santiam.....	31	18	13	21	13	8	---	---	---	---	3	1	---
Santiam-Rogue River.....	6	2	4	5	1	4	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Santiam-Tulatin.....	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---
Santiam-Umpqua.....	6	4	2	5	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shasta.....	17	10	7	15	9	6	---	---	---	---	2	1	1
Shasta-Umpqua.....	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---
Shasta-Upper Chinook.....	1	---	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tulatin.....	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Umpqua.....	61	31	30	46	23	23	---	---	---	---	15	8	7
Upper Chinook.....	10	3	7	7	2	5	---	---	---	---	2	1	1
Wapato.....	16	10	6	13	8	5	---	---	---	---	2	1	---
Unknown.....	28	14	14	6	2	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Siletz Reservation.....	443	294	219	325	161	164	---	---	---	---	21	60	12
Alsea.....	8	4	4	7	1	3	---	---	---	---	107	3	1
Calapooya.....	13	6	7	4	4	3	---	---	---	---	4	2	---
Chastacosta.....	29	13	16	22	12	10	---	---	---	---	2	1	6
Chetco.....	9	5	4	7	4	3	---	---	---	---	7	1	1
Chetco-Klamath.....	4	1	3	4	1	3	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
Chetco-Klikitat.....	4	2	2	4	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
Chukaimina.....	1	---	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
Coquille.....	9	6	3	7	4	3	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
Galice Creek.....	22	13	9	22	13	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Galice Creek-Umpqua.....	4	2	2	4	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Galice Creek-Yuchi.....	4	2	2	4	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Joshua.....	35	19	16	7	3	4	---	---	---	---	26	15	11
Joshua-Chetco.....	3	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	1	2

Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes and Kaw Reservation (see estimated statement).

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Oregon—Continued.												
Salem School Jurisdiction—Continued.												
Siletz Reservation—Continued.												
Klamath.....	44	24	20	42	22	20				2	2	
Klikitat.....	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Kusa.....	8	4	4	5	3	2						
Kwatami.....	20	12	8	18	11	7				1	1	2
Meguenodon.....	42	17	25	31	11	20				2	1	1
Meguenodon-Joshua.....	3									11	6	5
Meguenodon-Shasta.....	2	2								3	3	
Meguenodon-Yuchi.....	4	4		2								
Meguenodon-Yuchi.....	4	4		4	4							
Naitumetunne.....	7	4	3	2	1	1						
Rogue River.....	49	28	21	37	20	17				5	3	2
Shasta.....	12	6	6	11	5	6				12	8	4
Tillamook.....	1		1	1		1				1	1	
Tututni.....	36	14	22	33	13	20				3	1	2
Tututunne-Calapooya.....	3	2	1	3								
Tututunne-Chetco.....	8	3	5	8	3	5						
Umpqua.....	13	7	6	7	3	4				5	4	1
Yaquina.....	1	1		1								
Yaquina-Alsea.....	1	1		2	1	1						
Yuchi.....	2	2		2	2							
Unknown.....	8	6	2	8	6							
Fourth Section Allottees (Public Domain).....	33	15	18	15	8	7				14	5	9
Calapooya.....	340	180	160	314	167	147				19	6	13
Cherokee.....	15	11	4	15	11	4						
Cowlitz.....	13	9	4	13	9	4						
Cowlitz-Klamath.....	1	1		1	1							
Cowlitz-Klamath.....	4	2	2	4	2	2						
Klamath.....	13	9	4	9	6	3				1		1
Kusa.....	57	28	29	56	27	29						
Rogue River.....	52	31	21	52	31	21				1		
Siuslaw.....	11	7	4	5	5	2						
Tonkawa.....										4	2	
Tututni.....	17	6	11	16	6	10				1	1	1
Umpqua.....	20	11	9	17	11	6				1		
Unknown.....	136	65	71	124	68	66				3		3
Umatilla Agency and Reservation.....	1, 111	520	591	797	383	414				180	67	113
Cayuse.....	98	41	57	83	33	50				3	2	1

Umatilla.....	818	393	425	595	297	298	94	44	50	129	52	77
Walla Walla.....	195	86	109	119	53	66	28	20	8	48	13	35
Warm Springs Agency and Reservation.....	1,013	497	516	825	402	423	109	60	49	79	35	44
Cowlitz.....	28	13	15	26	12	14	2	1	1	2	1	1
Klikitat.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Klikitat-Yakima.....	191	100	91	139	71	68	43	23	20	9	6	3
Paute.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paute-Blackfeet.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paute-Pit River-Wasco.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Paute-Tenino (Warm Springs).....	6	3	3	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paute-Wasco.....	7	4	3	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paute-Yakima.....	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pit River.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pit River-Paite.....	15	9	6	10	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pit River-Puyallup-Hoopa.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pit River-Wasco.....	5	1	4	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pit River-Yakima.....	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Puyallup.....	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tenino (Warm Springs).....	479	206	273	429	183	246	16	10	6	34	13	21
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Klikitat.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Paite-Nez Perce.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Umatilla.....	4	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Tenino (Warm Springs) - Upper Chinook.....	4	4	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Wasco-Paite.....	5	4	1	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Yakima.....	6	3	3	1	1	1	5	3	2	1	1	1
Upper Chinook.....	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upper Chinook-Yakima.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wasco.....	118	64	54	86	52	34	17	8	9	15	4	11
Wasco-Blackfeet.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wasco-Tenino (Warm Springs).....	94	52	42	80	45	35	10	5	5	4	2	2
Wasco-Yakima.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yakima.....	9	4	5	9	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown.....	8	5	3	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Dakota.....	23,726	12,086	11,640	20,337	10,420	9,917	999	461	538	2,390	1,205	1,185
Cheyenne River Agency and Reservation (Sioux).....	3,143	1,613	1,530	2,664	1,375	1,289	236	115	121	243	123	120
Crow Creek Agency.....	1,541	757	784	1,200	591	609	175	71	104	166	95	71
Crow Creek Reservation (Sioux).....	936	442	494	807	383	424	68	23	45	61	36	25
Lower Brule Reservation (Sioux).....	605	315	290	393	208	185	107	48	59	105	59	46
Flaudreau School Jurisdiction and Pur- chased Lands (Sioux).....	328	172	156	150	88	62	34	20	14	144	64	80
Pine Ridge Agency and Reservation (Sioux).....	7,995	4,060	3,935	7,472	3,825	3,647	71	17	54	452	218	284
Rosebud Agency and Reservation.....	6,070	3,100	2,970	5,576	2,844	2,732	159	77	82	335	179	156
Claiborne.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sioux.....	6,069	3,100	2,969	5,576	2,844	2,732	159	77	82	334	179	155
Sisseton Agency and Lake Traverse or Sisseton Reservation (Sioux).....	2,620	1,362	1,258	1,811	946	865	146	79	67	663	337	326
Yankton Agency, see Nebraska, and Yank- ton Reservation (Sioux).....	2,029	1,022	1,007	1,464	751	713	178	82	96	387	189	198

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Utah.....	1,591	835	756	---	1,373	729	644	---	43	19	24	---
Consolidated Ute Agency in Colorado and public domain allotments (Paiute).....	42	24	18	---	42	24	18	---	---	---	---	---
Paiute Agency, see Arizona and Nevada.....	384	188	196	---	299	146	153	---	4	1	3	---
Goshute Reservation.....	159	80	79	---	144	69	75	---	3	1	2	---
Goshute.....	158	80	78	---	143	69	74	---	3	1	2	---
Goshute-Shoshone.....	1	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Kanosh Reservation (Ute).....	20	8	12	---	20	8	12	---	---	---	---	---
Kosharene Reservation (Ute).....	35	17	18	---	35	17	18	---	---	---	---	---
Paiute Reservation (Paiute).....	14	8	6	---	8	5	3	---	---	---	---	---
Shivwits Reservation (Paiute).....	75	35	40	---	54	27	27	---	---	---	---	---
Skull Valley Reservation (Goshute).....	39	20	19	---	37	19	18	---	1	1	---	---
Gandy (Homestead) (Paiute).....	6	4	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cedar City (Church Property) (Paiute).....	36	16	20	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uintah and Ouray Agency and Reservation (Ute).....	1,165	623	542	---	1,032	559	473	---	39	18	21	---
Washington.....	11,876	5,841	6,035	---	9,339	4,616	4,723	---	169	79	90	---
Coeur d'Alene Agency in Idaho, and Kallispel Reservation (Kallispel).....	87	45	42	---	87	45	42	---	---	---	---	---
Colville Agency.....	3,698	1,826	1,872	---	3,529	1,761	1,768	---	54	21	33	---
Colville Reservation (Colville).....	2,956	1,476	1,480	---	2,955	1,475	1,480	---	---	---	---	---
Spokane Reservation (Spokane).....	739	348	391	---	572	285	287	---	53	20	33	---
Public Domain (Chewah).....	3	2	1	---	2	1	1	---	1	---	---	---
Neah Bay Agency.....	422	224	198	---	394	209	185	---	---	---	---	---
Hoh Reservation (Hoh).....	10	4	6	---	10	4	6	---	---	---	---	---
Makah Reservation (Makah).....	410	218	192	---	382	203	179	---	4	---	---	---
Ozette Reservation (Makah).....	2	2	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taholah Agency.....	1,367	681	686	---	953	493	460	---	32	12	20	---
Chehalis Reservation (Chehalis).....	88	47	41	---	72	40	32	---	1	1	---	---
Nisqually Reservation (Nisqually).....	36	32	4	---	28	28	---	---	---	---	---	---
Quinalt Reservation.....	1,069	502	567	---	634	339	315	---	27	10	17	---
Quinalt.....	269	140	129	---	239	125	114	---	14	5	9	---
Quinalt.....	740	362	378	---	415	214	201	---	13	5	8	---
Sko-komish Reservation.....	171	78	93	---	150	70	80	---	3	---	---	---
Clallam.....	1	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Skokomish.....	170	77	93	---	149	69	80	---	3	---	3	---
Washington.....	11,876	5,841	6,035	---	9,339	4,616	4,723	---	169	79	90	---
Coeur d'Alene Agency in Idaho, and Kallispel Reservation (Kallispel).....	87	45	42	---	87	45	42	---	---	---	---	---
Colville Agency.....	3,698	1,826	1,872	---	3,529	1,761	1,768	---	54	21	33	---
Colville Reservation (Colville).....	2,956	1,476	1,480	---	2,955	1,475	1,480	---	---	---	---	---
Spokane Reservation (Spokane).....	739	348	391	---	572	285	287	---	53	20	33	---
Public Domain (Chewah).....	3	2	1	---	2	1	1	---	1	---	---	---
Neah Bay Agency.....	422	224	198	---	394	209	185	---	---	---	---	---
Hoh Reservation (Hoh).....	10	4	6	---	10	4	6	---	---	---	---	---
Makah Reservation (Makah).....	410	218	192	---	382	203	179	---	4	---	---	---
Ozette Reservation (Makah).....	2	2	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taholah Agency.....	1,367	681	686	---	953	493	460	---	32	12	20	---
Chehalis Reservation (Chehalis).....	88	47	41	---	72	40	32	---	1	1	---	---
Nisqually Reservation (Nisqually).....	36	32	4	---	28	28	---	---	---	---	---	---
Quinalt Reservation.....	1,069	502	567	---	634	339	315	---	27	10	17	---
Quinalt.....	269	140	129	---	239	125	114	---	14	5	9	---
Quinalt.....	740	362	378	---	415	214	201	---	13	5	8	---
Sko-komish Reservation.....	171	78	93	---	150	70	80	---	3	---	---	---
Clallam.....	1	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Skokomish.....	170	77	93	---	149	69	80	---	3	---	3	---

	43	22	21	32	16	16	24	11	13	11	6	5
Squamish Island Reservation (Squamish)												
Tulalip Agency	3,394	1,701	1,693	2,050	1,019	1,031				1,320	671	649
Lummi Reservation	618	316	302	612	313	299	1	1	13	5	2	3
Lummi	600	311	289	594	308	286	1	1		5	2	3
Lummi-Chippewa	6	2	4	6	2	4						
Lummi-Clallam	5	1		5	1	1						
Lummi-Skagit	1			1		1						
Lummi-Snohomish	2			2		2						
Lummi-Swinomish	4	2	2	4	2	2						
Muckleshoot Reservation (Muckleshoot)												
Port Madison Reservation	208	94	114	191	83	108				17	11	6
Suquamish	178	96	79	173	95	78	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suquamish-Clallam	158	88	70	156	87	69	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suquamish-Puyallup	7	3		7	3	4						
Suquamish	10	5	5	10	5	5						
Puyallup Reservation	298	147	151							298	147	151
Puyallup	296	146	150							296	146	150
Puyallup-Snohomish	2	1								2	1	1
Swinomish	260	124	136	259	123	136				2	1	1
Swinomish-Muckleshoot	288	124	134	287	123	134				2	1	1
Swinomish-Skagit	1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1
Swinomish-Skagit	1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1
Tulalip Reservation	639	298	341	405	188	217	14	5	9	220	105	115
Clallam	6	5	1	1	1	1				5	4	1
Lummi	1	1	1	1	1	1				6	3	3
Lummi-Snohomish	6	3	3							1		1
Puyallup	1	1	1									
Puyallup-Snohomish	5	1	4	5	1	4						
Quinalt	1											
Skagit	2	1	1							1	1	1
Snohomish	555	261	294	361	169	192	14	5	9	180	87	93
Snohomish-Clallam	21	9	12	12	4	8				9	5	4
Snohomish-Nooksak	1	1		1								
Snohomish-Skagit	8	2	6	5	2	3				3		3
Snohomish-Suquamish	2	1	1	2	1	1				1		1
Snohomish-Swinomish	4	3	1	3	3					1		1
Snohomish-Yakima	13	6	7	13	6	7				11	3	8
Snoqualmie	11	3	8									
Stilaquamish	1	1								1	1	
Yakima	1			1								
Public Domain (Clallam)	774	402	372	4	1	3	5	2	3	765	399	366
Clallam	773	401	372	4	1	3	5	2	3	764	398	366
Snohomish-Clallam	1	1								1	1	
Public Domain (Nooksak)	215	112	103	215	112	103						
Nooksak	213	112	101	213	112	101						
Nooksak-Skagit-Suattle	2	2		2								
Public Domain (Skagit-Suattle)	207	112	95	191	104	87	3	3		13	5	8
Skagit-Suattle	206	112	94	190	104	86	3	3		13	5	8
Snohomish	1	1		1								
Yakima Agency and Reservation (Yakima)	2,908	1,364	1,544	2,326	1,089	1,237	59	35	24	523	240	283

* Exclusive of Scattered Bands under Taholah Agency (see estimated statement).

TABLE 2.—*Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930—Con.*

	Indian population			Residing at at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Wisconsin ¹	10,301	5,203	5,098	-----	7,312	3,712	3,600	-----	291	133	158	-----
Hayward School Jurisdiction and Lac Court Oreille Reservation (Chippewa).....	1,532	751	781	-----	1,458	714	744	-----	6	4	2	-----
Keshena Agency.....	4,974	2,547	2,427	-----	3,011	1,567	1,444	-----	113	51	62	-----
Menominee Reservation (Menominee).....	1,928	1,095	933	-----	1,727	908	819	-----	17	5	12	-----
Onelda Reservation (Onelda).....	3,046	1,552	1,494	-----	1,284	659	625	-----	96	46	50	-----
Lac du Flambeau Agency.....	2,417	1,217	1,200	-----	1,682	842	840	-----	29	18	11	-----
Bad River Reservation (Chippewa).....	1,171	599	572	-----	608	310	298	-----	21	13	8	-----
Lac du Flambeau Reservation (Chippewa).....	827	391	436	-----	663	310	353	-----	1	1	-----	-----
Scattered Bands (Potawatomi).....	419	227	192	-----	411	222	189	-----	7	4	3	-----
Tomah School Jurisdiction and Public Domain Allotments (Winnebago).....	1,378	688	690	-----	1,161	589	572	-----	143	60	83	-----
Wyoming.....	2,014	1,047	967	-----	1,806	953	853	-----	33	15	18	-----
Shoshone Agency and Wind River or Shoshone Reservation.....	2,014	1,047	967	-----	1,806	953	853	-----	33	15	18	-----
Arapaho.....	997	526	471	-----	952	502	450	-----	12	6	6	-----
Shoshone.....	1,017	521	496	-----	854	451	403	-----	21	9	12	-----

¹ Exclusive of Red Cliff and Stockbridge Reservations and Rice Lake band of Chippewas (see estimated statement).

Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1930

States and jurisdictions	Indian children enrolled in schools						Capacity of Government schools								
	Num-ber school chil-dren 6 to 18 years, inclu-sive	Num-ber eligi-bles 6 to 18 years	Num-ber under 6 or over 18 years in school (2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligi-bles not in school	Government schools			Mission and private		Reservation		Total capac-ity		
						Non-reser-vation, board-ing	Reser-vation, board-ing	In other reser-vation, board-ing	Day	Total, Gov-ern-ment	Board-ing	Day		Public	Board-ing
Grand total.....	90,908	79,534	1,488	81,022	68,220	12,802	4,966	2,203	2,844	1,592	4,205	25,989	10,466	5,363	15,829
Arizona.....	13,897	12,756	478	13,234	8,238	4,966		2,203	2,844	285	966	6,298	2,786	1,087	3,873
Camp Verde Subagency (under Phoenix).....	119	119	2	121	45	76		27		4		31			
Colorado River.....	248	238	10	248	224	24		81	84			165	330		330
Fort Apache.....	827	777	22	799	652	147		83	363		70	516	360	80	440
Havasupai.....	49	49	9	58	58			14		32	12	58		35	35
Hopi Agency—															
Hopi 1.....	725	708	34	742	732	10		244	6	29	403	682		380	380
Navajo.....	312	312		312	312	(*)		124	166	19		309	111		111
Kabab (under Palute, Utah).....	27	24	3	27	24	3		4			20	24		22	22
Leupp.....	585	548	93	641	362	279		45	298	15		358	396		396
Pima.....	1,338	1,211	91	1,302	1,071	231		231	240	99	151	721	175	205	380
Salt River (under Phoenix).....	395	377	38	415	342	73		181	8		108	297	34	90	90
San Carlos.....	629	549	30	579	515	64		51	212		156	263	186		186
Sells.....	1,400	1,300		1,007	1,007	293		130	297			583	240		240
Southern Navajo.....	5,446	4,769	146	4,915	2,714	2,741		775	811			1,586	705		705
Truxton Canon.....	98	94		94	67	27		6	61			67	215		215
Western Navajo Agency—															
Hopi.....	124	124		124	124			72	2		46	120	35		35
Navajo.....	1,575	1,557		1,557	529	1,028		135	296	87		518	308		308
California.....	4,877	4,437	128	4,565	3,636	929		698	421	18	182	1,319	396	247	643
Bishop Subagency (under Walker River, Nev.).....	387	364		364	230	134		68				68			
Fort Bidwell.....	153	151		151	127	24		11	52	9	3	75	100		100
Fort Yuma.....	199	197	12	209	162	47		29	112			141	166		166
Hoopa Valley.....	1,418	1,045		1,045	695	350		115	213			328	130		130
Mission Agency.....	703	702	22	724	547	177		114			101	215	301	140	140
Sacramento.....	2,017	1,978	94	2,072	1,875	197		361	44	9	78	492	107		107

¹ Based on 1929 figures.

² Information not available.

Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued

States and jurisdictions	Num-ber school children 6 to 18 years inclusive	Num-ber under 6 to 18 years	Num-ber under 18 years in school	Num-ber eligibles (total of 2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligibles not in school	Indian children enrolled in schools						Capacity of Government schools		
							Government schools			Mission and private		Public	Reservation		Total capacity
							Non-reservation, boarding	Reser-vation, boarding	In other reservation, boarding	Day	Total, Gov-ernment	Board-ing	Day	Board-ing	
Colorado: Consolidated Ute.....	227	216		216	176	40	16		1	105	122	1		238	238
Florida: Seminole.....	194	194		194	14	180				14	14		15	15	15
Idaho.....	918	889	19	908	880	58	90	251		15	356	141		357	387
Coeur d'Alene.....	209	209	6	215	179	36	7			15	22	72		30	30
Fort Hall.....	377	361		361	348	13	39	206			245	32		207	207
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	332	319	13	332	323	9	44	45			89	37		150	150
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	126	107	7	114	62	52	9		44		53			88	88
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	498	480		480	320	160				21	223			30	30
Michigan: Mackinac Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau).....	320	320		320	275	45	55				55	120			
Minnesota.....	4,889	4,726	12	4,738	4,499	239	560	375	15		950	515		180	350
Consolidated Chippewa.....	4,272	4,157		4,157	3,986	171	494	166			660	443			
Pipestone.....	124	124		124	119	5	10				10				
Red Lake.....	463	445	12	457	394	63	56	209	15		280	72		180	18
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	187	183	6	189	170	19	20			150	170			300	300
Montana.....	4,220	3,951	119	4,070	3,790	280	433	445	74	238	1,190	431		400	614
Blackfeet.....	1,119	1,064		1,064	919	145	108	144		27	279	76		126	156
Crow.....	563	543	11	554	536	18	67				67	58			
Flathead.....	865	808	45	853	835	18	90	1			91	202			
Fort Belknap.....	352	302	11	313	291	22	74	95	3	17	189	18		99	129
Fort Peck.....	748	692	48	740	708	32	77	84	38	49	248	11		110	110
Rocky Boy.....	165	157		157	149	8	8	32	18	68	126	1		67	67
Tongue River.....	408	385	4	389	352	37	9	89	15	77	190	65		87	152

Nebraska	1,354	1,341	1	1,342	958	384	312	68	380	93	485	
Santee (under Yankton, S. Dak.)	313	313		313	140	173	77		77	19	44	
Ponca (under Yankton, S. Dak.)	128	128	1	129	129		34	68	102	27	102	
Winnebago	397	392		392	63	63	125		76	43	210	
Omaha Subagency	516	508		508	390	148	125		125	31	204	
Nevada	1,265	1,105	3	1,108	823	285	276	5	500		323	330
Carson Agency	683	605		605	462	143	133	2	230		232	125
Moapa River Subagency (under Palute, Utah)	42	37	3	40	38	2	21		3	24	14	
Walker River												
Fallon Subagency	94	81		81	53	28	19		35	18	18	40
Walker River	119	98		98	60	38	27		51	51	60	60
Smith and Mason Valley	107	75		75	53	22	34		35	1	35	18
Western Shoshone	220	209		209	157	52	42	3	125		105	105
New Mexico	6,706	4,968	141	5,109	4,850	259	1,374	164	4,028	714	1,107	1,548
Eastern Navajo	2,495	877	56	933	933	(¹)	298	86	20	778	2	300
Jicarilla	203	155	2	157	148		12		82	56		80
Mescalero	204	194	9	203	166	37	52		161	2		121
Northern Navajo	950	950		950	950		185		23	944	6	526
Northern Pueblos	569	569		569	542	27	157	1	309	467	5	30
Southern Pueblos	1,764	1,722	55	1,777	1,623	154	541	2	733	258	89	414
Zuni	521	501	19	520	483	32	129	77	104	310	3	934
North Carolina: Cherokee	1,070	1,063	19	1,082	1,040	42	32		598		512	140
North Dakota	3,665	3,555	44	3,599	2,294	1,305	599	7	987	285	1,022	400
Fort Berthold	415	389	20	409	379	30	155	5	213	118	48	52
Fort Totten	255	230	9	239	181	58	2		87	55	39	250
Standing Rock	1,035	1,007	15	1,022	689	333	81	2	301	17	371	202
Turtle Mountain	1,960	1,929		1,929	1,045	884	361		386	95	564	30
Oklahoma	33,303	26,736	196	26,932	25,322	1,610	1,379	325	4,176	1,408	19,621	2,481
Cheyenne and Arapaho	705	685	49	734	628	106	71	2	285	6	337	307
Kiowa	1,674	1,539		1,539	1,536	3	73		580		32	924
Osage	1,108	1,106	80	1,136	1,106	80				167	85	410
Pawnee:												
Kaw	148	147	2	149	147	2	12		19	1	127	
Pawnee	262	253	7	260	254	6	45		138		113	218
Ponca	243	218	1	219	206	13	53	1	82	2	122	
Otoe	215	198	3	201	190	11	39	2	126		64	
Tonkawa	27	27	4	31	27	4	2		2		25	
Quapaw	698	689	4	693	508	185	15		319		189	260
Shawnee	907	872	46	918	660	258	63	70	133	32	496	245

* Based on 1928 figures.

* Many of these children are in public schools off the reservation.

* Information not available.

	14	13	13	12	1	2	11	11	11	9	1	
	23	20	1	21	19	18	3	5	5		5	
Skull Valley												
Scattered bands												
Washington	2,181	2,099	46	2,145	1,878	267	167	178	108	64	517	184
Colville—												
Spokane Subagency	229	220	5	225	188	37	5		6		11	25
Neah Bay	123	116		116	94	22	17			45	62	120
Taholah	257	220	5	225	181	44	9	12			21	32
Tulalip	818	798		798	698	100	47	166	102	19	334	157
Yakima	754	745	36	781	717	64	89				89	184
											69	30
											559	214
Wisconsin	2,006	1,843	17	1,860	1,568	202	84	325	27	30	466	386
											88	40
Grand Rapids Subagency (under												
Ironah)	356	345		345	339	6	1	85			207	46
Hayward	368	361		361	264	97		57	20		77	119
Kashena	591	568	14	582	568	14	36	105		30	171	33
Lac du Flambeau											276	88
Lac du Flambeau	212	124	3	127	127		12	64			76	50
Leona Subagency	146	123		123	66	57	23	9	4		36	29
LaPointe (Bad River and											1	
Red Cliff)	333	322		322	204	118	12	5	3		20	59
											125	108
Wyoming	521	506		506	493	13	21	102	10		133	108
											235	
Shoshone	261	252		252	249	3	21	102	10		133	108
Arasahoe (under Shoshone)	280	254		254	244	10					219	25

RECAPITULATION

Indian children of school age	90,908	Mission, private, and State schools:	7,147
Indian children eligible for school attendance, 6-18	79,534	Boarding	309
Children under 6 or over 18 in school	1,438	Day	
		Public schools	7,456
Nonreservation boarding	9,621		34,775
Reservation boarding	10,571		
Day	4,205		
	24,397		
		Total	42,231
		Total children in school, all classes	68,220
		Number of eligible children not in school	12,802

* Additional Indian children attending city or town public schools are reported to the number of 9,663, which however is regarded as excessive.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1930

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Grand total.....	32,137	35,674	29,552	-----	
Arizona:					
Colorado River.....	61	84	84	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Apache Agency—					
Fort Apache.....	360	400	382	8	Do.
Canon.....	40	37	35	3	Day.
Cibicue.....	40	36	33	3	Do.
Cibicue.....	40	34	32	4	Mission, day, Lutheran.
East Fork.....	110	35	32	6	Mission boarding and day, Lutheran.
Fort Mojave.....	250	227	205	6	Reservation, boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	12	12	2	Day.
Hopi Agency—					
Hopi.....	111	178	164	6	Reservation, boarding.
Chimopovy.....	50	65	43	5	Day.
Hotevilla-Bacabi.....	88	107	106	6	Do.
Oraibi.....	80	70	66	6	Do.
Polacca.....	90	94	88	6	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	63	60	6	Do.
Kaibab Subagency (under Palute Agency, Utah)—					
Kaibab.....	22	18	13	7	Do.
Leupp.....	396	402	398	7	Reservation, boarding.
Phoenix.....	975	1,010	960	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Phoenix Sanatorium.....	130	221	94	-----	Sanatorium.
Pima—					
Pima.....	175	237	221	6	Reservation, boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	36	29	3	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	26	15	3	Do.
Co-op Village.....	25	20	18	3	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	27	21	3	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	23	17	3	Do.
Santan.....	24	23	16	3	Do.
Salt River Subagency (under Phoenix)—					
Salt River.....	90	83	75	4	Do.
San Carlos—					
Rice Station.....	186	233	207	7	Reservation, boarding.
Bylas.....	80	63	51	5	Mission, day, Lutheran.
Peridot.....	40	86	64	5	Do.
Sells—					
Santa Rosa.....	40	57	32	4	Day.
San Xavier.....	120	102	92	4	Do.
Sells.....	40	24	17	2	Do.
Vamori.....	40	33	17	5	Do.
St. Clare's (Anegam).....	30	45	(¹)	-----	Mission, day, Catholic.
Covered Wells.....	30	13	(¹)	-----	Do.
Guadalupe.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	-----	Mission.
Lourdes.....	30	26	-----	-----	Mission, day, Catholic.
San Miguel.....	30	18	(¹)	-----	Mission, day, Presbyterian.
San Jose (Franciscan).....	30	45	(¹)	-----	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Anthony (Topowa).....	90	47	(¹)	-----	Do.
St. John's.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	-----	Do.
St. Joseph (Pisinemo).....	30	36	(¹)	-----	Do.
St. Joseph (San Miguel).....	60	30	(¹)	-----	Do.
Tucson.....	180	175	(¹)	-----	Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
Southern Navajo—					
Southern Navajo.....	383	544	410	6	Reservation, boarding.
Chin Lee.....	130	197	155	5	Do.
Tohatchi.....	192	330	221	6	Do.
Theodore Roosevelt.....	450	454	424	8	Nonreservation, boarding.
Truxton Canon.....	215	222	219	7	Reservation, boarding.
Western Navajo—					
Western Navajo.....	308	336	289	6	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	46	44	4	Day.
Kayenta Sanatorium.....	40	227	32	-----	Sanatorium.
California:					
Fort Bidwell.....	100	116	106	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Yuma.....	166	221	199	6	Do.
Hoopa Valley.....	130	202	174	6	Do.
Mission—					
Campo.....	20	20	15	6	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	18	17	6	Do.
Pala.....	30	32	15	6	Do.
Rincon.....	30	24	19	6	Do.
Volcan.....	30	17	13	6	Do.
St. Boniface.....	125	111	71	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.

¹ Information not available.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
California—Continued.					
Sacramento—					
Auberry.....	32	14	12	5	Day.
Burroughs.....	20	19	15	7	Do.
Pinolville.....	23	17	16	5	Do.
Tule River (Round Valley).....	32	27	19	6	Do.
Sherman Institute.....	1,000	1,155	954	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Colorado:					
Consolidated Ute Agency—					
Ignacio.....	100	115	100	6	Reservation, boarding.
Ute Mountain.....	138	177	158	6	Do.
Florida: Seminole.....	15	13	11	1	Day.
Idaho:					
Coeur d'Alene Agency—					
Kalispel.....	30	21	8	3	Do.
Desmet.....	89	89	80	(1)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Hall.....	207	176	173	7	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Lapwai Agency—					
Sanatorium.....	150	177	131	8	Sanatorium, boarding school.
St. Joseph.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Iowa: Sac and Fox Agency, Sanatorium.	88	135	79	-----	Sanatorium, boarding school.
Kansas:					
Haskell Institute.....	900	1,083	920	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Kickapoo.....	30	21	13	6	Day.
Michigan:					
Mackinac Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau)—					
Holy Childhood (Harbor Springs).....	200	132	127	(1)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Holy Name (Baraga).....	152	68	60	(1)	Do.
Mount Pleasant.....	375	462	378	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Minnesota:					
Consolidated Chippewa—					
Grand Portage.....	30	23	15	5	Day.
Mille Lacs.....	30	46	28	5	Do.
Nett Lake.....	50	62	42	6	Do.
Pine Point.....	60	71	40	6	Do.
Consolidated Chippewa Sanatorium.	95	31	22	-----	Sanatorium school.
St. Benedict's.....	125	131	125	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Pipestone.....	300	340	316	8	Nonreservation, boarding.
Red Lake Agency—					
Red Lake.....	102	144	135	7	Reservation, boarding.
Cross Lake.....	78	104	102	7	Do.
St. Mary's.....	167	176	128	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Mississippi:					
Choctaw Agency—					
Bogue Homo.....	30	19	10	5	Day.
Conehatta.....	50	40	27	3	Do.
Pearl River.....	30	46	34	6	Do.
Red Water.....	30	36	29	4	Do.
Standing Pine.....	30	25	19	5	Do.
Tucker.....	30	40	28	6	Do.
Montana:					
Blackfeet Agency.....	126	148	130	7	Reservation, boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	28	25	3	Day.
Holy Family.....	108	105	100	5	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Crow Agency—					
Big Horn.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	8	Mission, day, Baptist.
St. Ursula.....	22	18	16	8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Sacred Heart (Pryor).....	17	17	17	-----	Do.
St. Ann's.....	25	13	9	-----	Do.
St. Charles.....	19	19	8	8	Do.
San Xavier.....	20	28	21	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Flathead Agency: St. Ignatius.....	150	130	105	9	Do.
Fort Belknap Agency—					
Fort Belknap.....	99	120	110	8	Reservation, boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	30	17	16	4	Day.
St. Paul's.....	135	140	120	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Peck Agency.....	110	167	124	9	Reservation, boarding.
Rocky Boy's Agency—					
Rocky Boy's.....	40	78	53	6	Day.
Sangrey.....	27	26	13	6	Do.

Information not available.

* Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Montana—Continued.					
Tongue River Agency—					
Tongue River.....	65	98	80	7	Reservation, boarding.
Birney.....	47	47	42	5	Day.
Lame Deer.....	40	33	24	4	Do.
St. Labres.....	80	65	63	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Nebraska:					
Genoa.....	500	562	516	11	Nonreservation, boarding.
Santee Normal Training School (under Yankton Agency).	18	18	18		Mission, boarding and day (contract), Congregational.
Nevada:					
Carson Agency—					
Carson.....	450	507	455	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Fort McDermitt.....	80	40	33	6	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	17	15	5	Do.
Nevada.....	20	37	23	3	Do.
Pyramid Lake Sanatorium.....	58	27	21		Sanatorium, school.
Walker River Agency—					
Fallon.....	40	21	18	5	Day.
Walker River.....	60	24	19	6	Do.
Western Shoshone Agency—					
No. 1.....	35	27	19	5	Do.
No. 2.....	35	47	38	5	Do.
No. 3.....	35	17	13	5	Do.
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque.....	850	928	862	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Charles H. Burke.....	619	777	622	10	Do.
Eastern Navajo Agency—					
Pueblo Bonito.....	300	374	353	6	Reservation, boarding.
Pinedale.....	30	20	18	3	Day.
Navajo.....	(1)	(1)	(1)		Mission, boarding, Methodist.
Lake Grove.....	20	17	14	3	Mission, day.
Rehoboth.....	85	80	77	9	Mission, boarding, Christian Reformed.
Jicarilla—					
Jicarilla Sanatorium.....	80	85	83	5	Sanatorium.
Jicarilla Mission.....	90	47	43	7	Mission, day, Reformed Church.
Laguna Sanatorium.....	66	39	24	(1)	Sanatorium.
Mescalero.....	121	107	106	6	Reservation, boarding.
Northern Navajo Agency—					
San Juan.....	326	438	379	6	Do.
Toadlena.....	200	222	210	5	Do.
Nava.....	30	26	22	5	Day.
Pueblo day schools—					
Northern at Santa Fe—					
Picuris.....	24	16	16	6	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	20	14	13	4	Do.
San Juan.....	100	75	71	6	Do.
Santa Clara.....	50	46	40	5	Do.
Taos.....	180	138	132	6	Do.
Tesuque.....	40	20	19	5	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	270	257	254	9	Mission, boarding, Catholic
Southern at Albuquerque—					
Acomita.....	100	86	71	5	Day.
Chicale.....	30	20	15	4	Do.
Cochiti.....	28	28	26	3	Do.
Encinal.....	30	10	10	6	Do.
Isleta.....	100	82	77	6	Do.
Jemez Mission.....	60	30	27	4	Do.
Jemez.....	60	53	44	6	Do.
Laguna.....	62	45	44	6	Do.
McCarty's.....	38	52	49	4	Do.
Mesita.....	38	17	15	4	Do.
Paguete.....	60	67	61	6	Do.
Paraje.....	30	21	21	5	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	64	55	5	Do.
Santa Ana.....	30	26	22	5	Do.
Santo Domingo.....	150	111	97	3	Do.
Seama.....	28	26	18	6	Do.
Sia.....	30	28	28	4	Do.
Santa Fe.....	500	514	488	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Zuni Agency—					
Zuni Sanatorium.....	80	123	75	5	Sanatorium, boarding.
Zuni.....	140	129	103	6	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	90	94	84	6	Mission, day, Christian Reformed.
St. Anthony's.....	160	113	84	6	Mission, day, Catholic.

¹ Information not available.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
North Carolina:					
Cherokee Agency—					
Cherokee.....	400	436	381	9	Reservation, boarding.
Birdtown.....	50	53	36	4	Day.
Big Cove.....	50	28	15	4	Do.
North Dakota:					
Bismarck.....	125	137	127	7	Nonreservation, boarding.
Fort Berthold Agency—					
Independence.....	24	20	19	5	Day.
Shell Creek.....	28	33	20	6	Do.
Fort Berthold.....	35	30	21	4	Mission, boarding, Congregational.
Sacred Heart.....	80	73	58	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Totten.....	250	311	256	8	Reservation, boarding.
Standing Rock Agency—					
Standing Rock.....	202	260	231	8	Do.
Turtle Mountain Agency, No. 5.....	30	34	22	4	Day.
Wahpeton.....	325	376	329	10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Oklahoma:					
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency—					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	201	294	211	9	Reservation, boarding.
Seger.....	106	198	149	7	Do.
Chillico.....	850	1,082	872	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Kiowa Agency—					
Anadarko.....	148	150	128	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Sill.....	130	235	182	9	Do.
Riverside.....	132	223	167	7	Do.
Osage Agency, St. Louis.....	75	50	43	9	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Pawnee Agency.....	218	274	202	9	Reservation, boarding.
Quapaw Agency, Seneca.....	202	313	261	9	Do.
Shawnee Agency—					
St. Mary's Academy.....	115	54	53	(1)	Mission, day, Catholic.
Shawnee Sanatorium.....	80	245	90	8	Sanatorium.
Five Civilized Tribes Agency—					
Sequoyah Orphan Training School.....	300	333	310	10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Bacone College.....	14	14	14	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), Baptist.
Nuyaka School and Orphanage Creek Nation—					
Euchee.....	115	139	105	9	Reservation, boarding.
Eufaula.....	125	137	132	9	Do.
Chickasaw Nation, Bloomfield.....	160	166	127	9	Do.
Choctaw Nation—					
Jones Male Academy.....	179	155	118	9	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	82	142	126	9	Do.
St. Agnes Mission.....	87	87	87	-----	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—					
Choctaw and Chickasaw Sanatorium.....	60	153	60	-----	Sanatorium.
Murray State School of Agriculture.....	100	137	127	14	Boarding (contract), State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls.....	84	84	60	-----	Mission, boarding (contract), Presbyterian.
Old Goodland.....	140	180	172	12	Mission, boarding (contract), nondenominational.
St. Agnes Academy.....	85	126	96	12	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	38	38	37	(1)	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	30	30	(1)	Do.
Seminole Nation-Mekuskey.....	80	166	99	8	Reservation, boarding.
Oregon:					
Salem.....	750	803	691	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Umatilla Agency, St. Andrew's.....	150	160	126	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Warm Springs Agency—					
Warm Springs.....	113	132	115	6	Reservation, boarding.
Burns.....	25	24	22	6	Day.
South Dakota:					
Cheyenne River Agency—					
Cheyenne River.....	155	229	199	7	Reservation, boarding.
Cherry Creek.....	30	20	18	6	Day.
Green Grass.....	30	26	19	6	Do.
Thunder Butte.....	24	24	20	6	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	150	75	75	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.

¹ Information not available.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
South Dakota—Continued.					
Crow Creek Agency, Immaculate Conception.....	160	160	150	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Flandreau.....	400	504	433	11	Nonreservation, boarding.
Pierre.....	300	341	315	9	Do.
Pine Ridge Agency—					
Oglala.....	344	411	354	8	Reservation, boarding.
No. 4.....	30	18	16	4	Day.
No. 5.....	30	33	28	6	Do.
No. 6.....	30	31	22	6	Do.
No. 7.....	33	38	23	5	Do.
No. 9.....	30	38	24	6	Do.
No. 10.....	33	31	22	5	Do.
No. 12.....	30	14	9	5	Do.
No. 15.....	24	19	16	6	Do.
No. 16.....	36	38	24	6	Do.
No. 17.....	30	27	20	5	Do.
No. 19.....	30	15	12	5	Do.
No. 20.....	24	28	17	5	Do.
No. 21.....	30	28	14	4	Do.
No. 22.....	27	17	11	6	Do.
No. 23.....	30	25	22	5	Do.
No. 24.....	33	34	23	6	Do.
No. 25.....	30	21	16	6	Do.
No. 26.....	30	18	12	6	Do.
No. 27.....	20	14	10	6	Do.
No. 28.....	23	19	11	6	Do.
No. 29.....	30	22	14	6	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	370	364	360	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Rapid City Sanatorium School.....	100	68	34	-----	Sanatorium school.
Rosebud Agency—					
Rosebud.....	218	284	266	8	Reservation, boarding.
Blackpipe.....	25	28	24	6	Day.
Cut Meat.....	24	29	20	6	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	27	24	19	6	Do.
Little Crow.....	26	19	17	6	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	35	25	5	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	18	16	5	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	27	15	5	Do.
Hare Industrial.....	28	28	17	10	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
St. Francis.....	450	466	450	10	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	35	35	29	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
Yankton Agency, St. Paul's.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Mission school.
Utah:					
Palute Agency—					
Goshute.....	30	46	32	6	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	18	13	7	Do.
Shivwits.....	40	14	7	3	Do.
Uintah and Ouray Agency—					
Uintah.....	73	126	115	7	Reservation, boarding.
Ouray.....	20	27	23	4	Day.
Washington:					
Colville Agency, No. 7.....	25	11	10	5	Do.
Neah Bay Agency—					
Neah Bay.....	60	49	44	7	Do.
Quileute.....	60	33	22	6	Do.
Tacoma Hospital.....	133	306	103	-----	Sanatorium, school.
Tulalip Agency—					
Tulalip.....	184	236	200	9	Reservation, boarding.
Jamestown.....	30	19	17	5	Day.
St. George's.....	70	61	57	-----	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Yakima Agency, St. Andrew's.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Mission.
Wisconsin:					
Hayward.....	160	188	157	7	Reservation, boarding.
Catholic Reserve.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	-----	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Keshena Agency—					
Keshena.....	134	165	144	8	Reservation, boarding.
Neopit.....	40	44	29	8	Day.
St. Anthony's.....	120	148	118	10	Mission day, Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	300	250	230	9	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau.....	92	139	120	6	Reservation, boarding.
Tomah.....	325	455	344	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Bethany Mission.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Mission.
Neillsville Mission.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Do.

¹ Information not available.

² Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Wyoming:					
Shoshone.....	108	118	111	8	Reservation, boarding.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	16	14	7	Mission, boarding, Episcopal.
St. Michael's.....	80	84	82	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
St. Stephen's.....	125	140	* 125	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.

SUMMARY

	Number	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance
Government:				
Nonreservation, boarding.....	19	10,294	11,823	10,316
Reservation, boarding.....	54	9,446	11,946	10,252
Sanatorium, boarding.....	13	1,160	1,837	848
Day.....	129	5,285	3,983	3,649
Total.....	215	26,185	29,589	25,065
Mission, private, or State:				
Contract, boarding.....	22	2,655	2,727	2,496
Noncontract, boarding.....	28	2,129	1,765	1,398
Noncontract, day.....	21	1,168	1,593	593
Total.....	71	5,952	6,085	4,487
Total in all schools.....	286	32,137	35,674	29,552

* Estimated.

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10371-1
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

*ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS*

*TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1931*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

RAY LYMAN WILBUR, *Secretary*

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, *Commissioner*

J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD

Assistant Commissioner

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1931



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1931

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1887

ANNUAL REPORT

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

1887



Printed by the Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C.

THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Among the duties assigned to the War Department, when it was created by Congress under the act of August 7, 1789, were those "relative to Indian affairs."

On March 11, 1824, a Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in the War Department. At the head of this bureau was Thomas L. McKenney. He was charged with the administration of the fund for the civilization of the Indians, under regulations established by the department, the examination of the claims arising out of the laws regulating the intercourse with Indian tribes, and the routine correspondence with his representatives in the field, the superintendents, agents and subagents. On September 30, 1830, Samuel S. Hamilton became chief. He was succeeded by Elbert Herring about a year later.

The office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs was created in the War Department by the act of July 9, 1832. Subject to the Secretary of War and the President, the commissioner was to have "the direction and management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations."

Two years later, on June 30, 1834, an act was passed "to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs." Certain agencies were established, others abolished. This act, considered the organic law of the Indian Department, provided for subagents, interpreters, and other employees, the payment of annuities, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs passed from military to civil control when the Department of the Interior was created by the act of March 3, 1849.

Under section 441 of the Revised Statutes "The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to * * * the Indians," and section 463 provides that "The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs and of all matters arising out of Indian relations."

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Herring, Elbert.....	New York.....	July 10, 1832	Cass. ¹
Harris, Carey A.....	Tennessee.....	July 4, 1836	Cass and Poinsett. ¹
Crawford, T. Hartley.....	Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 22, 1838	Poinsett ¹ to Marcy. ¹
Medill, William.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 28, 1845	Marcy ¹ and Ewing. ²
Brown, Orlando.....	Kentucky.....	May 31, 1849	Ewing.
Lea, Luke.....	Mississippi.....	July 1, 1850	Ewing to Stuart.
Manypenny, George W.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 24, 1853	McClelland and Thompson.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Apr. 17, 1857	Thompson.

¹ Secretaries of War.

² Ewing and all following Secretaries of the Interior.

Commissioners of Indian Affairs—Continued

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Mix, Charles E.....	District of Columbia.....	June 14, 1858	Thompson.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Nov. 8, 1858	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B.....	Arkansas.....	May 4, 1859	Do.
Dole, William P.....	Illinois.....	Mar. 13, 1861	Smith to Harlan.
Cooley, Dennis N.....	Iowa.....	July 10, 1865	Harlan and Browning.
Bogy, Lewis V.....	Missouri.....	Nov. 1, 1866	Browning.
Taylor, Nathaniel G.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 29, 1867	Browning and Cox.
Parker, Ely S.....	District of Columbia.....	Apr. 21, 1869	Cox and Delano.
Walker, Francis A.....	Massachusetts.....	Nov. 21, 1871	Delano.
Smith, Edward P.....	New York.....	Mar. 20, 1873	Delano and Chandler.
Smith, John Q.....	Ohio.....	Dec. 11, 1875	Chandler and Schurz.
Hayt, Ezra A.....	New York.....	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurz.
Trowbridge, Roland E.....	Michigan.....	Mar. 15, 1880	Do.
Price, Hiram.....	Iowa.....	May 4, 1881	Kirkwood and Teller.
Atkins, John D. C.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 21, 1885	Lamar.
Oberly, John H.....	Illinois.....	Oct. 10, 1888	Vilas.
Morgan, Thomas J.....	Rhode Island.....	June 10, 1889	Noble.
Browning, Daniel M.....	Illinois.....	Apr. 17, 1893	Smith and Francis.
Jones, William A.....	Wisconsin.....	May 3, 1897	Bliss and Hitchcock.
Leupp, Francis E.....	District of Columbia.....	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Ballinger.
Valentine, Robert G.....	Massachusetts.....	June 16, 1909	Ballinger and Fisher.
Sells, Cato.....	Texas.....	June 2, 1913	Lane and Payne.
Burke, Charles H.....	South Dakota.....	Apr. 1, 1921	Fall, Work, West, and Wilbur.
Rhoads, Charles J.....	Pennsylvania.....	July 1, 1929	Wilbur.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: We have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Office of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

FOREWORD

Any governmental unit which has operated one hundred years has passed through a realm of experience and experiment. The Office of Indian Affairs has, during the past fiscal year, drawn on this fund of experience, adapting it, of course, in the light of modern practices to the reaching needs of the American Indian. It has strengthened the technical services. It has focused attention on basic, social, and economic facts underlying Indian problems. It has reorganized the bureau services to meet present-day requirements. The six thousand workers who compose the Indian Service have been aided during the past year by support, help, and stimulus received from the Congress, from related governmental services, Federal, State, and local, and from the semiofficial and voluntary organizations.

This past year has shown evidence of a continuing and an increasing public interest in Indian affairs. Committees of both the Senate and House of Representatives have visited reservations, accompanied by representatives of the Washington office. These visits have afforded the field staff opportunity to discuss realistically the work of the service.

It is the intention of this office to continue to stress the importance of the home and economic life of the Indian, in order that we may have a basis upon which programs of health and education can be developed.

On March 30, 1931, after more than a year's study and planning, we announced that a complete reorganization of the bureau had been put into effect. Directors of high technical and professional ability have been placed in charge of the five field divisions of health, education, agricultural extension and industry, forestry, and irrigation. These are grouped under two assistants to the commissioners; one in charge of human relations, the other in charge of property. The assistant to the commissioner on human relations is directly responsible to the commissioners for the coordination of the divisions of health, education, and agricultural extension and industry. All personnel problems and policies are being worked out by him. The

assistant to the commissioner in charge of property is to be directly responsible to the commissioners for all activities dealing with the guardianship of Indian property, tribal and individual, and of land, irrigation, and forestry. His duty is to keep the activities of his sections in harmony with the plans and projects of the human relations phase of the service.

We feel the reorganization has already made the Washington office more responsive to the needs of the field.

If we are to preserve the best qualities of the Indian race and thereby enrich our Nation's cultural heritage, it is essential that we have sympathetic cooperation coupled with an assumption of responsibility by the local white community, the county and State governments.

EDUCATION¹

The purpose of education for any indigenous peoples at the present day is to help these peoples, both as groups and as individuals, to adjust themselves to modern life, protecting and preserving as much of their own way of living as possible, and capitalizing their economic and cultural resources for their own benefit and their contribution to modern civilization.

Accordingly, if the Indian Service were starting afresh on the task of Indian education, with what is now known of the processes of change and adjustment through schools and other agencies, it would undoubtedly begin with the Indian people in their own environment or in some comparable environment in which they could develop their own resources. It would employ other methods than some of those that have been employed—it would not use to any extent the reservation, "rations," or distant boarding schools for young children. But we are not starting afresh, and can not; one kind of a philosophy and one kind of a system have been established a long time. The basic Indian Service educational problem, therefore, is to work over from a more or less conventional institutional conception of education to one that is local and individual. It means abandoning boarding schools wherever possible, eliminating small children from the larger boarding schools, setting up day schools or making arrangements with local public schools to receive these children, providing the necessary family follow-up for such children, and directing the boarding schools into specialized purposes, at least partly vocational; in the meantime all these boarding schools (those that should be abandoned soon as well as those that have a degree of permanence) should be made as effective educationally as it is possible to make them, utilizing Indian arts and crafts

¹ The Indian education problem in the United States is not an isolated problem, but one of a series of situations involving indigenous peoples throughout the world. The United States has more of these situations than it has cared to recognize in any effective way—Alaska has Indians and Eskimos, and in Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Guam, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands the same problem of a native, or at least a different racial group presents itself, to say nothing of the millions of negroes in continental United States. That the same situation is recognized elsewhere in the world is suggested by the programs in South Africa, Mexico, and Peru. The United States itself has become responsible, at one time or another, for educational programs of similar difficulty in independent countries like the Dominican Republic—particularly during the years 1917–1924—and Haiti up to the present. Determination of a program of Indian education in continental United States and Alaska, therefore, involves more than a few hundred thousand American Indians—it would have significance for the United States and possibly to some extent for the rest of the world.

and Indian culture generally wherever these exist or can be revived, and developing throughout the service at all levels a staff of workers who understand the new point of view.

Some progress on all phases of this program can be reported for the past year.

INDIAN EDUCATION IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Opportunities to put Indian children into local schools rather than Government boarding schools exceeded the available financial resources in 1930-31; only by reducing the allotment rate to the school districts was it possible to act upon pending applications for the new year. Reports already received show more than 43,000² Indian children in public schools for the year ended June 30, 1931. "There is little racial prejudice anywhere against Indian children," the supervisor assigned to public school relations reports, "and the teachers take considerable pride in seeing the Indian child develop alongside the white child." Care is being taken, of course, not to rush the matter of public-school attendance for Indian children. Nevertheless, the number of school districts with which contracts for tuition were made increased from nearly 900 in 1929-30 to nearly a thousand in 1930-31, and if to these are added the numerous districts in Oklahoma aided by special appropriation, the Federal Government had tuition arrangements with 2,568 school districts involving 36,753² Indian children, an increase of 341 districts and 10,055 pupils over last year. Three boarding schools were closed during the year—Mekusukey, Okla., Fort Bidwell, Calif., and Fort Mojave, Ariz. None of these schools were closed until it became clear that they were serving no useful purpose and would have to be built up at needless expense if they were to be used at all. Mekusukey was the old Seminole school. It is significant that among the Seminole Indians, with cooperation between local and Federal officials on school attendance, the number of days actually attended by the Indian children was three times as great in 1930-31 as it was in 1929-30. Seven of the largest boarding schools no longer carry any grades below the fourth and four of these now enroll no pupils below junior and senior high school grades. In 1929-30 slightly more than half the pupils in the so-called "nonreservation" boarding schools were in junior and senior high-school grades; now nearly three-fourths are so classified.

Recent changes in supervisory and teaching personnel have been based largely on the change in point of view in education. Last year's report mentioned additional professional staff at the Washington office and in the field. Special supervision in elementary education, secondary education, home economics, and trade and industrial training has been developed. By the end of the year the position of district superintendent—a type of general inspection and supervision covering large areas—had been abolished. Three of the new professionally qualified superintendents of Indian schools in the highest grade were assigned to the direction of local educational programs in three of the most important and difficult jurisdictions. Joe

² Differences between these two figures are due to the number of Indian children for whom tuition is not paid.

Jennings, a former General Education Board man in Tennessee, was appointed superintendent of education for the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. R. M. Tisinger, a Cornell graduate specially trained in rural education and with experience in reclaimed areas elsewhere in the world, was placed in charge of the educational program for the Pima and Papago of the Southwest. J. Arthur Anderson, from the University of Minnesota, was made superintendent of education for the combined Turtle Mountain and Fort Totten Reservations, with the special task of building up the newly opened consolidated Indian school at Turtle Mountain, N. Dak. This is one of the most significant ventures in Indian education, representing, as it does, not only a departure from the boarding school to the local community school, but an interesting cooperative effort by the Federal Government and the State of North Dakota.

To secure further emphasis on localized direction of educational enterprise, we have recently filled administrative vacancies as heads of some of our largest schools with professionally equipped educators trained to meet community needs. The new head of Haskell Institute, Dr. Robert D. Baldwin, is a former president of a successful State teachers' college and is well known for his work in school administration and finance. At Flandreau, S. Dak., a University of Michigan man, B. J. Brophy, is developing a program of vocational training based on the needs of the Indian youth of the Northwest; and at Phoenix and Genoa Indian Schools two successful school superintendents, Carl H. Skinner of Nebraska and Herman Bogard of Wisconsin, with advanced training at the Universities of California and Wisconsin, respectively, are seeking to adapt their schools to meet the educational needs of the immediate region in which they are located.

Probably the most significant step in the effort to relate education more closely to individual Indian needs and the local community is the establishment of the position of "visiting teacher" (school social worker) to work between the home and the school. Eight such positions were made possible in the 1932 budget, and the first trained visiting teacher in the Indian Service, Miss Dorothy Deane, of Kansas, went on duty at Lac du Flambeau, Wis., just after the close of the year. Workers of this type of training and experience have proved to be exceedingly valuable in both urban and rural areas in situations similar to those found among Indian families, and it is believed that they are essential in making the transition between boarding school and local school attendance. We still have in the Indian Service "day-school representatives" whose functions vary from that of attendance officer to local school supervisor, and we shall probably continue to employ a certain number of these, but as rapidly as resources permit it is planned to supplement these with trained social case workers (visiting teachers) to help make the necessary adjustments between home and school.

COURSE OF STUDY

If Indians are to adapt themselves successfully to modern life with as little cultural loss as possible, it is essential, on the one hand, that Indian children in the schools have access to the same materials white

children have, and, on the other hand, that they use the materials that represent their own interests and their own heritage. State courses of study, rather than the former Indian Service course of study, have been suggested to teachers in the Indian Service as guides but which are by no means to be slavishly followed. Indeed, every teacher is urged to enrich and adopt the course of study he is using. "It is desirable to supplement this by all possible available sources of modern curriculum practice which stress child growth and development rather than subject matter," says a recent office letter to teachers. Among the Pueblos Marie Martinez, of San Ildefonso, has been teaching pottery making to children of her own village, visiting with them the collections in the recently opened anthropological laboratories at Santa Fe. Under the guidance of the demonstration teachers mentioned in last year's report teachers of young Indian children, especially those in the day schools, have been encouraging their children to use what they find in life about them. They urge them to write about their own Indian life, and to depict their own customs, their own legends, their own economic and social activities.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

It is assumed by some that the Federal Government is attempting to unload the Indian educational problem upon the States. This is not the fact. The historic Federal obligation in Indian education can not be denied. What is necessary, however, is a realization that Indian education is in no sense solely a Federal problem, but a State and local problem as well. When Congress in 1924 made all Indians citizens it served notice that Indians could no longer be overlooked in the citizenry of any State. Most of the States do recognize the joint problem and some of them, Minnesota for example, have taken a conspicuously fine attitude toward Indians and Indian education. At the Milwaukee meeting of the National Council of State Superintendents and Commissioners of Education in December, 1930, the following resolution was adopted:

In order that our Indian population may be strong, intelligent, and useful citizens of the United States—

Be it resolved, That we favor cooperative effort on the part of the State and Federal Governments to secure for the Indians at all times favorable living conditions, health, and good education.

To the end that they may enjoy all the advantages of equal educational opportunity, we favor their admission to the public schools of the State wherever these schools can be made available, on such terms of immediate and continuing financial assistance by the Federal Government as will be just to the State and the communities where they reside.

The committee which prepared this resolution was composed of J. M. McConnell, Bertha R. Palmer, John Vaughan, and A. Montoya, heads of the school systems in the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and New Mexico—States which together have more than half the Indian children of school age.

At this meeting the representatives of the Office of Indian Affairs put forth the following proposals in the form of "suggested next steps in Federal-State cooperation in Indian education":

1. Furnish to the State education authorities the most recent accurate data we can get as to the location of Indian children of school age in their States.

2. Wherever State and local communities are willing and able to take over the schooling of Indian children, give them every possible encouragement and help.

3. Study carefully each existing boarding-school situation, to determine whether the school is one that should be closed soon, continued for some other purpose, or maintained indefinitely.

4. Put our existing Indian schools into a position where they constitute a real part of the educational program of the State, using State courses of study wherever possible as a basis and meeting State requirements in so far as these are consistent with an education planned to meet the needs of the Indian children.

5. Make better tuition arrangements, using tuition payment in particular as a means for getting a better quality of education for both whites and Indians; better qualified teachers, health follow-up, hot lunch, visiting teacher (school social worker) to work between the school and the home.

6. Develop a more modern type of supervision:

(a) Supervisors from the Indian Office who seek to help the people in the field, rather than merely to inspect; these supervisors to visit public and private schools where Indian children are as well as Government Indian schools.

(b) In States where numbers warrant, a State supervisor of Indian education as part of the staff of the department of public instruction, working directly under the State superintendent or commissioner of education.

The most important step taken under this program was the appointment by the Indian Bureau of a State supervisor for Indian education in Oklahoma, the State having by far the greater number of Indians. The new appointee, George C. Wells, who was selected from a list of civil-service eligibles, is himself an Oklahoman, a graduate of the State university, with advanced training at Teachers College, Columbia University, and has had experience in Oklahoma in the Cherokee country, had served as State high-school supervisor, and at the time of his appointment was secretary to the State board of education.

FINANCING THE NEW PROGRAM

There are further steps that can be taken in the program of developing local day school and public school attendance. Reduction of enrollments in the large schools is possible regardless of a decision as to the abandonment of some of the schools. This would be by no means a radical step, and it has the further advantage of simplifying the problem of financing. Boarding school education is considerably more expensive than any other kind, even where carried out at the extremely low cost prevailing in the Federal Indian Service. By reducing the enrollment of a number of the schools we not only can lessen the institutional difficulties but we can release some of the money badly needed for the program of local and community education. It is estimated that the same sum of money that is required for 100 children of elementary school age in a boarding school will provide an adequate educational program, including necessary food, clothing, and follow-up service, for at least half as many more if expended in the local community, and with better ultimate results. This fact is of special importance at the present time, when Indian parents, often against their own best judgment, are tempted to send their small children to the boarding school if they anticipate difficulty in feeding and clothing them at home. It is both better economy and better education to leave the children in their own homes.

INDIAN PARTICIPATION

That the Indians themselves should be consulted regarding these and other plans for education of their children is axiomatic. We welcome signs of initiative on the part of Indians to work themselves free from dependence and take an interest in their own educational affairs. In the case of one tribe, the Choctaw, the Indian Office recently arranged a special plan of consultation in connection with the plans for education of the Indian children. Under the law we spend for them some \$55,000 annually of tribal funds for schooling. The principal chief of the tribe, Ben Dwight, has drawn up the plan whereby, in order to secure the education of Choctaw children, particularly orphans, in public schools rather than in institutions, children are to be placed in the families of other Indians. His plan contains some things that are difficult, of course, but the important point is that the Choctaw, through him (for Mr. Dwight is acting as the result of a decision formally reached at a meeting of the tribe), are not only determined to have their people part of the main current of American life instead of being isolated from it but are plunging in to do their own experimenting, as good citizens should, rather than wait for the Federal Government or the State government to act. An important aim of the Federal Government's program of Federal-State cooperation is to turn over to the State as many able Indian citizens as possible.

THE EXISTING SCHOOLS

The task of improving existing Indian schools, regardless of their ultimate disposition, has vigorously gone forward during the past year. Particularly significant have been additions and changes in personnel made possible by increased appropriations and the raising of standards. Mention has already been made of the appointment of heads of some of the most important schools. The qualifications set up for these positions included university training on a graduate basis in the field of educational administration, together with adequate experience in the same field. Equally significant are the changed requirements for educational positions elsewhere in the service. In the belief that the elementary teacher's position was of unsurpassed importance to the program, the requirements were again raised, this time to a minimum of three years of training above the high-school level, with special preparation for teaching children of the primary or intermediate state. Two-year normal graduates can no longer enter teaching positions in our service. In taking this step we are joining with the increasing number of communities that insist upon having teachers of young children as highly qualified as those teaching older children. Nearly all our new entrants are graduates of 4-year teachers' colleges or liberal-arts colleges furnishing teacher preparation. The entrance salary for elementary teachers was increased and of the 614 elementary teachers already in the service, 163, or 27 per cent, met the new requirements before they went into effect. Of this number 50 have a baccalaureate degree.

Another group of educational positions where improvement of standards is noteworthy is in home economics and in the girls' adviser and matron positions. Of the hundred or more teachers of home economics in our schools all but seven have degrees. There are 25 girls' advisers with a combination of college graduation and successful experience, and 14 more with at least three years of college work to their credit. Even among matrons—where an eighth grade requirement was in force only four years ago—a majority of the new entrants have one or more years of college training together with teaching experience. One could wish that a similar statement might be made for the so-called "boys' advisers" (formerly disciplinarians), but here the progress is necessarily slower because of a combination of factors. Nevertheless, even here there has been a measurable improvement. Through better requirements and in-service training we believe we are starting on a program that will mean improvement for the boys comparable with that brought about by Miss Edna Groves and her staff for the girls.

A number of new positions were made available as a result of congressional appropriations, the full effect of which will not be observable until well into the fiscal year 1932. Increased enrollments in primary grades and the successful effort to provide a full day of instruction in elementary grades made necessary the establishment of 38 new elementary teaching positions, 22 in boarding schools, and 16 in day schools. Lack of further funds made it necessary to postpone establishment of more elementary positions that were needed.

Under the direction of the newly appointed supervisor of trade and industrial education, new positions in the field of vocational education have been set up. There have been established to date 7 positions as head of industrial training department in the larger schools, 8 as shop instructor for senior high schools, and 7 as shop instructor for junior high schools. For new entrants and for those already in the service, special summer courses were provided early in the summer of 1931 at Colorado Agricultural College. Groups for in-service training have been organized at some of the larger Indian schools. A small group of Indian Service workers in this field met at Fort Collins June 10–14 to consider policies and practices in the administration of vocational education in Indian schools.

Other new positions made possible by congressional appropriations for 1932 are those for teachers of physical education, music, and fine arts. Besides strengthening Indian schools in accordance with the best practice in schools everywhere, these positions (especially those in fine arts) help in the utilization of Indian arts and crafts and other Indian resources.

Though introducing new standards and new personnel, we have sought to give due recognition to employees already in the service, provided their work was good and their attitude toward Indian people sympathetic. In a few cases involving brutality to Indian children we have had to dismiss employees from the service after charges had been preferred and the answers considered. In other cases, where employees lacked the technical educational requirements but have shown outstanding ability, we have had the much more

cheerful task of reallocating them to positions paying higher salaries. Funds have not been sufficient, however, to reallocate all whose positions should be reallocated.

We have tried to get a better handling of children in the boarding schools, both at admission and while in school. It is not always easy to steer between what may seem like cruel compulsion on the one hand and neglect of the child's best interests on the other. A letter from the commissioner on February 7, 1931, in regard to small children, especially in the Navajo country, gave specific instructions that the "dragging-in" method of enrollment must be given up, and that there should be substituted "the lure of good facilities, good personnel, need of education." It appears that little, if any, actual loss of attendance occurred as a result of this policy, and the gain in good will seemed real. With regard to attitudes toward Indian children in school, the office emphatically does not and will not tolerate flogging. On various occasions during the past year cases of corporal punishment have been summarily dealt with. This policy will be vigorously continued. Much more important, however, as we conceive it, is the constructive effort we have been making to put into the schools men and women trained in modern methods of handling boys and girls and sufficiently resourceful that they will not need to use crude methods of discipline. It is manifestly difficult to transform the attitudes of school and agency employees overnight, but we believe progress is being made.

Another improvement in the conduct of the schools is the gradual abandonment of formal school examinations, which used to be given to even the smallest children. A merely negative regulation on examinations would not bring about the desired result, but new teachers and new supervisors are gradually lessening emphasis upon formal examinations even in the most conventionally conducted of our schools.

GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT

Securing employment for the Indians was the object sought in the second deficiency act of 1931 and a provision of the Interior Department appropriation act for 1932. It was obvious that the very difficulties which led to this legislation would militate against much success in the work. Nevertheless more has been accomplished than seemed possible. A combination of the new resources with what had survived of the traditional "outing system" in connection with the boarding schools made it possible to maintain employment work of one kind or another in 10 locations in 1931. Placements were reported from these centers as follows: Kansas City, 160; Minneapolis, 55; Los Angeles, 783; Salt Lake City, 90; Phoenix, 531; Riverside, 433; Berkeley, 209; San Carlos, 1,057. It should be stated at once that fully two-thirds of the 3,318 placements reported were only temporary, but even this is probably a creditable showing when the comparatively small total Indian population and the marginal character of most Indian employment are taken into account. It will be necessary in the future to distinguish more sharply between guidance and junior placement as a part of the educational program for Indian youth and adult employment, but this

will probably have to wait upon the appointment of a full-time director of Indian employment.

One of the hopeful features of educational guidance and placement program is the number of qualified Indian youth who have taken advantage of the newly created Government loan fund to secure higher education or specialized training.

COOPERATION WITH OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS

One of the most characteristic features of American education is the cooperation of a public agency with nonpublic organizations, and the Indian Service in its educational work has taken full advantage of this method. During the past year the Scout organizations have been particularly helpful; the Scout institutes, created for leaders of scouting among both boys and girls, afforded valuable training for persons interested in Indian education. Education through missionary groups is still an important feature of Indian work. Other agencies, with which there was helpful cooperation in the field of education during 1931, were: The Indian Committee of the National Conference of Social Work, the President's Illiteracy Commission, the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, the National Advisory Commission on Education, the American Council on Education (which set up "criteria of achievement" for various positions in our service), and the Institute for Government Research. Through this latter organization some of the other forms of cooperation were made effective; the institute made possible, in part, the institutes for scout leaders; it assisted in the training of new entrants to our service; it furnished a worker who studied the important and difficult "boys' adviser" situation. The Institute for Government Research also assisted us in holding the training institutes for the advisers, and it has recently made possible an investigation by one of our own staff, a well-trained Indian woman, of the higher education opportunities and needs for Indian youth at existing colleges and universities.

ALASKAN EDUCATION

The administrative change whereby responsibility for education in Alaska was transferred to the Office of Indian Affairs in March, 1931, is particularly important as an indication of a national unified policy for the education of various indigenous groups. More important than this, however, is the fact that the Alaskan education enterprise has been carried out in the past with a different philosophy and different practice. In contrast to the Indian Service, with its boarding schools, the Office of Education in Alaska until very recently confined its efforts to local community schools and a program of education that took into account in an amazing way the health and social and economic life of the native group. The Alaska program, therefore, represented the other extreme from the Indian policy in the States. There are undoubtedly elements of strength and weakness in both plans; the important point is, that the Indian Service now has the opportunity to weigh the results and utilize the advantages of both.

HEALTH

During the past year a larger number of Indians sought medical and hospital relief. Considerable progress can also be reported in general preventive measures and sanitation.

The interruption of hospital treatment and medical care for trivial reasons continues to constitute a problem and must be overcome gradually through educational procedures. Attendance upon rodeos, fairs, and various types of outdoor entertainment as carried on during the summer season are common excuses for removing children and adults from hospitals and sanatoria, before the period of such hospital or sanatoria care is complete.

The public health phases of the general health work have been developed progressively. The number of public-health or field nurses has been increased. The medical personnel at agencies, school special physicians, and others are working to an increasing degree toward the fuller development of health activities, all of which are fostered and extended by the medical directors most of whom are on detail from the United States Public Health Service. Other Federal, State, county, local, and voluntary health organizations are cooperating. At the present time a number of States are actively working with the Indian Service to improve health for Indians within their borders. The Committee on Indian Affairs of the State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America continues to function actively and wholeheartedly toward the development of these cooperative measures as well as for the purpose of disseminating, to the several States where the Indian lives, information and facilities having to do with laboratory, clinical, and diagnostic facilities. As reported last year, in several of these States cooperative measures are being carried forward under which health workers of the Indian Service are working in conjunction with and under the general direction of similar State activities.

Increased attention has been given during the past year to the more accurate collection and reporting of vital statistics and the collection of morbidity data.

The United States Public Health Service is continuing the detail of personnel to the Indian Field Service and in addition offers the services of medical officers, field directors, and sanitary engineers, as well as of specially trained medical officers of the National Institute of Health in connection with special problems relating to the cause and transmission of disease. These services include the assignment of medical officers to act as medical directors for special investigations of sanitary and health conditions, for the routine study of water supplies, sewage disposal, milk production, and control of venereal conditions. The laboratories of the State departments of health were also made available as well as the services of consultant specialists and other personnel.

Tuberculosis, trachoma, and diseases of infancy and childhood are major health problems among Indians. The facilities of many of the general hospitals have been extended to make provision for beds for the care of Indians suffering from tuberculosis. General and special procedures in connection with the conduct of hospitals and

sanatoria are being developed with the purpose of effecting further improvements. Emphasis has been placed on the educational program to bring a closer knowledge to Indians of the factors having to do with disease prevention and the maintenance of good health. Special attention to these measures is given in the care of those suffering from tuberculosis, to maternal and infancy welfare, improved dietary, and to the sick and aged.

A very encouraging feature of the Indian medical service conducted in its hospitals is the increasing number of live births in such institutions. During 1928, 595 live births were reported; 816 were reported for 1929; 1,099 for 1930; and 1,356 for 1931. The total number of patients treated in hospitals and sanatoria is also increasing with the increase of total beds available. During 1928, 34,790 patients were treated, 37,511 were treated in 1929, 38,536 in 1930, and 39,995 in 1931. The total days of hospital treatment rendered for the same years were: 631,463 for 1928, 677,241 for 1929, 768,160 for 1930, and 866,507 for 1931.

Approximately 30,000 examinations for trachoma were made by special physicians (not including examinations made by hospital, agency, and school physicians) during the year, of which number slightly more than 4,000, or 13.8 per cent, were diagnosed as positive. The number of surgical operations performed on trachoma cases was 1,330 and those otherwise treated totaled 2,175. In addition to the work carried forward for the detection, care, and treatment of trachoma, this group of special physicians has been increasingly active in the treatment of other surgical conditions, namely, infected tonsils, and adenoids, and in the surgical treatment of tuberculous glands. This group of physicians steadily advanced the educational phase of their work as carried forward in their daily contact with groups of Indians suffering from trachoma and allied conditions.

Of the contagious and infectious diseases reported, impetigo occurred almost twice as frequently during 1931 as in 1930. A slight increase in the number of cases of scabies was also reported. These conditions prevail particularly in the larger boarding schools where constant vigilance and persistent care and treatment are necessary for their control. The occurrence of measles during the year was less than for 1930, 1,331 cases being reported for 1931 as against 1,708 for 1930. Fewer cases of whooping cough were also reported, 679 cases for 1931 as against 1,069 for 1930. Influenza on the other hand had a heavier incidence during 1931 than the previous year, something over 6,500 cases being reported for 1931 as against 3,597 for 1930. Chickenpox showed an increase during the past year, 1,289 cases being reported as against 823 for 1930. During the year, 78 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported as against 35 for 1930. Fifteen cases of infantile paralysis occurred during this period as against 9 for 1930. Fifty-nine cases of smallpox were reported, of which number 25 occurred on the Colville Reservation, Wash. Sixty-seven cases of diphtheria were reported for 1931 as against 130 cases for 1930.

The total number of vaccinations and inoculations performed during the year as reported to the office was 29,437 classified as follows:

smallpox, 1,274; antityphoid fever, 5,991; diphtheria immunizations, 12,569; other vaccinations and inoculations, 603, of which number 270 were for Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

The following hospitals authorized in 1930 were completed during the year: Fort Belknap Hospital which added 37 beds; Tongue River Hospital which added 32 beds; Turtle Mountain Hospital which added 27 beds; Pawnee and Ponca Hospital, 47 beds; Pine Ridge Hospital, 47 beds; and Hayward Hospital, 47 beds. Each of these institutions has a capacity of 47 beds, two being new and the other four being replacement hospitals.

The following hospitals were authorized for 1931: San Xavier Sanatorium, Tucson, Ariz., 35 beds, preliminary estimates being made; Hopi-Navajo Sanatorium, Winslow, Ariz., 45 beds, authorized by second deficiency act, title to site up for approval and plans being prepared; Pipestone Hospital, Minnesota, 36 beds, under construction; Winnebago Hospital, Nebraska, 60 beds, estimates of cost being prepared and construction started; Walker River Hospital, Nevada, 30 beds, completed and ready for use; Clinton Hospital, Oklahoma, 30 beds, plans being completed; Tomah Hospital, Wisconsin, 41 beds, under construction.

The following hospitals were remodeled or equipped with additions: Phoenix Sanatorium, boys' building to replace six old 4-bed cottages; Choctaw Hospital in Mississippi, tuberculosis annex; Shawnee Sanatorium, Oklahoma, an infirmary for the care of bed-fast patients.

The addition of tuberculosis sanatoria during the coming year, notably Albuquerque Sanatorium and Sioux Sanatorium at Pierre, S. Dak., each with a capacity of approximately 100 beds, will establish much needed facilities for the care and treatment of Indian patients suffering from this disease.

Cooperative arrangements whereby hospital and sanatorium facilities in State, county, and municipal institutions may be made available for the care and treatment of Indians should be encouraged in order to make use of existing institutions now under operation. With mutually agreeable arrangements this character of service may be rendered at a minimum of cost to the Indian Service, particularly in States with considerable Indian population and where extensive systems of sanatoria are now in operation.

General physical improvement in existing Indian Service institutions has been brought about to some extent as well as improvements in the conduct of such institutions. Further improvements along these lines are indicated in order that these hospitals and sanatoria may conform to what are recognized as minimum standards for the care and welfare of their patients.

The gratuity appropriation for health purposes for the year was \$3,073,000, plus \$65,000 reappropriated from 1930 funds, a net increase of \$479,400 over 1930. The following tabulation shows this appropriation over a 3-year period:

Comparative statement of health appropriations

	Fiscal year 1930			Fiscal year 1931			Fiscal year 1932		
	Regular act	Deficiency acts	Total	Regular act	Deficiency acts	Total	Regular act	Deficiency acts	Total
General purposes.....	\$623,500	\$134,500	\$758,000	\$758,000	-----	\$758,000	\$943,000	-----	\$943,000
Support of hospitals.....	1,520,100	500	1,520,600	2,008,000	\$38,000	2,046,000	2,282,000	\$27,500	2,309,500
Construction of hospitals.....	450,000	265,000	715,000	372,000	250,000	622,000	825,000	150,000	975,000
Total.....	2,593,600	400,000	2,993,600	3,138,000	288,000	3,426,000	4,050,000	177,500	4,227,500

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND INDUSTRY

The division of agricultural extension and industry was organized this year for the expressed purpose of rendering more direct assistance to the Indian in the solution of his home and economic problems. The first essentials to a satisfactory home life are an adequate food supply, proper clothing, and a comfortable shelter. With these things in mind, the representatives of the division of extension and industry (in cooperation with the other branches of the service, the State and local agencies, and the Indians themselves) are endeavoring to formulate a program that will enable the Indians to improve their social and economic status.

The extension field staff consists of a director, 4 supervisors of extension, 23 agricultural extension agents, 10 home extension agents, 221 farm agents or farmers, 62 stockmen, and 40 dairymen. The farm agents, stockmen, and dairymen are the key men in extension work because they have direct contact with the Indians. They are supervised and assisted by the agricultural extension agents, the home extension agents, and the supervisors. While the agricultural and home extension agents spend most of their time working with farm agents, stockmen, and dairymen, they do considerable work directly with the Indians. The supervisors and the director devote their time to organizing and supervising the work of the other employees in the division. The supervisors and the director have also assisted in making several fact-finding surveys that have been conducted on certain of the reservations for the purpose of determining what kind of programs would be most desirable for the various reservations under consideration.

On those reservations having agricultural extension agents and home extension agents, definite agricultural and home programs are being developed. For example, the extension agronomy programs this year are being built around: (a) Increasing the quantity of food and crops grown; (b) soil improvement by the use of rotation and soil-building crops; (c) weed control by mowing, clean cultivation, seeding to permanent crops, and, where practicable, the application of chemicals; (d) weed prevention by the use of clean tested seed; (e) crop disease control; and (f) better farm management by the utilization of sounder business principles and more scientific cultural practices.

During the past year special emphasis was placed on home gardens and the increase in the number of gardens planted was quite noticeable. The extension agent for the Standing Rock Reservation reports that as a result of the extension campaign for more gardens, 497 of the 618 families on the reservation planted gardens. Many of the other extension agents were equally successful in getting the Indians of their reservations to plant gardens. The garden, because of its importance in providing a food supply for the Indian home, is looked upon as one of the most essential projects of the entire extension program.

In the improvement of his livestock, the Indian is making real progress. More than 2,000 head of purebred and high-grade animals were selected during this year for the Indians by extension representatives.

Progress has been made also in the improvement of the school dairy herds. Several hundred inferior cows have been removed from the herds and replaced by a higher grade and more profitable type, and a large number of bulls with uncertain breedings have been replaced with sires of known breeding and performance.

Another activity which is fostered by the extension division and which is receiving a hearty response is the organization of farm chapters. The membership in these organizations varies from a few hundred on small reservations to several thousand on others. The Southern Navajo Reservation chapters in Arizona and New Mexico have a membership of 2,600. Many of these chapter organizations have built their own community houses for carrying on various activities of the chapter.

The 10 agricultural extension agents employed during the calendar year 1930 report that in their efforts to assist the Indians they made 1,962 personal farm and home visits. The Indians showed their interest in extension work by making 2,155 personal calls and 1,118 telephone calls to the agents' offices for information and advice.

To teach the Indians improved practices, the agents held 141 method demonstration meetings which were attended by 6,584 Indians. The Indians show increasing interest in poultry, swine, and dairy cows, though their principal livestock enterprises are still cattle and sheep—and probably always will be.

The extension division, cooperating with the extension services in the respective States and counties, is conducting 4-H club work with the Indian boys and girls. 4-H club work is an educational movement to teach boys and girls improved practices in farming and home making. Each individual who is participating uses recommended methods to carry on a project which must create, preserve, or conserve something of economic importance. Some typical projects are raising a litter of pigs under sanitary conditions; growing an acre of corn according to modern farming principles; preserving 10 quarts of vegetables for winter consumption; purchasing the material for and making an economical, suitable, and becoming dress; and rearranging a kitchen for convenience.

This 4-H club work has a real appeal to the Indian boys and girls and every year several hundred of them compete with their white friends for prizes which are offered by various organizations and

the State and county fair associations. The encouraging thing is that the Indian boys and girls usually win more than their share of the prizes. Of course, the real value of this work is not in the prizes won, but in the increased knowledge and skill which the Indians are acquiring and the food, clothing, and services which they are contributing to the family income.

The home extension work, which is still in its formative stages, will be built largely around sanitation and nutrition. However, clothing and home furnishings and equipment will receive considerable attention and some time will be devoted to the Indian arts and crafts. On the whole, the Indian women are responding very well to this extension work. In some homes, the Indians have literally been raised from the ground to chairs and beds and their food has actually been taken off of the earth and placed on tables.

IRRIGATION

DUTIES

Irrigation upon Indian reservations is practiced in 12 Western States. The irrigation division is charged with the investigation of new Indian irrigation projects, execution of programs approved by Congress, design and construction of works, and their maintenance and operation. It makes the collections of water charges on operating projects, and accounts for and disburses funds appropriated and collected for construction, operation and maintenance. It constructs wells for irrigation, stock watering, and for Indian schools and agencies. It attends to all drainage projects and flood-control works. It builds and operates hydroelectric plants. It furnishes engineering advice to the commissioner. Its public relations are similar to that of a publicly owned utility supplying water. Its consumers are the Indians actually owning farm lands under projects, whites leasing allotments from Indian owners, white owners successors to Indian patentees and white owners of non-Indian land adjacent to or within reservations whose lands have been included in Indian projects for more complete development.

POLICY AND OBJECTIVES

The irrigation policy of the Indian Office is dictated primarily by Congress and is an important element in the educational and welfare programs. The general policy regarding new projects is to furnish within reason irrigation facilities for lands wherever allotted to Indians. As to joint projects utilizing Indian allotments and white lands, the practice has been to weigh the economic advantage of joint storage and canal systems. In such cases the project is financed by reimbursable appropriations repayable by the individual landowners within the project. Assessments have been made annually since 1920, except on the San Carlos, Fort Hall, and a few other projects. However, collections of these assessments are not enforced against Indian owners, but must be repaid when the Indian title is extinguished.

Efficient operation in the interest of landowners, together with the defense of water rights and maintenance and betterment of

works, are the chief objectives on existing projects. In general, the maintenance charges are collected against white landowners of Indian leased lands and are advanced by Federal appropriations for Indian tribal and allotted lands not so leased.

Anticipating the eventual absorption of the Indians into the community, the immediate objectives of the irrigation division are the evaluation and classification of existing projects for the purpose of recommending their continuation or abandonment or gradual transfer to local districts; recommendation for the clearing of reimbursable charges; the simplification of accounting; the appraisement of the present worth of irrigation works and the ascertainment of the maximum charges which such irrigated land may stand. An example of such a transaction is the final settlement, incorporated into legislation by the act of March 4, 1931, of the San Carlos project, referred to later, in which reimbursable charges of nearly \$1,400,000 have been canceled.

PROJECTS

Major Indian irrigation projects are the Wapato in Washington, Flathead in Montana, Wind River in Wyoming, Uintah in Utah, Fort Hall in Idaho, and San Carlos in Arizona. They range from 57,000 to 118,000 acres of irrigable land served by constructed ditches.

The Wapato project is self-supporting, construction charges are being amortized and the Indians pay their full share of operating charges. New construction during this year consisted of building the Satus unit pumping plant and canals for the irrigation of 6,000 acres.

On the Flathead project, contracts have been entered into with two irrigation districts formed under State law, the Mission and the Flathead, which include all white-owned land under the project except that known as the Jocko division. Negotiations are pending with this division, and when a contract is consummated with this district all assessments will be collected by the district organization as special taxes, thus insuring repayment of the Government's investment. The fiscal year 1931 saw the completion of Kickinhorse reservoir, miscellaneous ditches, and the building of many miles of transmission lines on the Mission and Camas divisions. The completion of this project involves an estimated expenditure of \$1,710,000. The Flathead Indians on tribal account receive a rental income for the occupancy and use for power and storage of Flathead Lake from the Rocky Mountain Power Co. This rental income is now \$1,000 per month. After the plant is in commercial operation, the revenue rises to \$60,000 per year and in succeeding years gradually increases until it reaches \$175,000 per year. The construction of the Flathead power development by the Rocky Mountain Power Co. has been started, and much work completed. On account of the depression, work has been discontinued for a year but the company plans to complete the project within the specified three years. Meanwhile the rental to the Indians is being paid. In addition the project as a whole will benefit by the use of 5,000 horsepower virtually at cost for pumping into the project works. During the past year the project has also purchased the local electrical distributing system in the vicinity of Polson, Mont., for use as a project enterprise.

The Uintah project is a collection of some 22 canals, serving both Indians and whites either jointly or under conveyance agreements between the parties. During the year the Federal court vacated its order for a water commissioner and at the present time the water is being distributed by a commissioner agreed upon by the project and the white water companies.

The Fort Hall project is largely complete except for the Michaud unit which has been authorized by Congress. Claims arising out of restrictions of legislation, for overflow by reservoir and the Blackfoot River remain to be adjusted.

The San Carlos project is one of the most recent enterprises of the Indian Irrigation Service. It is a joint project, half white and half Pima Indian Reservation. For many years each had been utilizing waters of the Gila River as direct flow for irrigation. Now they unite jointly in securing stored water for the Coolidge Reservoir. As the year closes, the repayment contract required by legislation has been signed with the San Carlos irrigation and drainage district representing the white ownership. This provides for the initiation of operation and maintenance assessments in 1932 and construction charges in 1934. Sixty per cent of the lands are already under cultivation. The project charges will amount to a lien of approximately \$100 per acre, representing 50 per cent of the true market value. Congress has by legislation written off nearly \$1,400,000 of reimbursable charges on this project. The charges had accumulated and included certain items not concerned with irrigation, chief of which was the Sacaton Bridge.

A power plant at the Coolidge Reservoir will yield an estimated net revenue of \$30,000 per year for the benefit of the project. The project appears to be on a sound basis financially and an important step in the welfare program for the Pima and Papago Indians.

In these six major projects some 500,000 acres are served by constructed ditches and 300,000 acres are under actual cultivation. The Indians cultivate 20 per cent of this area, lessees from Indians 25 per cent, and white owners 55 per cent.

Among the many minor projects, those in the State of Washington are of small importance, limited to 2,000 acres and largely self-operating. In Montana the small projects are the Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, Fort Peck, and Crow projects, aggregating 170,149 acres. The beginnings of these projects were long ago, most of them through the initiative of Congress, and it is probable that not much new construction will be required under present conditions.

In Nevada the small Walker River project is under litigation to establish the Indian water rights. This project can only be moderately successful due to conditions of climate. At Fallon, Nev., are small groups of Indians for whom a supply of water is purchased from the United States Reclamation Bureau.

On the Western Shoshone project on the Duck Valley reservation in Nevada and Idaho a suit has been initiated for the protection of Indian water rights. At present the Indians use an area of 6,000 acres for winter hay to carry range cattle. Investigations are under way for storage to increase these operations.

The Pine River project in Colorado is operated for joint Indian and white use with a very large number of small canals. The service has won the suit in the Federal court decreeing Indian water rights. There is now under consideration a plan to reorganize this project with modern canals and possibly provide for storage. It is proposed to rehabilitate 6,000 acres for the raising of hay to balance the great grazing lands in the vicinity.

Pueblo Indians in New Mexico have practiced irrigation on the Rio Grande for centuries and the irrigation division there acts in an advisory capacity and assists principally in respect to replacement of flumes or revision of canal alignment. During the year appropriations of \$325,000 were made by the United States to continue construction under the contract with the Rio Grande conservancy district.

There are a number of small projects ranging from 300 to 4,000 acres scattered throughout the Navajo, Hopi, and Zuni Reservations in New Mexico and Arizona. The water supply is irregular with tremendous silt volume and the lands are at high altitude and subject to frost. The economic utility of these projects can be justified by their proximity to adjacent grazing lands.

On the Camp McDowell project the city of Phoenix has purchased for the pumping of water for the city a tract of land in which the Indian water rights have been fully protected. On the San Carlos reservation a few hundred acres are under irrigation by power furnished from the Coolidge Dam.

Potentially the most important new project in the irrigation service is on the Colorado River reservation, Arizona, where 6,000 acres are already irrigated. The first reclamation of arid Indian land by irrigation undertaken by the Government was on the Colorado River reservation in 1867. It is hoped that approximately 100,000 acres can be irrigated by gravity water from the Colorado River. This reservation has the notable distinction of being reserved for Indians without reference to tribe, which may permit departure from the segregation idea. The project management has been under great difficulty in operation with insufficient funds due to the distress of cotton lessees during this past year.

In California the irrigated tracts, principally occupied by Mission Indians, are small and widely scattered and are operated by the Indians. These Indians are only slightly different from the Mexican-American citizens in the same communities and amalgamation into the local communities is possible. It is hoped that a plan for their gradual independence from Government wardship will be worked out during the coming years. Pala Reservation is an example. An economic survey has been made showing that the community and individual holding of grazing and highly developed irrigation property are \$926 per capita appraised present net worth allowing for United States lien.

Of the 150 minor projects and units the total area under constructed ditches is 240,000 acres, of which 90,000 are actually farmed. Indians farm 63 per cent of this acreage, lessees 26 per cent, and white purchasers of Indian land 11 per cent.

On the Navajo reservations in New Mexico and Arizona 600 wells or other devices for stock watering have been installed for sheep grazing. It is estimated that these facilities serve some 4,000,000 acres out of approximately 12,000,000 acres of grazing land on the jurisdiction. Gradual extension of stock water facilities continued during the year. In southern Arizona the development of stock watering wells and tanks for the Papago has been a continuing and successful policy. During the year negotiations have been started with the city of Tucson at its initiative for the joint use of the underground water of San Xavier, near Tucson.

FINANCIAL

The original construction cost of works of Indian irrigation is in round numbers, \$40,000,000. Repayments of \$1,500,000 have been made, leaving \$38,500,000 as the net construction investment of the United States. The accumulated uncollected and unassessed expenditure for operation and maintenance is \$7,500,000. These accumulations cover a period of 47 years.

The expenditure by the irrigation division for the fiscal year 1931 was \$1,697,421 for construction, \$747,798 for operation and maintenance, and \$132,200 for actual administrative overhead, a total of \$2,577,419. The collections for construction were \$140,000 and for operation and maintenance \$434,000.

ORGANIZATION

For some time after the Government adopted the policy of building irrigation projects to serve Indian lands the work was directed by the reservation superintendents with such occasional temporary technical assistance as might be available. Later, beginning in 1905 a small corps of engineers was employed. This organization was gradually increased as the work expanded. During the past year the irrigation division has been reorganized under the supervision of Maj. William S. Post, formerly connected with the State engineer's office of California, who was appointed director of irrigation on March 21, 1931. The division was reorganized in order to more efficiently perform its functions which involve principally engineering, legal, and accounting work. The organization as adopted at the end of the year will consist of a civil service personnel of 5 in Washington, a field office of 26 which will be located at Denver, Colo., and 79 at 4 district offices or on projects within the districts. This personnel consists of a director and an assistant to the director, located in Washington, an assistant director with headquarters in the field office, 1 special engineer, 1 supervising engineer at large, 4 district or supervising engineers, 1 field cost accountant, 4 attorneys, 8 project engineers, 15 assistant engineers, and such other technical and clerical assistants as are required. During the year district No. 1 has been combined with district No. 2 reducing the number of districts from five to four.

The division, in addition, employs under local civil service boards construction and maintenance employees, ditchriders, foremen, time-

keepers, shovel operators, mechanics, and laborers varying from 300 in the winter to 800 in the summer.

The total number of projects is 45—project being defined as “a large enterprise under a project manager or a group of separate units in a given region under one administrative manager.” The 45 projects are subdivided into 168 units. Of these units 117 are largely complete; 20 units are being completed under a definite program and 31 are to be examined as to their economic and social value. The management responsibility for operation and maintenance is shown in the following table—the irrigation service acting in an advisory capacity for statistical purposes and for inspection on all units.

Operating management	Number of units	
	Operated by	Maintained by
Indian irrigation division.....	71	84
Indian superintendents.....	14	7
Indians.....	69	63
Districts or associations.....	12	12
U. S. Reclamation Service.....	2	2
	168	168

It will be noted that the Indians themselves operate nearly as many projects as the irrigation division.

FORESTRY

On June 12, 1931, in an announcement indicating the purpose of the Interior Department to cooperate in every practicable way in the effort that was being made, under the leadership of the President, to restore confidence in the future of the lumber industry and to relieve the extreme economic depression that had for some time characterized this important source of national wealth, the general policy of restricting sales of timber on Indian lands was reaffirmed. In the annual report for the fiscal year 1925 attention was directed to the policy of restricting sales of timber on Indian lands to those cases in which the economic interest of a particular tribe demanded its sale or conditions were peculiarly favorable to a sale at advantageous prices. Both of these reasons were present on the Mescalero Reservation in New Mexico, and the latter one applied at the Klamath Reservation, where logging units were sold in 1926. In the report for 1926 reference was again made to the purpose of the Indian Service to achieve a sustained yield management at Klamath. A statement of this policy occupied the leading place in the report for 1927, with a reference to the declination of the service to accede to requests for offerings of large tracts on the Colville Reservation, Wash., the Fort Apache, Ariz., and the Klamath and Warm Springs, Oreg. In the reports for 1928 and 1929 the offering of large units on the Klamath because of forest insect infestations and on the

Quinaielt because of the urgent demand of allottees for income from their allotments, was explained. The first and only sale yet made on Navajo lands was partly directed to the production of funds through which the land holdings of these Indians might be extended and consolidated to insure their economic success in the grazing industry.

Due to the general business depression the production of lumber from timber cut on Indian lands has suffered a great decline during the fiscal year 1931. The total volume of timber removed, exclusive of that used by Indians or others for domestic or administrative purposes, was only 314,527,819 feet, yielding \$1,238,814.08, as compared with 561,415,352 feet cut in 1930, for which the Indians received an income of \$2,313,644. These figures include the stumpage value of timber cut at the mills operated by the Indian Service on Menominee and Red Lake Reservations.

In accordance with the plan for a more conservative administration of grazing resources on Indian lands, a policy which was mentioned in the report for 1930, detailed instructions were issued on July 7, 1930, for a comprehensive survey of grazing resources, the existing policy of administration and for an inventory of all stock owned by Indians, permittees, and lessees which are grazing stock on Indian lands. Because of the magnitude of this task, the local forestry force was required to make the survey wherever such a force was available, and forestry men at large were required to cover reservations where an organization of the forestry branch had not previously been effected. The issuance of the detailed outline of July 7, 1930, resulted in the submission of fairly complete reports from about 40 reservations and has provided the Indian Service its first opportunity for the formulation of policies based on a detailed study of the variable and intricate grazing problems of the 40 widely separated units of administration.

Unfortunately the economic depression of the past year not only involved a large amount of special work in connection with timber sale administration, but also presented many special problems in grazing administration that interfered seriously with the formulation of general plans of administration. However, the initial survey and inventory were completed on practically every unit prior to June 30, 1931, and the general report, the preparation of which was assigned to the assistant director of forestry, was submitted immediately after the close of the fiscal year. During April and May the preparation of new grazing regulations and of a full set of forms for the administration of grazing and the conservation of grazing values was given the most careful study by a committee of experienced men at the Washington office, and the new regulations, control stipulations, contracts, bonds, and other forms approved by the department on June 4, 1931, became effective on July 1, 1931.

The task of insuring the use of more than 40,000,000 acres of Indian grazing lands in such manner as to secure a reasonably adequate current economic return without impending future possibilities of similar return has by no means been completed, but in accordance with the President's and Secretary's policy of conservation, steps have been taken toward the correction of overgrazing and other unwise practices disclosed in a general grazing investigation. With the en-

tire force of the Indian Service applying its energies to a cooperative effort to correct past errors and to move forward to new accomplishments the achievement of the desired goal may be hoped for with confidence.

The effective administration of forests requires roads that facilitate the reaching of forest fires promptly after discovery. In view of the necessary maintenance of a forestry organization and equipment for road construction and repairs, superintendents of reservations having important forest interests have generally considered it advisable that all reservation road work be under the supervision of the forestry branch of the service. The assignment of range management to forestry resulted in the employment of foresters on a number of reservations where the forests are of relatively small importance but where a close supervision of range activities is necessary. To secure closer coordination and a more unified administration of road work in the central office and in the field the responsibility for road construction and maintenance was given to the forestry division by an order of May 27, 1931. While experienced local men will continue to direct supervision of construction on reservations, a small engineering force at large will be developed to make preliminary studies, prepare estimates, advise local men of improved methods, inspect construction work, and generally improve and expand activities directed toward this important means of economic and social development in the Indian country.

The construction of another important means of communication, namely, telephone lines, has been vigorously continued during the past year. Over 100 miles of new copper circuit was built at the Southern Navajo jurisdiction, where work was carried out in close coordination with extensive road construction. Special attention was given to the survey of a permanent location for both road and telephone line. Main lines between the agencies and the railroad points were completely reconstructed at Colville, Hoopa, and Mesclero, and between the Spokane subagency and Reardan, Wash. The Sprague River-Beatty line was entirely rebuilt at Klamath, and other lines extended and repaired. As the year closed work was beginning on a new standard line from Gallup, N. Mex., to the Zuni Agency, and on extensive reconstruction at Jicarilla. Marked progress has been made in telephonic communication in the service during the decade that the work has been under the skilled direction of the telephone supervisor, Mr. Clark M. Terry, who died suddenly on February 22, 1931.

A separate appropriation for forestry work was obtained in 1931, and the increased amount provided in this appropriation made possible the purchase of 13 lookouts, 10 of which have been erected, and the necessary roads and trails to them, and the purchase of new motor transportation to replace the trucks and cars that, through lack of funds, had been used far beyond the period of efficiency. While the appropriations available for forestry work on Indian lands are still far below the standard recommended by those most familiar with forest-protection problems, substantial increases have been made available for 1932; and it is confidently expected that with the return of more satisfactory economic conditions the Con-

gress will approve larger appropriations for the protection and improvement of the very valuable Indian timberlands, and that the legislation giving to these forests a permanent status, to which reference was made in our report for 1930, may be enacted.

Mr. J. P. Kinney, who has directed forestry work in the Indian Service for nearly 20 years, has been given the title of director of forestry; and Mr. Lee Muck, who was educated in engineering and forestry at the universities of Wisconsin and Michigan, was made assistant director of forestry. Mr. L. D. Arnold, an experienced forester in the Indian Service and formerly superintendent of the Klamath Indian Reservation, and who also is a graduate of the Michigan University School of Forestry, was transferred to the Washington office as assistant to the director of forestry upon the death of Mr. William H. von Bayer, who had served in the Washington office for approximately 20 years.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEYS

During the fiscal year 1931 field representatives of the Office of Indian Affairs made basic social and economic surveys of the following jurisdictions: Yankton, Florida Seminole, Sisseton, Pima, Winnebago, Indians in Louisiana and Texas.

These surveys were made in order that we might have a clear picture of present conditions on and near the reservations. From these surveys we hope to evolve a program and policy for the future.

Other surveys will follow in other jurisdictions.

Dr. Erl A. Bates, loaned to the Indian Service for a year by Cornell University, made visits to the majority of the field units and assisted superintendents and others in developing educational extension programs.

APPROPRIATIONS

For 1931 appropriations from the Federal Treasury aggregated \$21,723,199.25, including certain items carried in deficiency acts. This represents an increase of \$2,846,317.43 over the gross amount of \$18,876,811.82 available for the previous year. Authorizations from tribal funds for 1931 aggregated \$3,600,989.17, or \$1,125,800.69 less than the gross amount of \$4,726,789.86 available for 1930. The major portion of this decrease is accounted for through a large appropriation in 1930 for industrial purposes. The balance represents largely depletion of tribal funds usually available for support purposes. For 1932 the total sum chargeable to the Treasury is \$26,275,496.73, or an increase of \$4,552,297.48 over the amount for 1931. Included in this increase, however, is a total of \$1,243,000 for education and medical care for natives in Alaska, this work having been transferred to the Indian Service on March 15, 1931, pursuant to authorization contained in the second deficiency appropriation act approved March 4, 1931. Tribal fund authorizations were further decreased for 1932 by \$271,025.19, the gross total for the year being \$3,329,963.98.

The following comparison of appropriations for all purposes will be of interest:

Treasury appropriations

	Fiscal year 1930	Fiscal year 1931	Fiscal year 1932
General purposes.....	\$2, 100, 247. 41	\$2, 399, 808. 25	\$2, 490, 335. 73
Industrial assistance.....	1, 305, 000. 00	1, 724, 000. 00	1, 752, 500. 00
Irrigation and water development.....	1, 299, 954. 41	1, 445, 901. 00	2, 561, 841. 00
Education.....	9, 173, 500. 00	10, 369, 080. 00	11, 224, 000. 00
Conservation of health.....	3, 115, 100. 00	3, 412, 110. 00	4, 352, 500. 00
Support of Indians.....	1, 594, 560. 00	1, 945, 280. 00	1, 941, 300. 00
Miscellaneous (roads, annuities, etc.).....	288, 520. 00	427, 020. 00	710, 020. 00
Total.....	18, 876, 881. 82	21, 723, 199. 25	25, 032, 496. 73
Add transfer of Alaska funds.....		400, 000. 00	1, 243, 000. 00
Add appropriation for Utes, act of Feb. 13, 1931.....			1, 217, 221. 25
Add judgment Fort Berthold, N. Dak.....		2, 169, 168. 58	
Total.....	18, 876, 881. 82	24, 292, 367. 83	27, 492, 717. 98

Fiscal year 1930.—Includes items in first and second deficiency acts, fiscal year 1931, for 1930 fiscal year.

Fiscal year 1931.—Includes items in first and second deficiency acts, fiscal year 1931, applicable only to 1931. Appropriations for fiscal years 1931 and 1932 are included in column for 1932 fiscal year. Brookhart increase appropriations included in 1931 column; also emergency construction items.

Fiscal year 1932.—All 1931-32 construction items contained in the first and second deficiency acts included in this column.

The amounts contained in the three columns above represent appropriations from the Federal Treasury, and do not in any case include tribal fund appropriations.

Increase, 1931 over 1930.....	\$2, 846, 317. 43
Increase, 1932 over 1931.....	3, 309, 297. 48
Increase, 1932 over 1930.....	6, 155, 614. 91

Tribal funds

	Fiscal year 1930	Fiscal year 1931	Fiscal year 1932
General purposes.....	\$442, 760. 26	\$584, 249. 63	\$332, 363. 98
Industrial assistance.....	894, 479. 60	20, 000. 00	145, 000. 00
Irrigation and water development.....	105, 000. 00	28, 500. 00	29, 500. 00
Education.....	1, 149, 000. 00	1, 040, 701. 08	881, 000. 00
Health.....	160, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	125, 000. 00
Support.....	1, 954, 550. 00	1, 784, 538. 46	1, 767, 100. 00
Miscellaneous.....	21, 000. 00	43, 000. 00	50, 000. 00
Total.....	4, 726, 789. 86	3, 600, 989. 17	3, 329, 963. 98

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES OF INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA

This agency has jurisdiction over the restricted members of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw, and Seminole Indian Nations. Through this agency are administered by authority of various acts of Congress, under regulations established by the Secretary of the Interior, the sale and leasing of lands and the distribution of funds derived from sales or leases. The total number of restricted Indians under this jurisdiction is approximately 28,000. They have funds to their credit held in trust for them in the sum of \$28,169,341.49.

These Indians reside for the most part in rural communities, usually on their own lands and in homes similar in most respects to those of their white neighbors and under like conditions. The fullblood Indians speak their native language but there are usually members of the families who speak English. They have the right of franchise, their own churches, their own social activities, and are in a real sense part of the body politic of the State of Oklahoma. There are instances of their serving as county officers, as members of the State legislature, and as Members of Congress. Mr. Adrian M.

Landman was appointed superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency, located at Muskogee, Okla., and entered on duty January 23, 1931. Albert G. McMillan was appointed assistant superintendent on February 5, 1931.

A reorganization of the probate work, with headquarters in the Muskogee office under the chief of a newly organized legal unit, was accomplished, which, it is believed, will lead to more effective work by the probate attorneys in the protection of the property interests of the restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. These attorneys render assistance to the Indians in recovering money due them, recovering lands and personal property, obtaining cancellation of fraudulent leases, and in having vacated and set aside judgments obtained in fraud of the rights of restricted Indians. They are freely consulted by the Indians and give advice and assistance to those seeking it, draw leases, examine abstracts of title, advise regarding the sales or purchase of lands by restricted Indians, prepare petitions for removal of unsatisfactory guardians, require proper accounting of the funds of the wards, and appear when necessary in the courts of Oklahoma for the protection of the interests of the Indians.

RELIEF WORK IN OKLAHOMA

On December 9, 1930, the Secretary of the Interior asked the American Red Cross to help in the relief of drouth sufferers among certain members of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma. Many of these Indians are without property and the majority, under existing statutes, can not be granted direct relief by the Federal Government. The Indian Office has made it a practice to relieve distress among individual ward Indians of these tribes but any wholesale relief would have required a large appropriation from the Federal Treasury, which was not believed warranted, since the Federal Government has no legal responsibility for these Indians.

Because of the drought the relief needs became too great for the local communities to bear and the Red Cross was asked to extend its disaster program, particularly to the unrestricted Indians. The Red Cross responded immediately and instructed their chapter organizations throughout the eastern part of Oklahoma to cooperate fully with the Indian Office. We detailed one of our field representatives to work among these destitute Indian families and to help the Red Cross in their relief work.

Practically all the relief in Oklahoma was given to Indians within the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes. The work of the Red Cross closed on April 30, 1931. They had helped to feed and clothe during the winter an average of over 3,000 Indian families weekly. Their highest total of families assisted was 3,771 for the week ended March 14, 1931. After this date it gradually decreased. The following week a total of 3,631 families was assisted, of which 3,587 families were members of the Five Civilized Tribes. Only a comparatively few families of the Creeks and Seminoles were given relief, due to the fact that a large number of these Indians have had moneys due them from oil and gas leases, and those having funds were generous in assisting their friends and relatives.

The relief work done through the happy cooperation of the Red Cross more than met our expectations.

OIL, GAS, AND COAL MINING LEASES

Interest in the acquisition of new oil and gas mining leases of restricted Indian lands was somewhat below normal during the year, while the number of leases surrendered for cancellation by lessees was unusually high. This was more or less a natural result, however, from prevailing economic conditions affecting the oil industry as a whole and drastic cuts in the prices of crude oil which went to an unprecedented low level. The records show 2,664 leases canceled and 1,279 leases approved during the year. Notwithstanding this there are approximately 1,282,500 acres still under lease and 14,748 producing oil wells, and 689 producing gas wells under supervision.

As a rule lessees have given splendid cooperation in the administration's general policy of conservation, by minimizing drilling activities, and in the curtailment of production. Relief from the drilling of additional wells required by the terms of leases executed prior to the inauguration of the present conservation policy was granted in a number of cases upon application of lessees; and permission to close temporarily producing wells where such can be done without damage to the producing sands was granted.

Many producing wells are being operated at much less than their full daily producing capacity. Naturally the gross production and total income of the Indians from oil and gas sources during the year has been substantially reduced. As compared with the prior fiscal year the figures are approximately as follows: Gross production for 1930, 40,696,424 barrels; gross production for 1931, 33,175,543 barrels; receipts for 1930, \$11,862,086; receipts for 1931, \$7,062,442.

Several suits were instituted during the year involving alleged unconstitutionality of provisions in the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. L. 1249), and March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1478), extending the original mineral trust period on the Osage Reservation beyond April 8, 1931, on the underlying oil, gas, and other minerals, for the benefit of the Osage tribe in common. The United States district court for the northern district of Oklahoma decided the cases adversely to the contentions of the individual owners of the surface land, and appeals were taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, tenth circuit, prior to close of the fiscal year.

Suits have been instituted in a number of cases involving leases of the segregated Choctaw and Chickasaw coal and asphalt lands in Oklahoma where we were unable to collect royalties. A number of these lessees have recently been placed under receivership. All leases in this area will have expired by September 25, 1932, and unless appropriate legislation is enacted by Congress prior to that time, the mines will have to be closed, as under present law we have no authority to make new leases of these deposits.

The Indian Service acknowledges with appreciation valuable assistance received through the Director of the Geological Survey, from petroleum engineers and other mining and geological experts in connection with the administration of mining leases upon restricted Indian lands.

IRON ORE, FORT APACHE RESERVATION, ARIZ.

The Geological Survey has published a bulletin, No. 821-C, describing valuable deposits of iron ore on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Ariz. The bulletin describes the ore as hematite, ranging from soft powdery light-red material to hard dense dark-blue iron oxide with more or less specularite present. Results of the brief survey made indicate that in the region near the mouth of Bear Spring Canyon, there is embedded a deposit of iron ore of good commercial grade and that the quantity mineable will reach approximately ten million long tons, with a possibility that even more may be found. The bulletin may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 15 cents.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINERAL LANDS

The depression of the mining industry in the tri-State lead and zinc mining district has continued through the year. Many mines were shut down for temporary periods. However, during the past year the mines on the Quapaw restricted Indian lands produced 16.76 per cent of the lead and 28.13 per cent of the zinc output in that district, or 0.72 per cent of the lead and 9.64 per cent of the zinc output from ore mined in the United States during the fiscal year 1931.

At the close of the year there were in force 46 approved lead and zinc-mining leases (not including subleases) of Quapaw Indian restricted lands. The area covered by these leases aggregates 6,947 acres. From these leases and subleases 98,870 tons of lead and zinc concentrates were sold during the year for \$2,694,145.86. The royalties from bonus, rentals, and sale of tailings credited to the Indians during the year amounted to \$273,769.45. This royalty and other income is shared by about 72 Indians according to their respective interests.

NAVAJO LAND PURCHASES

Under authority contained in the act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 883-899), and subsequent reappropriation acts we have purchased a total of 150,270.48 acres for the Navajo Indians at a total cost of \$251,212.91. These purchases were made from tribal funds. At present purchase of approximately 50,743 acres together with improvements is under consideration at a total cost of approximately \$65,176. In addition to the lands purchased, an exchange of land with the Santa Fe Railroad Co. in the Eastern Navajo district has been consummated. By this exchange approximately 2,300 acres were consolidated under authority contained in the act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. L. 1225-1239), for the benefit of the Navajo Indians, and resulted in overcoming the checker-board control within the area consolidated between the railroad company and the Indians. Active field work is now being carried on with a view of consummating in the near future a large exchange and consolidation under this act of all the railroad lands which the company feels it is willing to exchange.

ADDITIONAL LANDS FOR INDIAN USE

Under authority of the act of February 21, 1931 (Public No. 707, 71st Cong.), 440 acres of public domain land were added to the Temecula or Pechanga Mission Reservation, Calif. A tract of approximately 15 acres within the city of Albuquerque, N. Mex., has been purchased at a cost of \$3,000 as a site for a sanatorium for the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona.

During the present fiscal year the act of May 23, 1930 (46 Stat. L. 378), was amended so as to provide for the relinquishment as an addition to the Western Navajo Reservation of approximately 23,000 acres of land now privately owned and adjacent to the reservation on the west. By act approved February 21, 1931 (Public No. 709, 71st Cong.), an appropriation of \$174,500 was authorized to purchase the privately owned land and improvements within the so-called 6-mile strip running east and west through the Papago Reservation, Ariz., separating the reservation into two parts. An appraisement of the privately owned land, together with the improvements, has been made by our field force and it is expected that consummation of the purchase and permanent addition of the strip to the reservation will take place in the near future.

CHOCTAW INDIANS OF MISSISSIPPI

During the fiscal year just closed seven separate tracts of land embracing a total of 302 acres were purchased at a cost of \$5,500. This land has been resold to eight full-blood Mississippi Choctaws under the reimbursable plan. It is estimated that these tracts will provide home places for 40 individuals. There is also under consideration the purchase of a 50-acre tract at a cost of \$1,000. If completed this land will be resold to one Indian.

The purchases to date for relief of these Indians embrace 2,356 acres, which have been acquired at a cost of \$57,932. This area has been resold to 77 individuals, and 348 persons have thus been provided with homes thereby.

LEGISLATION

The act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. L. 1519), canceled irrigation reimbursables against Indian lands expended prior to June 7, 1924, the date of the act authorizing the construction of the Coolidge Dam, on irrigation works on the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., except \$100,000 expended for an electrical transmission line and rights to electric energy acquired from the Salt River Valley irrigation project; \$75,000 representing the value of the syphon of the Sacaton Dam and Bridge; \$87,000 representing the value of the Santan and Casa Blanca Canals and other works of the reservation situated north of the railroad which crosses the Gila River below Sacaton and not more than \$50,000 representing the value of the irrigation works for diverting and distributing the waters of the Gila and Salt Rivers below the railroad referred to, making a total not to exceed \$312,000. These sums remain reimbursable to the Government by the tribal and allotted lands of the reservation not included within

the San Carlos irrigation project. Congress by this legislation relieved these Indian lands of nearly \$1,400,000 that prior to enactment was a lien against the Indian lands that was created by prior congressional enactments the first of which was passed by Congress in 1905. There are other reservations on which reimbursable charges now exist and are a lien against the Indian lands that should be canceled. These problems are receiving consideration with the view to submission to Congress.

The act of March 3, 1931 (Public No. 788, 71st Cong.), authorized the Pillager Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota to submit their claims against the Government to the Court of Claims for adjudication. Formal contract based on a contingent fee has been entered into with a firm of attorneys for the purpose.

By the act of March 2, 1931 (Public No. 775, 71st Cong.), the Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin was authorized to employ general attorneys "for the purpose of defending any suits that may be brought against said tribe and formulating any claims that the Indians might have against the Government of the United States." Formal contract has been entered into, for a period of two years, with a firm of attorneys. Their fees and expenses are to be paid from the tribal funds in accordance with the terms of the act.

The act of February 14, 1931 (Public 650, 71st Cong.), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations to, or in behalf of, institutions conducted for the benefit of Indians. In accordance with this act the department has accepted title in the name of the United States of America for a tract of something less than 3 acres in Winnebago, Nebr., which was donated and deeded by the Conservative Savings & Loan Association of Omaha, Nebr. We have also under consideration the acceptance of a tract to be donated for hospital or sanatorium purposes at the Pierre Indian School, Pierre, S. Dak., and a tract to be donated by the city of Winslow, Ariz., for a sanatorium.

An earnest effort was made during the last session of the Congress to obtain additional legislation dealing with restrictions affecting Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, but unfortunately the bill to accomplish that purpose, although passed by the House, failed in the Senate during the last hours of the Seventy-first Congress.

PUEBLO LANDS BOARD

The last annual report mentioned the status of the work of the Pueblo lands board, which was established by the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 636).

During the year reports were submitted upon the Pueblos of Taos, Pojague, and Zuni. This completed the reports on all except the San Felipe, in which suit is still pending in the court, and the Laguna Pueblo, which is delayed on account of efforts to effect a compromise settlement between the Indians and certain non-Indian claimants.

The total amount awarded the Indians for damages sustained for loss of lands and water rights has been increased by reason of court action in revising or modifying the board's awards in the cases of 13 Pueblos, in the sum of \$122,452.66. This now makes the total sum awarded the Indians, with the exception of the San Felipe and

Laguna Pueblos, \$545,136.09. The non-Indian claimants have been awarded the sum of \$170,180.17.

Payment to these Indians and to the non-Indian claimants for damages sustained will await appropriations by Congress.

TRIBAL ENROLLMENT

The act of March 3, 1931 (Public No. 803, 71st Cong.), provided for the enrollment of children born since December 30, 1919, to members of the Blackfeet tribe of Indians, Montana, "to participate in the distribution of only such property, benefits, or money, as may be hereafter distributed," to the tribe.

Proper instructions have been given the superintendent of the Blackfeet Agency to make a roll of the children found entitled, for approval by the Secretary of the Interior, as required by the act cited.

The final roll of the Eastern Band of Cherokees of North Carolina, as provided by the act of June 4, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 376), was approved January 20, 1931, by the Secretary, and contained the names of 3,157 members of the tribe.

The act above mentioned was amended by that of March 4, 1931 (Public No. 841, 71st Cong.), providing in the main for a "true membership" instead of a final roll, and for postponement of allotments to these Indians until the receipt of further directions from Congress.

The work of enrolling the Indians of California, required by the act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602), is nearly finished in the field. It is understood that approximately 50,000 persons have applied for enrollment.

A roll or census of the so-called "Lost Band" of Chippewa Indians in the vicinity of Mole Lake, near Crandon, Wis., was prepared in August, 1930, and an investigation made as to their condition and needs. Of the 212 persons on the census, but 13 were found who were believed to be entitled to tribal rights with the Chippewa of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis.

A bill (H. R. 10932) was introduced in the last Congress for the relief of the 13, but failed of enactment.

LITIGATION

In the case of Agnes Larsen Stookey et al. v. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary, No. 78749, at law, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, held, in memorandum opinion of June 18, 1931, that mandamus would not lie to cause the Secretary of the Interior to enroll with the Gros Ventre tribe of Indians, Fort Berthold Reservation, Mont., Agnes Larsen Stookey, and 11 other members of the Larsen family. The petition was accordingly dismissed. The plaintiffs have given due notice of appeal and possibly will take the case to the District Court of Appeals.

The United States Supreme Court handed down a decision on April 14, 1930, in Wilbur v. Kadrie et al. (281 U. S. 206), which sustained the Solicitor's opinion of January 8, 1927, as against the one of February 17, 1919. Legislation was later introduced in Congress to supersede the decision (H. R. 13527 and S. 4832). The House

bill passed both houses of Congress, but was vetoed by the President on February 24, 1931.

One of the most important suits pending is the case, *United States v. J. Z. Wright*, treasurer, Swing County, N. C., et al., taxation of lands of eastern Cherokee Indians for 1926 and subsequent years. The questions involved in this suit are the sovereignty of the United States over lands occupied by Cherokee Indians at the time of the Revolution and subsequently and ceded to the United States by treaties, and the constitutionality of section 21, act of June 4, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 376), providing that such lands should not be taxed after the taxable year following the date of the act until freed from restrictions after allotment. The case has been heard by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, fourth circuit, but decision had not been rendered at the close of the fiscal year.

INDIAN SUITS AND JUDGMENTS

The United States Court of Claims on December 1, 1930, handed down a supplemental judgment in the case of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., *v. United States*, No. B-449, awarding the Indians the net sum of \$2,169,168.58, which was an additional amount of \$198,908.92 over that awarded on April 7, 1930.

Suits have been filed during the year in the Court of Claims against the Government as follows:

Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, amended petition in H-155, filed August 8, 1930.

Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Indians, M-107, filed March 28, 1931.

Warm Springs Indians, M-112, filed April 7, 1931.

Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, M-135, filed May 7, 1931.

Citizen Band of Potawatomi, M-186, filed June 3, 1931.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year a suit had just been decided in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, ninth circuit, entitled the *United States of America*, appellant, *v. Hilary Halbert, jr.*, et al., and 11 other cases involving the rights of the claimants to allotment on the Quinaielt Indian Reservation, Wash.

A decree in this case was rendered in favor of the United States, but the case was sent to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of certiorari. When the record was sent up it was found to be incomplete and inadequate to decide all questions at issue. The case was decided by the Supreme Court June 1, 1931, in favor of the claimants.

INDIAN CLAIMS

Field investigation of claims against the Government filed by individual Sioux Indians enrolled under the various Sioux Agencies under the act of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 484), has been practically completed, although final report of the investigator has not been submitted. It will be necessary to review these cases in this office and submit them to the department with appropriate recommendation.

The determination of the heirs of the loyal Shawnee Indians of Oklahoma for depredations committed against them by troops dur-

ing the Civil War has been undertaken. This work was delayed by reason of a suit filed against the Secretary of the Interior involving the question as to the right of the department to determine the heirs of Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. The suit was withdrawn and work is now in progress to determine such heirs in order that the \$109,000 appropriated by the act of March 26, 1930 (46 Stat. 125), can be paid out.

The act of June 21, 1930 (46 Stat. L. 793), authorized an appropriation of \$300,000 in settlement of the claims of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands of Sioux Indians against the Government.

The money was appropriated by the act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 876), and the Secretary was authorized to withdraw the funds for payment by the act of March 4, 1931 (Public No. 869).

Instructions to investigate all applications for enrollment with these Indians, and to make a pay roll to be approved by the Secretary have been issued to the respective superintendents in charge of these bands of Sioux, and the work is progressing rapidly in the field. In view of the large number of applications to be passed upon, it will require considerable time before the roll can be completed, and the funds paid out to those found entitled to share in the funds. Members of the staff in Washington have been sent to the field to expedite this work.

An appropriation of \$1,217,221.25 was authorized by the act of February 13, 1931 (Public No. 622), in settlement of the claims against the United States of the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands of Utes of Utah for lands taken without compensation by the Government for the Uintah National Forest.

The funds were appropriated by the act of March 4, 1931 (Public No. 869, 71st Cong.). They have been placed in the Treasury to the credit of these Indians at 4 per cent interest per annum; and, under the act of authorization, are to be "disposed of in the same manner, as now or hereafter provided by law for the disposition of other funds belonging to said Indians."

A report was made July 20, 1931, to the Congress, as required by the act of February 13, 1931, of the value found by the Geological Survey of the 36,223 acres of coal lands within the forest—such value amounting to \$62,165.75.

RIGHTS OF WAY

The outstanding development during the past year was the payment by the city of San Diego, Calif., of the sum of \$361,428 for the right to overflow and use for reservoir purposes some 2,000 acres within the Capitan Grande Indian Reservation, Calif., granted by the act of February 28, 1919 (40 Stat. L. 1206).

Despite urgings to the contrary, the Office of Indian Affairs feels that there is no need for hasty judgment as to where these Indians are to be located in the future, as they are privileged to occupy and use the reservoir site up to within 90 days of the time when water will be turned into the proposed reservoir, construction of which has not been commenced and will probably not be completed for several years.

Field investigations and studies of the many problems involved are now under way, and every effort is to be made to formulate a plan

which will not only be acceptable to the Indians themselves but also bring about the maximum improvement in their present living conditions. Before the plan ultimately adopted can be put into effect it may be that additional authority from Congress will be required.

ALLOTMENTS

Allotments in severalty were made to 398 individual Indians during the 1931 fiscal year embracing lands on various reservations aggregating 82,784.88 acres, as follows:

Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage
Fort Peck, Mont.....	242	59,907.64
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	135	21,671.49
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.....	1	160.00
Lower Brule, S. Dak.....	1	100.60
Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.....	1	80.00
Torrez-Martinez, Calif.....	9	360.00
White Earth, Minn.....	3	240.64
Fallon, Nev.....	4	40.00
Klamath, Oreg.....	1	160.00
Colville, Wash.....	1	64.51
	398	82,784.88

In addition to reservation allotments 345 allotments embracing a total of 54,654 acres were made to Indians residing on the public domain.

A special allotting agent is now engaged in making allotments in severalty to Indians on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation pursuant to authority contained in the act of June 3, 1926 (44 Stat. L. 690). Approximately 1,500 Indians are qualified to be allotted and it is expected that the work will be completed during the latter part of September of this year.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS

The period of trust was extended by order of the President on allotments made to Indians of the Klamath River and Agua Caliente Mission Bands, California; Kickapoo and Potawatomi Bands, Kansas; Cass Lake, Leech Lake, Fond du Lac, White Oak Point, and Winnibigoshish Bands of Chippewas, Minnesota; Niobrara or Santee, Nebraska; Ponca, Oklahoma; Cayuse, Umatilla and Walla Walla Bands, Oregon; and various bands on the Cheyenne River and Pine Ridge Reservations, S. Dak.

PROBATE WORK

Under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L. 855), as amended, authority to determine heirs of deceased Indian allottees rests exclusively with the Secretary of the Interior, except in the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Nation. Authority to determine the heirs of the latter was conferred by Congress on the courts of the State of Oklahoma.

A few years ago the probate work was practically up to date. Through increasing deaths from old age and other conditions prevailing among the Indian population a considerable number of cases have accumulated, due primarily to the comparatively small corps of employees engaged exclusively in this work in the field. There are 11 examiners of inheritance with necessary clerical assistance employed for the purpose of holding hearings to develop the facts in each case, based upon which a finding of heirs can be made or appropriate action taken in the cases of deceased Indians leaving wills. Under the procedure inaugurated about two years ago uncomplicated and uncontested cases can be handled by the superintendents and other local agency employees without awaiting the arrival of an examiner of inheritance. The result of this innovation has been gratifying, the superintendents having sent in approximately 400 of this class of cases. The superintendents, however, are burdened with other pressing duties and necessarily there are a number of complicated cases which can not be handled until an examiner of inheritance reaches the reservation to conduct the required hearings and take the testimony.

During the fiscal year just ended 1,916 heirship cases were probated and 399 wills approved. In addition 174 wills were approved as to form and 1,759 miscellaneous letters handled.

Under the graduated scale of fees now in force \$74,655 was earned during the year and the aggregate amount actually collected during the same period was \$59,508.48.

LAND SALES

Cash and completed deferred payment sales have been disposed of through this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, on 206 tracts of original allotments, aggregating 19,132 acres, for a consideration of \$282,452, and on 438 tracts of inherited lands, aggregating 50,663 acres, for \$726,086, making a total of 69,795 acres sold, for a total consideration of \$1,008,538.

This year's sales approximate 3,000 less acres than sold in 1930. Income from sales was \$97,500 less than last year. The difference is mainly due to the fact that time has been extended to purchasers to make final payments, thereby lessening the total number of sales completed.

There were issued on application 166 patents in fee to Indians, thereby releasing from governmental control 24,447 acres, and there have been granted 10 certificates of competency and orders removing restrictions, releasing 535 acres more. Less than 50 per cent of the applications for patents in fee received were granted.

There are always a large number of tracts of inherited lands partitioned among the heirs and trust patents are issued for lands assigned to the respective interests.

Where inherited lands are susceptible of a fair and equitable division and the heirs are not numerous, it is our policy to encourage partitions rather than sales so the younger and more able-bodied Indians, many of whom received no allotments, may have farm lands and home sites. Many purchases are made for Indians who

have industrial occupations in and around towns and where their children need to be near schools. To avoid, so far as possible, loss of lands which represent Indian trust funds, through taxation by the State, the purchase of lands which have been taxed and are therefore properly on the tax lists of the county, is discouraged, and superintendents are urged to find suitable tracts which are still under trust so that the line of Government supervision and trust and of tax exemption as provided by law or treaty will not be broken.

CANCELLATION OF PATENTS IN FEE

Patents in fee issued to Indians for their allotments prior to 1921 under the so-called "declaration of policy" are being canceled under the provisions of the act of February 26, 1927 (44 Stat. 1247). More than 300 have been canceled so far and the number is expected to be greatly increased when applications have been made under the act of February 21, 1931 (Public 713, 71st Cong.). Each act applies to patents issued during the trust period without application by, or consent of, the patentee. The act of 1927 authorizes cancellation of the patent where the Indian had neither sold nor mortgaged any part of the land, and the patent never became effective. The act of 1931 authorizes cancellation so far as unsold portions are concerned, or the whole where the land has been mortgaged and the mortgage released. The bills enacted into these laws were introduced at the request of the Interior Department for the purpose of saving as many as possible of the homes of Indians imperiled by issuance of patents in fee without their application. The greater number have lost their lands through mortgage foreclosure, or tax sales, the fee patents having become effective upon execution of a deed or mortgage by the patentee.

CONSTRUCTION

Funds made available during the last session of Congress for new construction in the Indian Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, aggregated \$6,058,800. For 1931, the amount available for construction was \$4,020,863. These amounts represent appropriations for school, agency, and hospital buildings, and new construction on Indian irrigation projects.

Plans and specifications are prepared by a staff of technical employees trained in designing, drafting, engineering, and other fields. Superintendents of construction are assigned to field areas for the purpose of assisting superintendents and others having immediate charge of construction projects.

POPULATION

As a result of a shortage of funds this office was forced to estimate the 1931 population. Hence the April 1, 1931, Indian population was estimated by adding to the 1930 population the births and such Indians as had been previously omitted from the census roll but were entitled to enrollment and deducting from the 1930 population the reported deaths and the Indians illegally or wrongfully enrolled.

The number of Indians reported by the Federal agencies on April 1, 1931, was 314,543. This number consists of 225,544 Indians actually enumerated and 88,999 Indians taken from earlier and special censuses and estimates based on records.

Previously the population for the Five Civilized Tribes has been the number given on the Five Civilized Tribes roll of March 4, 1907. This number, 101,506, consists of 23,405 freedmen, 2,582 whites intermarried with the Five Civilized Tribes, and 75,519 Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. The freedmen and intermarried whites have been deducted from the 1931 Indian population, as they are not Indians; but have the legal rights of an Indian.

The Federal census enumerated in Oklahoma 72,643 Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, and this number has been substituted as the population for the Five Civilized Tribes. Hence the seeming decrease in the total population from 1930 to 1931.

In fact, excluding the Five Civilized Tribes, the April 1, 1931, population shows an increase of 2,865 Indians, or 1.2 per cent, over the preceding year.

LIBRARY

The Indian Office library which is maintained for the use of the department and the general public has during the past year distributed 105,478 pamphlets to individuals and organizations interested in the various phases of our work. The library has also carried on considerable research into the history of the bureau.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Market conditions during the past year resulted in our obtaining unusually good competition in the way of bids from dealers and manufacturers. It has been possible to purchase at low prices a line of high grade and substantial equipment and the additional supply of needed food and clothing.

Our catalogue of Indian goods and supplies for the field service has been revised and we have added many new items of foodstuffs, dry goods, medical supplies, and school books. We have also eliminated many supplies which have become more or less obsolete.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report we wish to express our appreciation of the interest and assistance so generously extended by yourself and other representatives of the department. We also wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge the willing spirit of cooperation which has been shown by the employees of the Washington office, and also by the field personnel.

We wish to acknowledge the continued help and cooperation received from the Board of Indian Commissioners which has been of great value and is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES J. RHOADS,
Commissioner.

J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD,
Assistant Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX

Indian Population

An Indian, as defined by the Indian Service, includes any person of Indian blood who through wardship, treaty, or inheritance has acquired certain rights. The Census Bureau defines an Indian as a person having Indian blood to such a degree as to be recognized in his community as an Indian. Furthermore, the population enumerated at the Federal agencies is not necessarily domiciled on or near the reservations. It is the population on the agency rolls and includes both reservation and nonreservation Indians. Thus, an Indian may be carried on the rolls because of tribal or inheritance rights, etc., and may reside anywhere in the United States or in a foreign country. Reports of births and deaths among absentees are often not received. In many instances certification is made to the State registrars of vital statistics and thus to the Census Bureau, but not to the Indian Service. In a considerable number of cases the addresses of the nonreservation Indians are unknown. For the above reasons the statistics of Indian population as shown in the decennial reports of the Bureau of the Census do not agree with the statistics of the Indian Service.

On account of a shortage of funds this office was unable to secure the services of the usual temporary employees for coding and tabulating the 1931 census roll. Therefore, the April 1, 1931, Indian population was estimated by adding to the 1930 population the births and such Indians as had been previously omitted from the census rolls but were entitled to enrollment and deducting from the 1930 population the deaths which were reported during the year and the Indians illegally or wrongfully enrolled, etc.

The total estimated and enumerated number of Indians reported by Federal agencies on April 1, 1931, was 314,543. This number consists of 225,544 Indians actually enumerated and 88,999 Indians taken from earlier and special censuses and estimates based on records. For convenience the latter number hereafter will be considered as an estimate. (See tabular statement below.)

The population for the Five Civilized Tribes has heretofore been taken from the final roll of the tribes of March 4, 1907. This roll numbered 101,506, and included 23,405 freedmen, 2,582 whites intermarried with Five Civilized Tribes Indians, and 75,519 Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. The freedmen and intermarried whites have been dropped this year from the population figure, since they are not Indians. They, however, had the legal rights of an Indian, but this office no longer has jurisdiction over these groups.

The Bureau of the Census in a preliminary tabulation reports 72,643 Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in 1930, and this number is being substituted for our previous estimated population of the Five Civilized Tribes.

A census roll of the Five Civilized Tribes has never been compiled by this office, and at present we have no sound basis for an estimated population, therefore the Bureau of the Census population for 1930 is accepted as the population for the Five Civilized Tribes. This number may seem inconsistent with the 75,519 Indians reported on the final roll of the Five Civilized Tribes 23 years earlier, but the difference no doubt is accounted for in part by the fact that so many of the Indians are mixed, and evidently were enumerated in 1930 as whites, hence it is believed the Census figure is an understatement.

The aggregate estimated and enumerated population for April 1, 1931, excluding the Five Civilized Tribes population, represents an increase over the corresponding figure for the previous year of 2,865, or 1.2 per cent. The per cent increase is the same when a comparison is made between the number actually enumerated in the same areas for 1930 and 1931.

Of the 225,544 Indians enumerated, 114,778 were males, 110,753 females, and for 13 the sex was not reported.

It is significant of the Indians enumerated that 189,162, or 83.9 per cent, resided under Federal jurisdiction where enrolled, while only 4,051, or 1.8 per cent, resided at another jurisdiction, and 32,331, or 14.3 per cent, resided elsewhere—that is, outside of any Federal jurisdiction.

Of the 32,447 Indians residing elsewhere on April 1, 1930, 41 were living in the New England States, 208 in the Middle Atlantic, 3,633 in the East North Central, 9,234 in the West North Central, 437 in the South Atlantic, 93 in the East South Central, 2,166 in the West South Central, 5,120 in the Mountain States, and 6,024 in the Pacific States, and for 5,491 Indians the residence was either not reported or unknown.

Oklahoma has far more Indians than any other State. If the Federal Census population of the Five Civilized Tribes is included, the Indian population is 93,785, or 29.8 per cent of the aggregate Indian population. Arizona ranks next with 47,577, or 15.1 per cent. According to the enumerated population only two other States have an Indian population numbering more than 20,000 New Mexico and South Dakota.

According to a tabulation of the tribes enumerated on April 1, 1930, the most important numerically were the Navajo, Sioux, and Chippewa, numbering 40,862, 33,168, and 23,647, respectively.

The Indian population not actually enumerated (termed an estimate) is 88,999, which is compiled as follows:

California, Sacramento Agency, part of, 1930 estimate.....	8,761
Michigan, 1927 census.....	1,192
New York, 1928 per capita payment rolls and 1931 estimate.....	4,491
Oklahoma, Five Civilized Tribes, Bureau of the Census, 1930.....	72,643
Texas, 1931 special report.....	250
Utah, unallotted bands at Washakie, Fort Hall Agency, 1931 census....	127
Washington, Taholah Agency, scattered bands, 1931 estimate.....	715
Wisconsin:	
Rice Lake Band of Chippewa, special census, July, 1930.....	221
Stockbridge Reservation, Keshena Agency, 1910 census.....	599

In the following table the Indian population as reported by the United States Fifteenth Census for 1930 is given for States in which there are no Federal agencies.

Doubtless many of these Indians are duplicated in the columns "Residing elsewhere" in the table showing Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies, according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1931.

TABLE 1.—Indian population¹ of States in which there are no Federal agencies, 1930

Division and State	Total	Male	Female	Division and State	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	10,456	5,557	4,899	South Atlantic:			
New England:				Delaware.....	5	3	2
Maine.....	1,012	518	494	Maryland.....	50	34	16
New Hampshire.....	64	33	31	District of Columbia.....	40	17	23
Vermont.....	36	20	16	Virginia.....	779	436	343
Massachusetts.....	874	458	416	West Virginia.....	18	15	3
Rhode Island.....	318	154	164	South Carolina.....	959	474	485
Connecticut.....	162	90	72	Georgia.....	43	26	17
Middle Atlantic:				East South Central:			
New Jersey.....	213	123	90	Kentucky.....	22	16	6
Pennsylvania.....	523	305	218	Tennessee.....	161	85	76
East North Central:				Alabama.....	465	228	237
Ohio.....	435	252	183	West South Central:			
Indiana.....	285	158	127	Arkansas.....	408	210	198
Illinois.....	469	250	219	Louisiana.....	1,536	800	736
Western North Central:				Texas ²	1,001	516	485
Missouri.....	578	336	242				

¹ Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930.

² 250 Indians are included in the preceding tabular statement.

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1931

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Total enumerated Indian population 1.....	225,544	114,778	110,753	13	189,162	96,703	92,448	11	4,051	2,022	2,029	32,331	16,083	16,276	2
Arizona.....	47,577	24,439	23,133	5	44,994	23,087	21,903	4	239	119	120	2,344	1,233	1,110	1
Colorado River Agency.....	1,137	632	504	1	556	311	245		51	31	20	530	290	239	1
Colorado River Reservation.....	609	366	302	1	485	265	220		49	29	20	135	72	62	1
Chemehuevi.....	276	143	132	1	138	68	70		27	14	13	111	61	49	1
Mission.....	1	1			1										
Mojave.....	337	218	169		341	192	149		22	15	7	24	11	13	
Mojave-Chemehuevi.....	3	2	1		3	2	1								
Mojave-Cocopah.....	1	1			1										
Mojave-Pawnee.....	1	1			1										
Fort Mojave Reservation (Mojave).....	1	1			1										
Fort Apache Agency and Reservation (Apache).....	468	266	202		71	46	25		2	2		395	218	177	
Fort Yuma Agency in California, and Cocopah Reservation (Cocopah).....	2,683	1,387	1,295	1	2,655	1,378	1,276	1	4			24	9	15	
Havasupai Agency and Reservation (Havasupai).....	24	14	10		24	14	10								
Hopi Agency and Reservation.....	205	112	93		199	108	91		6	4	2				
Hopi.....	6,038	3,112	2,926		5,913	3,040	2,873		10	9	1	115	63	52	
Hopi-Pima.....	2,495	1,312	1,183		2,376	1,241	1,135		8	8		111	63	48	
Navajo.....	3,532	1,800	1,732		3,530	1,799	1,731		2	1	1	1		1	
Navajo-Hopi.....	1	1			1										
Pima.....	5		5		3		3					2		2	
Pueblo.....	3		3		3		3								
Shasta.....	1		1												
Leupp Agency and Navajo Reservation.....	1,793	892	901		1,793	892	901					1		1	
Navajo.....	1,739	891	898		1,789	891	898								
Navajo-Oneida.....	1	1			1										
Oneida.....	2		2		2		2								
Paute.....	1	1			1										
Paute Agency in Utah, and Kaibab Reservation (Paute).....	95	52	43		85	45	40		1	1		9	6	3	
Phoenix School Jurisdiction.....	1,616	867	749		1,439	767	672		30	16	14	147	84	63	
Camp Verde Reservation (Apache).....	415	233	182		279	157	122					136	76	60	
Fort McDowell Reservation (Mojave-Apache).....	194	113	81		193	112	81		1						
Salt River Reservation (Pima).....	1,007	521	486		967	498	469								
Pima Agency.....	5,142	2,668	2,474		5,009	2,607	2,402		29	15	14	11	8	3	
Chin Chinschu Reservation (Papago).....	348	191	157		347	190	157		55	18	37	78	43	35	
Gila Bend Reservation (Papago).....	224	126	98		224	126	98					1		1	

Gila River Reservation.	4,570	2,351	2,219	---	4,438	2,291	2,147	---	55	18	37	77	42	35
Maricopa.	506	240	296	---	494	235	259	---	---	---	---	12	5	7
Maricopa-Apache.	---	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maricopa-Pawnee.	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Papago.	---	30	20	---	49	20	20	---	1	1	---	---	---	---
Pima.	4,000	2,074	1,925	---	3,881	2,020	1,801	---	54	17	37	66	37	28
Pima-Klamath.	---	2	1	---	5	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pima-Maricopa.	---	1	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pima-Navajo.	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pima-Papago.	---	2	---	---	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pima-Papago and Reservation (Apache).	2,669	1,376	1,293	---	2,446	1,266	1,190	---	66	32	34	157	88	69
Sells Agency.	5,202	2,637	2,565	---	4,204	2,133	2,071	---	---	---	---	998	504	494
Papago Reservation.	4,613	2,334	2,279	---	3,615	1,830	1,785	---	---	---	---	998	504	494
Navajo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Papago.	4,606	2,332	2,274	---	3,600	1,829	1,780	---	---	---	---	997	503	494
Papago-Hopi.	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Papago-Navajo.	---	1	1	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pima.	---	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yaqui.	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
Unknown.	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Xavier Reservation (Papago).	589	303	286	---	1	303	286	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Southern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo).	15,938	8,127	7,811	---	15,934	8,125	7,809	---	3	2	1	1	---	1
Truxton Canon Agency and Hualapai Reservation (Walapai).	4,597	2,336	2,211	---	4,597	2,333	2,251	---	124	6	6	276	143	133
Western Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation.	---	---	---	---	3	4,393	2,351	---	3	1	1	9	3	6
Hopi.	4,394	2,088	1,866	---	4,393	2,077	1,866	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
Navajo.	4,172	2,109	2,060	---	4,163	2,107	2,063	---	3	1	1	8	2	6
Navajo-Paiute.	---	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Paiute.	30	18	12	---	30	18	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
California.	10,490	5,367	5,122	1	8,556	4,427	4,128	---	1	93	44	1,841	896	945
Fort Yuma Agency, in Arizona, and Fort Yuma Reservation (Yuma).	828	426	402	---	675	341	334	---	7	4	3	146	81	65
Hoopa Valley Agency.	1,979	970	1,008	1	1,491	751	739	---	1	3	---	485	216	269
Hoopa Valley Reservation.	1,566	761	804	1	1,257	621	635	---	1	3	---	306	137	169
Hoopa.	568	285	280	---	485	252	232	---	3	3	---	78	30	48
Klamath.	1,000	476	524	---	772	369	403	---	---	---	---	228	107	121
Rancheria.	413	209	204	---	234	130	104	---	---	---	---	179	79	100
Blue Lake.	72	37	35	---	62	30	32	---	---	---	---	10	7	3
Crescent City.	52	19	33	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	52	19	33
Mattole.	23	13	10	---	19	11	8	---	---	---	---	4	2	2
Miami.	149	77	72	---	74	43	31	---	4	4	---	75	34	41
Smith River.	117	63	54	---	79	46	33	---	38	17	21	38	17	21
Mission Agency.	2,831	1,504	1,327	---	1,916	1,051	865	---	13	5	8	902	448	454
Augustine Reservation (Mission).	15	8	7	---	12	7	5	---	---	---	---	3	1	2
Cabazon Reservation (Mission).	30	18	12	---	18	10	8	---	---	---	---	12	8	4
Canulla Reservation (Mission).	106	54	52	---	69	34	35	---	---	---	---	37	20	17
Capito Reservation (Mission).	123	64	59	---	101	48	53	---	2	1	1	20	15	5
Captain Grande Reservation (Mission).	147	78	69	---	127	72	55	---	---	---	---	20	6	14
Cuyapaipe Reservation (Mission).	5	1	4	---	3	4	3	---	---	---	---	2	2	1
Inaja Reservation (Mission).	31	17	14	---	29	15	14	---	---	---	---	2	2	---

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1931—*
Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction				Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not re-ported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not re-ported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not re-ported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not re-ported
California—Continued.																
Mission Agency—Continued.																
Laguna Reservation (Mission)	2	2			2											
LaJolla Reservation (Mission)	217	121	96		146	84	62									
LaPosta Reservation (Mission)	3	1	2		2	1	1									
Los Coyotes Reservation (Mission)	88	51	37		57	33	24									
Mazanta Reservation (Mission)	39	26	33		52	24	28									
Mesa Grande Reservation (Mission)	206	118	88		118	72	46									
Mission Creek Reservation (Mission)	20	11	9		5	3	2									
Morongo Reservation (Mission)	297	154	143		184	106	78									
Pala Reservation (Mission)	211	108	103		159	84	75									
Palm Springs Reservation (Mission)	47	24	23		45	23	22									
Pauma Reservation (Mission)	66	35	31		44	26	18									
Pechanga Reservation (Mission)	214	107	107		125	69	56									
Rincon Reservation (Mission)	170	93	77		101	53	48									
San Manuel Reservation (Mission)	41	21	20		26	14	12									
San Pascual Reservation (Mission)	8	3	5													
Santa Rosa Reservation (Mission)	48	29	19		17	10	7									
Santa Ynez Reservation (Mission)	87	41	46		19	11	8									
Santa Ynez Reservation (Mission)	235	127	108		167	92	75									
Soboba Reservation (Mission)	123	64	59		103	53	50									
Sycuan Reservation (Mission)	36	17	19		33	16	17									
Torres-Martinez Reservation (Mission)	196	111	85		132	89	63									
Sacramento Agency ¹	3, 262	1, 678	1, 584		2, 935	1, 514	1, 421									
Fort Bidwell Reservation ²	254	128	126		214	111	103									
Miwok	1				1											
Paiute	109	61	48		76	45	31									
Pit River	140	64	76		133	63	70									
Pit River-Paiute	2	1	1		2	1	1									
Pit River-Pueblo	1	1			1	1										
Snohomish	1				1											
Fort Bidwell Reserve and Public Domain Allotments ³	324	162	162		253	129	124									
Mojave	1															
Paiute	137	73	64		103	56	47									
Paiute-Mojave	3	1	2													
Pit River	178	85	93		145	70	75									
Pit River-Paiute	5	3	2		5	3	2									

	772	389	383	593	293	300	3	2	1	176	94	82
Round Valley Reservation *												
Maidu.....	189	106	83	147	81	66				42	25	17
Mission.....	5	2	3	5	2	3						
Mono.....	3	2	1	3	2	1				1	1	
Nosha.....	1	1										
Papago.....	1		1	1	1	1						
Papago-Little Lake.....												
Pt River.....	42	22	20	19	10	9				23	12	11
Pomo.....	115	54	61	102	47	55			1	10	5	5
Wallaki.....	247	118	129	187	90	97	3	2		60	28	32
Whilkut.....	13	9	4	6	3	3				7	6	1
Wintoon.....	101	47	54	69	30	39				32	17	15
Yuki.....	54	27	27	53	27	26				1		1
Tule River Reservation *	298	165	183	277	133	124				21	12	9
Apache-Navajo.....	1	1		1	1							
Cherokee.....	2	2		2	2							
Cherokee-Waksachi.....	4	2	2	4	2	2						
Cherokee-Wikehamni.....	2		2	2		2						
Chukchansi.....	1	1		1	1							
Intimbich.....	6	4	2	6	4	2						
Kalayunmi.....	1	1		1	1	1						
Koyati.....	2	2		2	2							
Koyati-Waksachi.....	2	2		2	2	1						
Mono.....	5	3	2	5	3	2						
Punkalahachi.....	35	19	16	33	18	15				2	1	1
Serrano.....	8	5	3	8	5	3						
Tachi.....	4	2		4	2	2						
Tachi-Waksachi.....	4	3	1	4	3	1						
Tachi-Wikehamni.....	5	2	3	5	2	3						
Tejon.....	36	17	19	32	15	17				4	2	2
Waksachi.....	21	11	10	21	11	10						
Waksachi-Yawilmani.....	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Wikehamni.....	35	19	16	34	18	16				1	1	
Wikehamni-Intimbich.....	13	6	7	13	6	7						
Yandanchi.....	1			1	1							
Yawilmani.....	88	50	38	82	46	36				6	4	2
Unknown.....	20	8	4	12	8	4				8	4	4
Rancheria ?.....	587	305	282	587	305	282						
Chowchilla.....	3	1		3	1	2				2		
Chukchansi.....	101	58	43	101	58	43						
Chukchansi-Mono.....	21	10	11	21	10	11						
Chukchansi-Paluta.....	1	1		1	1							
Mission-Navajo.....	1	1		1	1							
Miwok.....	4	2	2	4	2	2						
Mono.....	445	226	219	445	226	219						
Mono-Shawnee.....	3	1	2	3	1	2						
Patute.....	1	1		1	1							
Shawnee.....	1	1		1	1							
Tachi.....	1	1		1	1							
Tachi-Mono.....	2	2	1	2	2	1						

See footnotes at end of table.

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1931—*
Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male
Montana	14,498	7,373	7,125	12,218	6,232	5,986		322	177	145	1,958	964
Blackfoot Agency and Reservation (Blackfeet)	3,704	1,905	1,799	3,040	1,576	1,464		21	9	12	643	320
Crow Agency and Reservation (Crow)	1,988	996	992	1,742	883	859		102	8	14	224	105
Flathead Agency and Reservation (Flathead)	2,919	1,433	1,436	2,183	1,123	1,060		22	58	44	634	302
Fort Belknap Agency and Reservation	1,231	633	638	1,186	630	556		33	23	10	62	30
Gros Ventre	670	363	307	606	328	278		21	15	6	43	20
Stoux	611	320	291	580	302	278		12	8	4	19	10
Fort Peck Agency and Reservation (Stoux)	2,512	1,268	1,244	2,214	1,110	1,104		39	20	19	259	138
Rocky Boy's Agency and Reservation	595	307	288	440	228	212		54	27	27	101	52
Blackfeet	1	1	2	4	2	2						
Blackfeet-Piegans	1	1		1	1							
Blackfeet-Stoux	1	1		1	1							
Cree	48	29	19	39	23	16		4	2	2	5	4
Cree-Blackfeet	33	24	9	24	19	5		2	1	2	7	5
Cree-Piegans	10	7	7	9	2	7		1	1			
Cree-Stoux	53	26	27	49	24	25		1	1	1	3	2
Chippewa	104	51	53	52	24	28		8	4	4	44	23
Chippewa-Blackfeet	7	4	3	7	4	3						
Chippewa-Cree	289	137	152	216	103	113		34	19	15	39	15
Chippewa-Cree-Arapaho	1	1	1	1	1							
Chippewa-Piegans	8	7	1	8	1	1		4	1	3	3	3
Chippewa-Stoux	34	20	14	27	16	11						
Stoux	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Unknown	1	1		1	1							
Tongue River Agency and Reservation (Cheyenne)	1,499	731	768	1,413	682	731		51	32	19	35	17
Nebraska	4,389	2,261	2,128	3,008	1,524	1,484		262	138	124	1,119	599
Winnebago Agency	2,713	1,410	1,303	2,099	1,071	1,028		26	14	12	588	325
Omaha Reservation (Omaha)	1,576	816	760	1,315	667	648		12	5	7	249	104
Winnebago Reservation (Winnebago)	1,137	594	543	784	404	380		14	9	5	339	181
Yankton Agency, in South Dakota	1,676	851	825	909	453	456		236	124	112	531	274
Ponca Reservation (Ponca)	399	192	207	191	96	95		23	11	12	185	85
Santee Reservation (Stoux)	1,277	659	618	718	357	361		213	113	100	346	189

Nevada	4, 973	2, 462	2, 511	4, 706	2, 340	2, 366	123	57	65	144	65	79
Carson School Jurisdiction	2, 114	1, 023	1, 091	2, 025	985	1, 040						
Fort McDermitt Reservation (Paiute)	274	125	149	237	113	124	84	36	48	5	2	3
Summit Lake Reservation (Paiute)	74	37	37	74	37	37	33	11	22	4	1	3
Public Domain Allotments and Indian Colonies	1, 796	861	905	1, 714	835	879	51	25	26	1	1	
Miwok	1				1							
Paiute	260	117	143	259	116	143	1	1				
Shoshone	916	446	470	916	446	470						
Washo	381	233	288	530	268	262	50	24	26	1	1	
Washo-Paiute	8	4	4	8	4	4						
Pyramid Lake Agency and Reservation	577	275	302	556	266	290	21	9	12			
Nez Perce	1		1	1		1						
Paiute	575	275	300	554	266	288	21	9	12			
Paiute-Nez Perce	1		1	1		1						
Paiute Agency, in Utah, and Moapa River Reservation and Las Vegas track (Paiute)	200	100	100	184	93	91				16	7	9
Walker River Agency, see California	1, 403	700	703	1, 340	671	669				63	29	84
Fallon Reservation and Colony (Paiute)	422	211	211	422	211	211						
Walker River Reservation	536	269	267	476	241	235				28	28	32
Paiute	486	243	243	427	216	211				60	50	27
Shoshone	49	25	24	49	25	24						
Washo	1									1	1	
Mason and Smith Valleys and Yerington Colonies	445	220	225	442	219	223				3	1	2
Miwok	1			1	1							
Paiute	422	207	215	419	206	213				3	1	2
Washo	22	12	10	22	12	10						
Western Shoshone Agency and Reservation	679	364	315	601	325	276	18	12	6	60	27	33
Hopi	1		1									
Paiute	210	120	90	194	111	83	11	7	4	5	2	3
Paiute-Washo	4	1	1	1								
Shoshone	273	149	124	241	135	106	1			31	14	17
Shoshone-Paiute	187	91	96	165	79	86	6	5	1	16	7	9
Shoshone-Paiute-Hopi	6	3	3							6	3	3
New Mexico	28, 294	14, 694	13, 594	27, 221	14, 134	13, 081	6	62	33	1, 011	531	480
Eastern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo)	7, 448	3, 722	3, 725	7, 448	3, 722	3, 725	1					
Jicarilla Agency and Reservation (Apache)	652	341	311	643	334	309				4		
Mescalero Agency and Reservation (Apache)	690	343	347	679	334	345	5	3	2			
Northern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo)	8, 402	4, 328	4, 072	7, 750	3, 993	3, 755	2			652	335	317
Santa Fe School Jurisdiction	2, 064	1, 055	1, 009	1, 912	978	984	29	12	17	123	65	58
Nambe Pueblo (Pueblo)	128	58	70	106	48	58		2	2	18	8	10
Pojoaque Pueblo (Pueblo)	7	4	3							7	4	3
Picuris Pueblo (Pueblo)	112	56	56	97	49	48	8	4	4	7	3	4
San Ildefonso Pueblo (Pueblo)	106	56	50	97	49	48				6	6	
San Juan Pueblo (Pueblo)	510	265	245	454	233	221	7	5	2	49	27	22
Santa Clara Pueblo	380	193	187	353	180	173	4			23	13	10
Pueblo	379	192	187	352	179	173	4			23	13	10
Pueblo-Apache	1		1									

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1931—*
Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
New Mexico—Continued.															
Santa Fe School Jurisdiction—Continued.															
Taos Pueblo (Pueblo)	700	361	339	---	686	358	328	---	3	---	---	11	3	8	---
Tesuque Pueblo (Pueblo)	121	62	59	---	119	61	58	---	---	---	---	2	1	1	---
Southern Pueblos Agency	7,075	3,802	3,270	3	6,884	3,708	3,173	3	8	2	6	183	92	91	---
Acoma Pueblo	1,035	538	497	---	1,035	538	497	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pueblo	1,034	538	496	---	1,034	538	496	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Unknown.	1	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cochite Pueblo (Pueblo)	283	149	134	---	283	149	134	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Isleta Pueblo	1,058	573	483	2	1,045	567	476	2	1	1	---	12	5	7	---
Pueblo	1,057	572	483	2	1,045	567	476	---	1	1	---	11	4	7	---
Pueblo-Navajo	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jemez Pueblo (Pueblo)	637	345	291	---	635	345	290	---	---	---	---	2	1	1	---
Leguana Pueblo	2,149	1,102	1,046	1	1,973	1,015	957	1	7	1	6	169	86	83	---
Navajo	1	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pueblo	2,140	1,099	1,040	1	1,967	1,014	952	1	7	1	6	166	84	82	---
Pueblo-Apache	2	1	1	---	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pueblo-Navajo	1	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pueblo-Paite	3	2	1	---	3	2	1	---	---	---	---	3	2	1	---
Unknown.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sandia Pueblo (Pueblo)	112	58	54	---	112	58	54	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Felipe Pueblo (Pueblo)	536	302	234	---	536	302	234	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Santa Ana Pueblo (Pueblo)	232	138	94	---	232	138	94	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Santa Domingo Pueblo (Pueblo)	860	497	363	---	860	497	363	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sia Pueblo (Pueblo)	173	99	74	---	173	99	74	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Zuni Agency and Pueblo	1,963	1,103	860	---	1,905	1,065	840	---	18	11	7	40	27	13	---
Hopi	1	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---
Klanath	1	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Navajo	3	---	3	---	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---
Pima	2	---	2	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pueblo	1,956	1,103	853	---	1,901	1,065	836	---	17	11	6	38	27	11	---
North Carolina: Cherokee Agency and Reservation (Cherokee)	3,204	1,691	1,513	---	2,730	1,430	1,300	---	1	1	---	473	260	213	---

North Dakota	10,954	5,589	5,365	7,664	3,904	3,760	272	149	123	3,018	1,536	1,452
Fort Berthold Agency and Reservation	1,458	741	717	1,410	711	699	10	8	2	38	22	16
Arikara	480	242	238	465	233	232	15			15	9	6
Gros Ventre	681	352	329	668	339	319	3	2	1	20	11	9
Mandan	297	147	150	287	139	148	7	6	1	3	2	1
Fort Totten Agency and Devils Lake Reservation (Sioux)	919	487	432	881	443	388	25	8	17	63	36	27
Standing Rock Agency and Reservation (Sioux)	3,672	1,856	1,816	3,265	1,639	1,626	133	72	61	274	145	129
Turtle Mountain Agency and Reservation (Chippewa)	4,905	2,505	2,400	2,188	1,111	1,047	104	61	43	2,643	1,333	1,310
Oklahoma	21,142	10,578	10,564	15,434	7,776	7,658	209	116	93	5,499	2,686	2,813
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency and Reservation (Cheyenne-Arapahoe)	2,711	1,403	1,308	2,369	1,211	1,158	70	40	30	272	152	120
Kiowa Agency and Reservation	5,591	2,725	2,866	5,460	2,655	2,805	22	17	5	109	53	56
Apache	793	362	367	697	345	352	5	5		2	2	
Caddo	2	1	1	2	1	1				27	12	15
Caddo-Delaware	1,970	959	1,011	1,936	941	965	2	1	1	32	17	15
Comanche	3	1	2	6	3	2						
Comanche-Caddo	6	3	3	1,960	935	1,015	8	5	3	19	9	10
Delaware	1,977	949	1,028	1	1	1						
Kiowa	1	1		1	1							
Kiowa-Apache	1	1		1	1							
Kiowa-Comanche	598	283	315	563	265	298	6	5	1	29	13	16
Wichita	1	1		1	1							
Wichita-Delaware	1	1		1	1							
Osage Agency and Reservation (Osage)	3,334	1,700	1,634	1,788	962	826	1		1	1,545	738	807
Pawnee Agency	2,838	1,418	1,420	2,327	1,167	1,160	101	55	46	410	196	214
Kaw Reservation (Kaw)	485	252	233	346	180	166				139	72	67
Oakland Reservation (Tonkawa)	46	26	20	33	20	13	13	6	7			
Otoe Reservation (Otoe)	670	337	333	541	270	271	41	25	16	88	42	46
Pawnee Reservation (Pawnee)	852	419	433	602	336	327	21	8	13	169	76	93
Ponca Reservation (Ponca)	785	401	383	745	362	383	26	16	10	14	6	8
Quapaw Agency	2,480	1,215	1,265	1,990	531	559	14	4	10	1,376	680	696
Eastern Shawnee Reservation (Shawnee)	240	111	129	147	58	89				93	53	40
Ottawa Reservation (Ottawa)	377	197	198	206	108	98	206	108	180	171	89	82
Quapaw Reservation (Quapaw)	513	248	265	242	114	128	26	10	171	137	134	137
Seneca Reservation (Seneca)	668	328	340	214	113	101			6	445	212	233
Wyandotte Reservation (Wyandotte)	682	331	351	281	138	143	9	3	4	396	192	204
Shawnee Agency	4,188	2,117	2,071	2,400	1,260	1,150	1	1	1	1,787	867	920
Iowa Reservation (Iowa)	104	49	55	101	47	54				3	2	1
Kickapoo Reservation (Kickapoo)	214	113	101	195	103	92				19	10	9
Potawatomi Reservation (Potawatomi)	2,486	1,259	1,227	1,009	541	468	1	1	1	1,476	718	758
Sac and Fox Reservation (Sac and Fox)	777	384	393	605	309	296				172	75	97
Shawnee Reservation (Shawnee)	607	312	295	490	250	240				117	62	55
Oregon	4,502	2,195	2,307	3,529	1,755	1,774	317	168	149	656	272	384
Klamath Agency and Reservation (Klamath)	1,293	619	674	1,057	524	533	47	24	23	189	71	118

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1931—*
Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Oregon—Continued.														
Salem School Jurisdiction.....	1, 120	579	541	---	878	459	419	---	34	18	16	208	102	106
Grand Ronde Reservation.....	332	170	162	---	236	127	109	---	15	8	7	81	35	46
Clackamas.....	55	27	28	---	41	22	19	---	3	2	1	11	3	8
Clackamas-Mary's River.....	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---
Clackamas-Rogue River.....	5	4	1	---	5	4	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clackamas-Santiam.....	9	2	7	---	5	5	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iroquois.....	4	1	3	---	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lakmuit.....	4	3	1	---	2	2	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---
Mary's River.....	40	24	16	---	36	24	12	---	1	1	---	---	---	---
Mary's River-Upper Chinook.....	5	4	1	---	5	4	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Molala.....	5	2	3	---	4	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rogue River.....	20	9	11	---	17	7	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rogue River-Upper Chinook.....	3	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Santiam.....	31	18	13	---	21	13	8	---	4	2	2	---	---	---
Santiam-Rogue River.....	6	2	4	---	5	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Santiam-Tulatin.....	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Santiam-Umpqua.....	6	4	2	---	5	3	2	---	1	1	---	---	---	---
Shasta.....	16	10	6	---	15	9	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shasta-Umpqua.....	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shasta-Upper Chinook.....	1	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tulatin.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Umpqua.....	61	30	31	---	46	22	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Upper Chinook.....	10	3	7	---	7	2	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wapato.....	18	10	6	---	13	8	5	---	1	1	---	---	---	---
Unknown.....	28	14	14	---	6	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	---
Sliletz Reservation.....	449	229	220	---	329	165	164	---	12	3	9	108	61	12
Aisea.....	7	4	3	---	3	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calapooya.....	10	4	6	---	5	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chastacosta.....	32	15	17	---	23	12	11	---	4	---	4	---	---	---
Chetco.....	9	6	3	---	7	5	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chetco-Klamath.....	4	1	3	---	4	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chetco-Klikitat.....	4	2	2	---	4	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chukamina.....	1	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Coquille.....	9	6	3	---	7	4	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Galice Creek.....	24	15	9	---	24	15	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Galice Creek-Umpqua.....	4	2	2	---	4	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Galice Creek-Yuchi	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	25	15	10
Joshua	34	19	15	7	3	4						3	1	2
Joshua-Chetco	3	1	2	44	24	20						2		
Klamath	46	26	2	4								1		
Klikitat	3	1	2	4	5	3	2	1	1	1		3	1	2
Kusa	8	4	4	5	3	4	5	3	5	3		3	1	
Kwatami	19	11	8	17	10	7	17	10	17	10		11	6	5
Megnenodon	42	17	25	31	11	20	31	11	20			3	3	
Megnenodon-Joshua	3	3												
Megnenodon-Shasta	2	2		2										
Megnenodon-Yuchi	2	4	4	4	4									
Natunenotunne	8	4	4	2										
Rogue River	47	27	6	35	19	16	35	19	16			6	3	3
Shasta	12			11	5	6	11	5	6			12	8	4
Tillamook			1									1		
Tututni	40	15	25	37	14	23	37	14	23			3	1	2
Tututunne-Calapooya	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1					
Tututunne-Chetco	8	3	5	8	3	5	8	3	5					
Umpqua	13	7	6	7	7	3	7	7	3	1		5	4	1
Yaquina	1	1		1										
Yaquina-Aleas	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1				
Yuchi	8	2	6	8	2	1								
Unknown	34	16	18	16	9	7	16	9	7	2		14	5	9
Fourth Section Allottees (Public Domain)	39	180	159	313	167	146	313	167	146	4	2	19	6	13
Calapooya	15	11	4	15	11	4	15	11	4	7	7			
Cherokee	13	9	4	13	9	4	13	9	4					
Cowlitz	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Cowlitz-Klamath	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	3	3	1		1
Kusa	13	9	4	9	6	3	9	6	3	1	1			
Rogue River	56	28	28	55	27	28	55	27	28	1	1			
Suslaw	52	31	21	52	31	21	52	31	21					
Tonkawa	11	7	4	7	5	2	7	5	2			4	2	2
Tututni	1	1	1									1		1
Umpqua	17	6	11	16	6	10	16	6	10			1		1
Unknown	20	11	71	17	11	6	17	11	6			3		3
Umatilla Agency and Reservation	1,101	65	585	124	58	66	124	58	66	3	3	9	4	5
Cayuse	38	516	422	789	382	407	789	382	407	133	64	179	65	114
Umatilla	816	394	81	81	32	49	81	32	49	6	5	2	1	1
Walla Walla	191	84	107	592	298	294	592	298	294	94	44	50	52	78
Warm Springs Agency and Reservation	988	481	507	116	52	64	116	52	64	28	20	8	47	12
Cowlitz	3	2	1	805	390	415	805	390	415	103	57	46	80	34
Klikitat	25	11	14	1	1	1	1	1	1			2	2	1
Klikitat-Yakima	1	1		23	10	13				2	1	1		
Paute	187	100	87	138	71	67	138	71	67	40	23	17	9	6
Paute-Blackfeet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					3
Paute-Pit River-Wasco	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2					
Paute-Tenino (Warm Springs)	5	2	3	4	4	2	4	4	2	1	1			1
Paute-Wasco	8	4	4	7	4	3	7	4	3			1	4	3
Paute-Yakima	4	3	1											1
Pit River	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					

See footnotes at end of table.

	2,038	1,026	1,012	1,475	756	719	175	80	95	388	190	198
Yankton Agency, see Nebraska and Yankton Reservation (Sioux).....												
Utah.....	1,613	845	768	1,400	741	659	43	19	24	170	85	85
Consolidated Ute Agency in Colorado and Public Domain Allotments (Paute).....	42	24	18	42	24	18						
Paute Agency, see Arizona and Nevada.....	385	189	196	309	151	158	4	1	3	72	37	35
Goshute Reservation.....	162	84	78	147	73	74	3	1	2	12	10	2
Goshute.....	159	84	75	145	73	72	3	1	2	11	10	1
Goshute-Shoshone.....	1		1	1		1						
Paute.....	2		2	1		1				1		1
Kanosh Reservation (Ute).....	19	7	12	19	7	12						
Koosharem Reservation (Ute).....	34	17	17	34	17	17						
Paute Reservation (Paute).....	19	9	10	17	7	7				5	2	3
Shiwiits Reservation (Paute).....	75	36	39	14	28	28				19	8	11
Skull Valley Reservation (Goshute).....	39	19	20	37	18	19	1	1	1	6	1	2
Gandy (Homestead) (Paute).....	6	4	2							6	4	2
Cedar City (church property) (Paute).....	31	13	18			1				29	12	17
Uintah and Ouray Agency and Reservation (Ute).....	1,186	632	554	1,049	566	483	39	18	21	98	48	50
Washington ?.....	11,937	5,888	6,049	9,400	4,671	4,729	165	78	87	2,372	1,139	1,233
Coeur d'Alene Agency, in Idaho, and Kalispel Reservation (Kalispel).....	85	43	42	85	43	42						
Colville Agency.....	3,776	1,883	1,893	3,593	1,813	1,780	51	21	30	132	49	83
Colville Reservation (Colville).....	3,000	1,519	1,481	3,000	1,519	1,481						
Spokane Reservation (Spokane).....	774	362	412	592	293	299	50	20	30	132	49	83
Public domain (Chewelah).....	2	2		1	1		1	1				
Neah Bay Agency.....	415	222	193	388	209	179				27	13	14
Makah Reservation (Makah).....	413	220	193	386	207	179				27	13	14
Oreette Reservation (Makah).....	2	2		2	2							
Taholah Agency ?.....	1,359	675	684	950	492	458	32	12	20	377	171	206
Chehalis Reservation (Chehalis).....	88	46	42	71	39	32	1	1		16	6	10
Nisqually Reservation (Nisqually).....	36	32	24	45	28	17	1	1		10	3	7
Quinalt Reservation.....	1,005	498	507	694	338	316	27	10	17	324	150	174
Quileute.....	269	140	129	239	125	114	14	5	9	16	10	6
Quinalt.....	736	358	378	415	213	202	13	5	8	308	140	168
Skokomish Reservation.....	169	78	91	149	71	78	3		3	17	7	10
Clallam.....	1	1		1	1							
Skokomish.....	168	77	91	148	70	78	3		3	17	7	10
Squaxin Island Reservation (Squaxin).....	41	21	20	31	16	15				10	5	5
Tulalip Agency.....	3,386	1,699	1,687	2,048	1,021	1,027	23	11	12	1,315	667	648
Lummi Reservation.....	619	317	302	613	314	299	1	1		5	2	3
Lummi.....	601	312	289	595	309	286	1	1		5	2	3
Lummi-Chippewa.....	6	2	4	6	2	4						
Lummi-Clallam.....	5	1	4	5	1							
Lummi-Skagit.....	1	1	1							1	1	
Lummi-Snohomish.....	1	1	1							1	1	
Lummi-Swinomish.....	2	2	2									
Muckleshoot Reservation (Muckleshoot).....	4	2	2									
Muckleshoot Reservation (Muckleshoot).....	204	92	112	187	81	106				17	11	6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1931—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Sex not reported
Washington—Continued.														
Tulalip Agency—Continued.														
Port Madison Reservation.														
Suquamish.	174	95	79	—	172	94	78	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Suquamish-Challam.	157	87	70	—	155	86	69	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Suquamish-Puyallup.	7	3	4	—	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puyallup Reservation.	10	5	5	—	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puyallup.	296	145	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290	145	151
Puyallup-Snohomish.	294	144	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	294	144	150
Swinomish.	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Swinomish Reservation.	261	122	139	—	260	121	139	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Swinomish-Muckleshoot.	259	122	137	—	258	121	137	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Swinomish-Skagit.	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tulalip Reservation.	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Challam.	637	300	337	—	407	191	216	—	14	5	9	216	104	112
Lummi.	6	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1
Puyallup.	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quinalt.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Skagit.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snohomish.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Snohomish-Challam.	338	256	282	—	345	164	181	—	14	5	9	179	87	92
Snohomish-Lummi.	21	9	12	—	12	4	8	—	—	—	—	9	5	4
Snohomish-Muckleshoot.	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	3
Snohomish-Nooksak.	6	2	4	—	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snohomish-Puyallup.	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snohomish-Skagit.	5	1	4	—	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snohomish-Suquamish.	8	2	6	—	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snohomish-Swinomish.	2	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snohomish-Yakima.	4	3	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Snoqualmie.	26	12	14	—	25	12	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Snoqualmie.	7	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	5
Stikine.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Yakima.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Domain (Challam).	774	401	373	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	766	398	368
Challam.	773	400	373	—	4	1	3	—	4	2	2	765	397	368
Challam-Snohomish.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Domain (Nooksak).	217	116	101	—	217	116	101	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Nooksak.	210	113	97	—	210	113	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[illegible]

¹ See estimated statement of other Indians not enumerated, numbering 88,999.

² Exclusive of part of Sacramento Agency. (See estimated statement.)

3 Apr. 1, 1930, population.

4 Over 50 per cent of these Indians reside in South Dakota.

⁶ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes. (See estimated statement.)

⁶ Includes Wichita Reservation.

7 Exclusive of scattered bands under Taholah Agency. (See estimated statement.)

Exclusive of Stockbridge Reservation, Keshena Agency, and Rice Lake band of Chippewas of the Lac du Flambeau Agency. (See estimated statement.)

(See estimated statement.)

TABLE 3.—Indian school population and school enrollment during fiscal year ended June 30, 1931

States and jurisdictions	Popula- tion, ages 6 to 18, inclusive	Enrollment									
		Grand total	Government schools				Mission, private and State				
			Total	Reserva- tion boarding (home reserva- tion)	Reserva- tion boarding (other than home reserva- tion)	Reserva- tion day	Nonres- ervation boarding	Total	Boarding	Day	Local public
Grand total.....	94,612	76,905	25,420	9,753	1,078	4,364	10,221	7,923	7,271	652	43,562
Arizona.....	14,757	8,376	6,342	2,558	346	1,019	2,419	1,630	1,311	319	404
Colorado River.....	257	237	172	81	0	0	91	3	3	0	62
Fort Apache.....	700	678	507	356	0	70	81	144	95	49	27
Havasupai.....	48	58	58	0	43	10	5	0	0	0	0
Hopi.....	806	762	705	0	0	377	328	25	25	0	32
Navajo.....	1,106	431	429	182	21	0	226	2	2	0	0
Kaibab (under Paiute).....	29	21	18	0	0	11	7	0	0	0	3
Leupp.....	664	385	380	296	2	0	82	1	1	0	4
Phoenix.....											
Camp Verde ¹											
Salt River.....	413	305	232	0	0	87	145	35	35	0	38
Pima.....	1,414	959	613	235	2	133	243	285	200	85	61
San Carlos.....	567	513	299	222	0	0	77	152	54	128	32
Sells.....	1,400	974	526	0	159	233	134	402	378	24	46
Southern Navajo.....	5,322	2,189	1,558	782	0	43	733	550	517	33	81
Truxton Canon.....	108	92	92	77	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Western Navajo.....											
Hopi.....	150	1144	138	0	3	55	80	1	1	0	5
Navajo.....	1,683	628	615	327	116	0	172	0	0	0	13
California.....	4,767	4,214	1,317	389	0	174	754	51	51	0	2,846
Bishop (under Walker River, Nev.).....	422	247	59	0	0	2	57	0	0	0	188
Fort Yuma.....	187	167	156	111	0	0	45	0	0	0	11
Hoopa Valley.....	1,031	1,031	342	185	0	0	157	0	0	0	689
Mission.....	709	617	205	0	0	93	112	40	40	0	372

¹ Figures not available¹ 1930 report

Sacramento.....	2,247	2,023	484	38	0	74	372	8	8	0	1,531
Fort Bidwell.....	160	129	71	55	0	5	11	3	3	0	55
Colorado: Consolidated Ute.....	206	174	97	80	0	0	17	1	1	0	76
Florida: Seminole.....	198	13	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho.....	1,059	954	392	266	0	14	112	153	153	0	409
Coeur d'Alene.....	209	198	27	0	0	14	13	81	81	0	90
Fort Hall.....	498	416	264	203	0	0	32	32	32	0	120
Fort Lapwai.....	352	340	101	63	0	0	38	40	40	0	199
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	127	97	82	0	0	47	35	0	0	0	17
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	605	329	164	0	0	13	151	0	0	0	165
Minnesota.....	5,020	4,795	986	200	0	207	579	393	393	0	3,416
Consolidated Chippewa.....	4,408	4,266	695	0	0	207	488	322	322	0	3,249
Pipestone.....	116	112	18	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	94
Red Lake.....	496	417	273	200	0	0	73	71	71	0	73
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	265	224	224	0	0	207	17	0	0	0	0
Montana.....	4,214	3,842	1,174	450	38	194	492	414	359	0	2,254
Blackfeet.....	1,173	986	329	163	0	31	135	80	80	0	577
Crow.....	553	511	53	0	0	0	53	55	0	55	403
Flathead.....	783	811	117	0	0	0	117	164	164	0	530
Fort Belknap.....	367	292	141	100	0	0	41	24	24	0	127
Fort Peck.....	755	749	239	108	0	0	131	13	13	0	497
Rocky Boy's.....	166	148	129	0	38	91	0	4	4	0	15
Tongue River.....	417	345	166	79	0	72	15	74	74	0	105
Nebraska.....	1,352	1,002	321	0	0	0	321	91	91	0	590
Santee (under Yankton, S. Dak.).....	311	182	67	0	0	0	67	39	39	0	76
Ponca (under Yankton, S. Dak.).....	336	90	33	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	57
Winnebago.....	485	336	75	0	0	0	75	29	29	0	232
Omaha.....		394	146	0	0	0	146	23	23	0	225
Nevada.....	1,173	816	490	0	0	212	274	0	0	0	326
Carson.....	557	413	170	0	0	73	97	0	0	0	243
Mojave River (under Paute, Utah).....	42	35	19	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	16
Walker River.....											
Fallon.....	104	69	55	0	0	26	29	0	0	0	14
Walker River.....	122	77	71	0	0	25	46	0	0	0	6
Smith and Mason Valley.....	108	56	41	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	15
Western Shoshone.....	240	166	134	0	4	88	42	0	0	0	32

TABLE 3.—Indian school population and school enrollment during fiscal year ended June 30, 1931—Continued

States and jurisdictions	Popula- tion, ages 6 to 18, inclusive	Enrollment								Local public	
		Grand total	Government schools				Mission, private and State				
			Total	Reserva- tion boarding (home reserva- tion)	Reserva- tion boarding (other than home reserva- tion)	Reserva- tion day boarding	Nonres- ervation boarding	Total	Boarding		Day
New Mexico.....	7, 094	4, 847	4, 015	1, 261	282	1, 153	1, 319	657	611	46	175
Eastern Navajo.....	2, 917	1, 048	843	385	198	20	240	152	134	18	53
Jicarilla.....	204	174	170	158	0	14	1	3	3	0	1
Mescalero.....	192	165	143	107	0	35	3	3	3	0	19
Northern Navajo.....	939	969	923	613	84	33	188	44	44	0	2
Northern Pueblo.....	529	544	483	0	0	295	186	57	57	0	4
Southern Pueblo.....	1, 192	1, 499	1, 750	0	0	708	484	211	183	28	96
Zuni.....	563	448	261	0	0	96	165	187	187	0	0
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1, 161	531	525	420	0	92	13	0	0	0	6
North Dakota.....	3, 832	2, 399	949	305	4	73	567	357	347	10	1, 093
Fort Berthold.....	459	259	97	83	4	43	50	111	111	0	51
Fort Totten.....	248	201	91	222	0	0	8	78	78	0	32
Standing Rock.....	1, 028	773	325	0	0	0	103	25	15	10	423
Turtle Mountain.....	2, 097	1, 166	436	0	0	30	406	143	143	0	587
Oklahoma.....	34, 653	32, 509	3, 915	2, 158	295	0	1, 462	1, 669	1549	120	26, 925
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	698	527	267	250	0	0	17	6	6	0	254
Kiowa.....	1, 845	1, 590	514	412	0	0	102	192	192	0	884
Osage.....	1, 209	1, 154	0	0	0	0	0	231	111	120	923
Pawnee— Kaw.....	175	103	28	10	0	0	18	5	5	0	70
Pawnee.....	273	212	125	84	0	0	41	3	3	0	84
Ponca.....	251	214	104	46	58	0	0	4	4	0	106
Otoe.....	250	190	117	76	0	0	41	0	0	0	73
Tonkawa.....	22	16	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	14
Quapaw.....	894	488	91	64	0	0	27	10	10	0	387

Shawnee.....	904	649	109	0	70	0	39	49	49	0	491
Five Civilized Tribes—											
Cherokee Nation.....	13,955	11,768	1,123	344	153	0	626	243	243	0	10,402
Chickasaw Nation.....	3,063	3,258	206	206	0	0	73	173	173	0	2,806
Chickasaw Nation.....	4,811	5,626	607	384	7	0	216	527	527	0	4,492
Creek Nation.....	5,598	5,949	515	282	7	0	226	168	168	0	5,266
Seminole Nation.....	7,705	7,65	34	0	0	0	34	58	58	0	673
Oregon.....	1,082	885	289	144	0	35	110	109	109	0	487
Klamath.....	352	306	44	7	0	0	37	54	54	0	208
Siletz (under Salem).....	248	168	23	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	145
Umatilla.....	255	213	36	0	0	0	36	55	55	0	122
Warm Springs.....	227	198	186	137	0	35	14	0	0	0	12
South Dakota.....	6,961	5,773	2,577	818	35	749	975	1,246	1,246	0	1,950
Cheyenne River.....	1,067	785	413	200	0	59	154	71	71	0	301
Crow Creek.....	234	214	26	0	0	0	26	62	62	0	126
Lower Brule.....	152	156	45	10	0	0	35	56	56	0	55
Flandreau.....	101	85	39	0	0	1	38	1	1	0	45
Pine Ridge.....	2,168	2,010	1,085	363	0	496	226	425	425	0	500
Rosebud.....	1,843	1,411	590	245	35	193	117	476	476	0	345
Sisseton.....	579	713	279	0	0	0	279	80	80	0	354
Yankton.....	579	399	100	0	0	0	100	75	75	0	224
Utah.....	447	340	255	124	8	69	54	0	0	0	85
Uintah and Ouray.....	334	259	192	124	8	23	37	0	0	0	67
Paute—											
Goshute.....	53	38	37	0	0	32	5	0	0	0	1
Shivwits.....	25	12	12	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0
Skull Valley.....	14	13	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	1
Scattered Bands.....	21	18	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	16
Washington.....	2,991	2,666	625	221	19	68	317	187	187	0	1,854
Colville—											
Colville.....	759	571	82	0	0	0	82	101	101	0	388
Spokane.....	211	203	14	0	11	0	3	14	14	0	175
Neah Bay.....	125	112	87	0	0	53	34	0	0	0	25
Taholah.....	132	166	13	4	0	0	9	2	2	0	151
Tulalip.....	1,045	905	341	217	0	15	109	17	17	0	547
Yakima.....	719	709	88	0	8	0	80	53	53	0	568
Wisconsin.....	2,111	1,614	536	260	41	25	210	714	612	102	364
Grand Rapids (Tomah).....	435	296	110	0	18	0	92	126	126	0	60
Hayward.....	596	597	182	103	19	0	0	68	68	0	140
Keshena.....					25	25	54	383	291	102	22

TABLE 3.—Indian school population and school enrollment during fiscal year ended June 30, 1931—Continued

States and jurisdictions	Popula- tion, ages 6 to 18, inclusive	Enrollment											
		Grand total	Government schools					Mission, private and State			Local public		
			Total	Reserva- tion boarding (home reserva- tion)	Reserva- tion boarding (other than home reserva- tion)	Reserva- tion day	Nonre- servation boarding	Total	Boarding	Day			
Wisconsin—Continued.													
Lac du Flambeau—	218	131	96	77	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	35	
Lac du Flambeau	152	92	38	10	4	0	24	1	1	0	0	53	
Leona—	311	202	22	1	0	0	21	126	126	0	0	54	
Bad River													
Wyoming	537	505	132	99	10	0	23	251	251	0	0	122	
Shoshone—	267	248	119	97	7	0	15	22	22	0	0	107	
Shoshone	270	257	13	2	3	0	8	229	229	0	0	15	
Arapahoe													

TABLE 4.—Indian schools, classification and statistics for fiscal year ended June 30, 1931

States, agencies, schools	Capacity	Enrollment ¹	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
Grand total.....	35,032	37,327	32,559	-----	
Arizona:					
Colorado River Agency—					
Colorado River.....	80	80	78	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Apache Agency—					
Fort Apache.....	360	405	381	1-8	Do.
Canon.....	40	37	34	B-2	Day.
Cibicue.....	40	34	30	B-2	Do.
Do.....	35	47	46	B-5	Mission, day, Lutheran.
East Fork.....	170	112	99	1-8	Mission, boarding, day, Lutheran.
Fort Mojave Agency and school.....	250	236	209	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Havasupai Agency and school.....	35	10	9	B-2	Day.
Hopi Agency—					
Hopi.....	111	182	176	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
Chimopovy.....	50	58	53	B-5	Day.
Hotevilla-Bacabi.....	88	100	98	B-6	Do.
Oraibi.....	80	73	61	B-6	Do.
Polacca.....	90	90	81	B-6	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	60	44	B-6	Do.
Kaibab (under Paiute Agency, Utah), Kaibab.					
Leupp Agency and school.....	396	423	371	1-7	Reservation, boarding.
Phoenix.....	975	1,083	937	4-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Phoenix Agency—					
Salt River.....	90	92	79	B-4	Day.
Pima Agency—					
Pima.....	195	235	230	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	28	25	B-6	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	16	14	B-3	Do.
Co-op Village.....	25	19	18	B-2	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	23	21	B-2	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	24	20	B-3	Do.
Santan.....	24	27	22	B-3	Do.
St. Catherine.....		16	13	1-3	Catholic, day.
St. Francis Borgia.....		11	9	1-3	Do.
St. John's.....	250	252	240	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
St. Peter's.....		17	15	1-3	Catholic, day.
Stotonie.....		24	22	1-3	Presbyterian, day.
St. Francis Assisi.....		16	14	1-3	Catholic, day.
San Carlos Agency—					
San Carlos.....	186	223	216	1-7	Reservation, boarding.
Bylas.....	80	52	47	1-6	Mission, day, Lutheran.
Peridot.....	90	76	60	1-7	Do.
Sells Agency—					
Santa Rosa.....	70	94	63	B-6	Day.
San Xavier.....	120	65	57	B-3	Do.
Sells.....	40	44	21	B-3	Do.
Vamori.....	40	39	26	B-4	Do.
St. Clare's (Anegam).....	30	22	13	1-4	Mission, day, Catholic.
Guadalupe.....	60	30	25	1-4	Do.
Lourdes.....	25	23	15	1-4	Do.
San Miguel.....	30	25		1-4	Mission, day, Presbyterian
San Jose (Franciscan).....		45		1-4	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Anthony (Topowa).....	120	50	45	1-7	Do.
St. Joseph (Pisinemo).....	50	36	24	1-4	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Joseph (San Miguel).....	60	18	16	1-4	Do.
Tucson.....			66	-----	Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
Southern Navajo Agency—					
Southern Navajo.....	383	500	412	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
Cornfields.....	25	33	27	B	Day.
Chin Lee.....	130	170	148	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
Tohatchi.....	192	209	204	1-8	Do.
St. Michael's.....	324	309	299	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Ganado.....	140	145	136	1-12	Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
Good Shepherd Orphanage.....	30	23	23	1-3	Mission, boarding Episcopal.
St. Isabel's.....	30	33	30	1-3	Mission, day, Catholic.
Theodore Roosevelt.....	450	454	424	1-8	Nonreservation, boarding.
Truxton Canon, Agency and school.....	215	206	197	1-7	Do.
Western Navajo Agency—					
Western Navajo.....	308	358	307	1-7	Reservation, boarding.
Moencopi.....	40	55	52	B-4	Day.

¹ Exclusive of over 2,000 in sanatorium schools.

TABLE 4.—*Indian schools, classification and statistics for fiscal year ended June 30, 1931—Continued*

States, agencies, schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
California:					
Fort Yuma Agency and school.....	166	224	194	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
Hoopa Valley Agency and school.....	130	185	155	1-6	Do.
Mission Agency—					
Campo.....	30	17	15	B-6	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	14	13	B-6	Do.
Pala.....	30	22	20	B-6	Do.
Rincon.....	30	25	20	B-6	Do.
Volcan.....	30	25	17	B-6	Do.
St. Boniface.....	120	103	99	B-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Sacramento Agency—					
Burroughs.....	20	² 15	² 11	B-7	Day.
Fort Bidwell.....	60	21	13	B-7	Do.
Pinolville.....	23	³ 20	³ 15	B-6	Do.
Tule River.....	32	³ 19	³ 16	B-5	Do.
Sherman Institute.....	1,000	1,148	959	4-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Colorado:					
Consolidated Ute Agency—					
Ute Mountain.....	138	187	161	1-7	Reservation, boarding.
Ignacio.....	100	³ 341	³ 215	1-6	Do.
Florida:					
Seminole Agency—					
Seminole.....	20	13	9	B	Day.
Idaho:					
Coeur d'Alene Agency—					
Kallispel.....	30	18	11	1-5	Do.
Desmet.....	50	75	70	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Hall Agency—					
Fort Hall.....	207	220	201	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
Episcopal Mission.....	35	31	30	1-6	Mission, boarding, Episcopal (girls).
Fort Lapwai Agency—					
St. Joseph.....	100	52	42	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Iowa:					
Sac and Fox Agency—					
Fox.....	40	³ 15	³ 12	1-6	Day.
Mesquakie.....	30	37	27	1-4	Do.
Kansas:					
Haskell Institute.....	900	1,240	1,012	1-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Haskell Agency—					
Kickapoo.....	30	19	17	B-7	Day.
American Indian Institute.....	50	46	44	1-12	Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
Michigan:					
Mackinac Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau)—					
Holy Childhood (Harbor Springs).....	175	162	160	1-9	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Holy Name (Baraga).....	100	-----	52	-----	Do.
Holy Name.....	45	-----	29	-----	Mission, day, Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	375	464	373	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Minnesota:					
Consolidated Chippewa Agency—					
Pine Point.....	60	71	40	1-6	Day.
Net Lake.....	50	62	42	B-6	Do.
Mille Lacs.....	30	46	28	B-5	Do.
Grand Portage.....	30	23	15	B-5	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	125	131	125	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Pipestone.....	300	341	330	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Red Lake Agency—					
Red Lake.....	102	³ 151	³ 131	1-7	Reservation, boarding.
Cross Lake.....	78	³ 105	³ 102	1-6	Do.
St. Mary's.....	172	176	154	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Mississippi:					
Choctaw Agency—					
Bogue Chitto.....	30	20	16	B	Day.
Bogue Homo.....	30	15	11	B-6	Do.
Conehatta.....	30	54	39	B-4	Do.
Pearl River.....	30	50	41	B-6	Do.
Red Water.....	30	41	34	B-5	Do.
Standing Pine.....	30	35	27	B-5	Do.
Trucker.....	30	43	31	B-6	Do.

² September, October, January, and February reports.³ December report.

TABLE 4.—*Indian schools, classification and statistics for fiscal year ended June 30, 1931—Continued*

States, agencies, schools	Capacity	Enrollment ¹	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
Montana:					
Blackfeet Agency—					
Blackfeet.....	126	163	138	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	31	25	B-3	Day.
Holy Family.....	106	108	106	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Crow Agency—					
St. Ann's.....	25	16	14	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Charles.....	40	25	23	1-8	Do.
San Xavier.....	60	15	14	1-8	Do.
Flathead Agency—					
St. Ignatius.....	50	50	48	1-8	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
Fort Belknap Agency—					
Fort Belknap.....	99	135	122	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
St. Paul's.....	135	103	97	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Peck Agency—					
Fort Peck.....	110	157	124	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Rocky Boy's Agency—					
Rocky Boy's.....	40	30	23	B-6	Day.
Parker Canyon.....	20	22	17	B-6	Do.
Sangrey.....	30	20	14	B-6	Do.
Haystack Butte.....	40	28	22	B-5	Do.
Tongue River Agency—					
Tongue River.....	65	88	75	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
Birney.....	50	48	37	B-5	Day.
Lame Deer.....	30	31	25	B-3	Do.
St. Labres.....	120	74	72	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Nebraska:					
Genoa.....	500	554	514	1-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Santee Normal Training School ^{2a} (Under Yankton Agency)	140	56		1-12	Mission, boarding, day (contract), Congregational.
Winnebago Agency—					
St. Augustine.....	55	52	38	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Dutch Reform.....	83	487			Mission, boarding, Dutch Reform.
Nevada:					
Carson.....	450	567	507	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Carson Agency—					
Fort McDermitt.....	80	53	42	B-6	Day.
Lovelock.....	25	16	13	B-6	Do.
Pyramid Lake Agency—					
Nevada.....	70	42	37	B-4	Do.
Walker River Agency—					
Fallon.....	40	29	24	B-3	Do.
Walker River.....	30	43	28	B-6	Do.
Western Shoshone Agency—					
No. 1.....	35	29	20	B-5	Do.
No. 2.....	35	48	38	B-5	Do.
No. 3.....	35	15	11	B-5	Do.
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque.....	850	965	885	4-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Charles H. Burke.....	619	743	603	1-10	Do.
Eastern Navajo Agency—					
Eastern Navajo (Pueblo Bonito).....	300	385	360	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
Pinedale.....	30	21	19	B-3	Day.
Lake Grove.....	25	20	16		Mission, day, Seventh Day Adventist.
Rehoboth.....	80	75	71		Mission, boarding, Christian Reformed.
Jicarilla Agency—					
Jicarilla Mission.....	65	56	49	1-7	Mission, day, Reformed Church.
Mescalero agency, and School.....	116	109	107	1-5	Reservation, boarding.
Northern Navajo Agency—					
San Juan.....	326	415	400	1-6	Do.
Toadlena.....	200	261	213	1-6	Do.
Nava.....	30	33	28	B-3	Day.
Navajo, industrial.....	100	100	96	1-8	Mission, boarding, Methodist.
Santa Fe.....	500	547	535	1-10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Santa Fe Agency—					
Picuris.....	24	16	12	B-6	Day.
San Ildefonso.....	20	15	14	B-5	Do.

³ December report. ^{2a} Estimated. ⁴ All boarding children attend school in town of Winnebago.

TABLE 4.—Indian schools, classification and statistics for fiscal year ended June 30, 1931—Continued

States, agencies, schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
New Mexico—Continued.					
Santa Fe Agency—Continued.					
San Juan.....	100	70	64	B-5	Day.
Santa Clara.....	50	40	35	B-5	Do.
Taos.....	180	141	133	B-6	Do.
Tesuque.....	40	18	13	B-6	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	270	270	260	1-9	Mission, boarding, Catholic
Southern Pueblos Agency—					
Acoma.....	90	84	71	1-6	Day.
Chicale.....	100	18	17	B-5	Do.
Cochita.....	30	34	32	B-3	Do.
Encinal.....	30	16	15	B-4	Do.
Isleta.....	100	73	68	B-6	Do.
Jemez Mission.....	60	31	28	B-2	Day, Catholic.
Jemez.....	60	48	39	B-6	Day.
Laguna.....	20	45	42	B-6	Do.
McCarty's.....	40	51	47	B-5	Do.
Mesita.....	40	17	13	B-4	Do.
Paguata.....	60	61	54	B-5	Do.
Paraje.....	60	25	24	B-4	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	56	48	B-6	Do.
Sandia.....	30	14	14	B-2	Do.
Santa Ana.....	30	26	24	B-5	Do.
Santo Domingo.....	150	119	94	B-4	Do.
Seama.....	30	22	21	B-4	Do.
Sia.....	30	26	25	B-4	Do.
Zuni Agency—					
Zuni.....	140	108	92	B-6	Do.
Christian Reformed.....	90	99	84	1-6	Mission, day, Christian Reformed.
St. Anthony's.....	160	130	123	B-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
North Carolina:					
Cherokee Agency—					
Cherokee.....	400	460	390	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Birdtown.....	60	54	36	B-5	Day.
Big Cove.....	30	30	21	B-4	Do.
North Dakota:					
Bismarck.....	125	142	127	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Fort Berthold Agency—					
Independence.....	24	18	17	B-4	Day.
Shell Creek.....	28	25	18	B-5	Do.
Fort Berthold.....	35	30	21	1-4	Mission, boarding, Congregational.
Sacred Heart.....	80	73	58	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Totten Agency and school.....					
Little Flower.....	250	317	282	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
Standing Rock Agency—	100	115	110	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Standing Rock.....	202	252	244	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
Catholic Mission.....	100	62	53	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Turtle Mountain Agency—					
Indian, day No. 5.....	30	42	24	B-5	Day.
Wahpeton.....	325	365	334	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Oklahoma:					
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency—					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	201	271	218	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Seger.....	106	175	147	1-6	Do.
Chilocco.....	850	1,074	890	5-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Kiowa Agency—					
Anadarko.....	148	150	125	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Sill.....	130	221	187	1-9	Do.
Riverside.....	132	262	191	1-7	Do.
Osage Agency—					
St. Louis.....	75	50	35	1-10	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Sacred Heart.....	70	67	45	-----	Mission, day, Catholic.
Immaculate Conception.....	112	48	44	-----	Do.
Pawnee Agency—					
Pawnee.....	218	270	219	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
Quapaw Agency—					
Seneca.....	202	232	223	1-9	Do.
Shawnee Agency—					
St. Mary's Academy.....	115	7	66	1-12	Mission, boarding and day, Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's Academy.....	152	127	120	1-12	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	250	230	225	1-12	Parochial, day.
Five Civilized Tribes Agency—					
Sequoyah, Orphans Training School.....	325	344	322	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Bacone College.....	310	307	256	1-14	Mission, boarding (contract), Baptist.

TABLE 4.—*Indian schools, classification and statistics for fiscal year ended June 30, 1931—Continued*

States, agencies, schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Five Civilized Tribes Agency—Continued.					
Nuyaka School and Orphanage.	90	98	81	1-10	Mission, boarding (contract), Baptist.
Creek Nation—					
Euchee.....	115	130	115	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Eufala.....	125	152	141	1-9	Do.
Chickasaw Nation—					
Carter Seminary.....	160	206	171	1-9	Do.
Choctaw Nation—					
Jones Male Academy.....	170	227	176	1-9	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	130	157	135	1-9	Do.
St. Agnes Mission.....	125	80	80	1-10	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—					
Murray State School of Agriculture.	100	137	127	1-14	Boarding (contract). State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls.	150	137	95	1-14	Mission, boarding (contract), Presbyterian.
Old Goodland.....	170	168	161	1-12	Mission, boarding (contract), nondenominational.
St. Agnes Academy.....	135	134	96	1-12	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	65	50	50	1-12	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	65	65	38	1-12	Do.
Oregon:					
Salem.....	750	859	760	4-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Umatilla Agency—					
St. Andrew's.....	150	66	54	1-9	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Warm Springs Agency—					
Warm Springs.....	113	123	113	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
Burns.....	25	27	24	B-6	Day.
South Dakota:					
Cheyenne River Agency—					
Cheyenne River.....	155	* 215	* 189	1-7	Reservation, boarding.
Cherry Creek.....	30	24	21	B-5	Day.
Green Grass.....	30	23	16	B-6	Do.
Thunder Butte.....	24	19	13	B-6	Do.
Crow Creek Agency—					
Immaculate Conception.....	160	175	160	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	150	75	74	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Flandreau.....	400	462	426	6-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Pierre.....	300	364	338	1-9	Do.
Pine Ridge Agency—					
Pine Ridge (Oglala).....	344	* 375	* 349	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
No. 4.....	30	18	16	B-6	Day.
No. 5.....	30	42	33	B-6	Do.
No. 6.....	30	38	27	B-6	Do.
No. 7.....	30	29	22	B-6	Do.
No. 9.....	33	35	24	B-6	Do.
No. 10.....	30	28	18	B-6	Do.
No. 12.....	33	22	14	B-6	Do.
No. 15.....	30	21	16	B-5	Do.
No. 16.....	24	44	29	B-6	Do.
No. 17.....	36	24	16	B-5	Do.
No. 19.....	30	15	11	B-6	Do.
No. 20.....	30	18	11	B-3	Do.
No. 21.....	24	24	15	B-5	Do.
No. 22.....	30	21	14	B-6	Do.
No. 23.....	27	29	25	B-6	Do.
No. 24.....	30	30	21	B-5	Do.
No. 25.....	33	15	11	B-5	Do.
No. 26.....	30	15	9	B-5	Do.
No. 27.....	30	16	11	B-4	Do.
No. 28.....	20	14	11	B-5	Do.
No. 29.....	23	27	18	B-6	Do.
Red shirt table.....	30	23	17	B-6	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	370	361	351	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	314	266	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Rosebud Agency—					
Rosebud.....	218	271	230	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
Blackpipe.....	25	29	23	B-6	Day.
Cut Meat.....	24	27	19	B-6	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	27	25	18	B-7	Do.

*December 1930 report.

TABLE 4.—*Indian schools, classification and statistics for fiscal year ended June 30, 1931—Continued*

States, agencies, schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
South Dakota—Continued.					
Rosebud Agency—Continued.					
Little Crows.....	26	23	18	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Milk's Camp.....	29	23	15	B-6	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	23	18	B-5	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	26	20	B-6	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	^{3a} 21	23	13	B-5	Do.
Hare Industrial.....	28	18	-----	1-10	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
St. Francis.....	320	397	380	1-10	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	⁵ 35	35	29	1-6	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
Yankton Agency—					
St. Paul's.....	300	285	280	1-8	Mission school.
Utah:					
Paiute Agency—					
Goshute.....	60	45	40	B-7	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	14	8	B-7	Do.
Uintah and Ouray Agency—					
Uintah.....	73	130	120	1-7	Reservation, boarding.
Ouray.....	25	24	21	B-5	Day.
Washington:					
Colville Agency—					
St. Mary's Mission.....	70	74	64	1-8	Mission boarding, Catholic
Neah Bay Agency—					
Neah Bay.....	60	51	41	B-8	Do.
Quileute.....	60	34	23	B-6	Do.
Tulalip Agency—					
Tulalip.....	184	271	211	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Jamestown.....	30	18	16	B-4	Day.
St. George's.....	100	92	83	1-6	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Wisconsin:					
Hayward Agency and school.....	160	172	165	1-7	Reservation, boarding.
Catholic Reserve.....	70	69	50	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Keshena Agency—					
Keshena.....	134	152	143	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Neopit.....	40	46	28	B-7	Day.
St. Anthony's.....	150	146	125	1-10	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	350	276	256	1-10	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau Agency—					
Lac du Flambeau.....	92	140	131	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
St. Mary's (Odanah).....	350	260	240	1-8	Mission, boarding and day, Catholic.
St. Mary's (Red Cliff).....	65	50	40	-----	Mission, day, Catholic.
Tomah Agency—					
Tomah.....	325	414	368	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Bethany.....	120	120	110	1-8	Mission, boarding, Norwegian Lutheran.
Neilsville.....	80	80	75	1-8	Mission, boarding, Reformed Church of America.
Wyoming:					
Shoshone Agency and school.....	106	112	106	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
Roberts ⁴	20	16	14	1-7	Mission, boarding, Episcopal.
St. Michael's ⁴	80	84	82	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
St. Stephen's.....	150	150	143	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.

^{3a} Estimated.⁵ 1930 report.

TABLE 4.—*Indian schools, classification and statistics for fiscal year ended June 30, 1931—Continued*

SUMMARY

	Number	Capacity	Enroll- ment	Average attend- ance
Government:				
Nonreservation, boarding.....	21	10,834	12,650	11,107
Reservation, boarding.....	51	9,122	11,590	10,151
Day.....	133	5,529	4,684	3,729
Total.....	205	25,485	28,924	24,987
Mission, private, or State:				
Contract, boarding.....	21	3,260	3,109	2,736
Noncontract, boarding.....	37	4,390	3,758	3,530
Noncontract, day.....	31	1,897	1,536	1,306
Total.....	89	9,547	8,403	7,572
Total in all schools.....	294	35,032	37,327	32,559



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

*ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS*

*TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1932*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

RAY LYMAN WILBUR, *Secretary*

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, *Commissioner*

J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD

Assistant Commissioner

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1932



UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1932

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
The Office of Indian Affairs.....	1
Commissioners.....	1
Foreword.....	3
Drought and storm relief.....	3
Relief appropriation.....	4
Education.....	4
Boarding schools, changes in.....	4
New programs at Pima, Lac du Flambeau, Hoopa Valley, and Tulalip.....	5
Reduction of enrollment in larger schools.....	6
Public schools.....	7
Improvements in existing schools.....	7
Guidance and junior placement.....	8
Education in Alaska.....	9
Health.....	9
Major health problems and hospitalization.....	10
Births in Indian hospitals.....	10
Trachoma examinations.....	11
Contagious and infectious diseases reported.....	11
Vaccinations and inoculations.....	11
New hospitals.....	11
Health work in Alaska.....	12
Extension and industry.....	12
Gardens and field crops.....	13
4-H club work.....	13
Home extension work.....	14
Agricultural leasing.....	14
Employment.....	15
Forestry and grazing.....	15
Decreased timber sales.....	16
Conservation.....	16
Road improvement.....	16
Forest fire control.....	17
Irrigation.....	17
Construction costs for fiscal year.....	18
Legislation.....	18
Statistical tables and summaries of irrigation projects.....	19
Indian families benefited by irrigation.....	20
Appropriations.....	21
Legislation.....	21
Five Civilized Tribes.....	22
Consolidation and reorganization of law and probate division.....	22
Quapaw lead and zinc mining lands.....	23
Oil, gas, and other mineral leases.....	23
Suits in Federal courts.....	24
Oil-conservation policy of United States Government.....	24
Propane and butane production.....	24
Coal and asphalt deposits of Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes.....	25
Land sales.....	25
Tribal enrollment.....	26
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	26
California Indians.....	26
New location for Capitan Grande Indians.....	27
Indians of Quinalt Reservation.....	27
Chippewa of Minnesota.....	27
Indian suits.....	27

	Page
Indian claims.....	27
Litigation.....	28
Pueblo Land Board.....	28
Allotments.....	28
Navajo land purchases.....	29
Miscellaneous purchases and additions.....	29
Purchase of land for Choctaws of Mississippi.....	29
Extension of trust periods.....	30
Probate work.....	30
Conclusion.....	31
Appendix:	
Indian population.....	32
Population by special censuses, surveys, and special reports.....	33
Table I. Population of States in which there are no Federal agencies.....	33
Table II. Population enumerated at Federal agencies.....	34
Table III. School population and enrollment.....	57
Table IV. Classification and statistics of schools.....	62

THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Among the duties assigned to the War Department, when it was created by Congress under the act of August 7, 1789, were those "relative to Indian affairs."

On March 11, 1824, a Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in the War Department. At the head of this bureau was Thomas L. McKenney. He was charged with the administration of the fund for the civilization of the Indians, under regulations established by the department, the examination of the claims arising out of the laws regulating the intercourse with Indian tribes, and the routine correspondence with his representatives in the field, the superintendents, agents, and subagents. On September 30, 1830, Samuel S. Hamilton became chief. He was succeeded by Elbert Herring about a year later.

The office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs was created in the War Department by the act of July 9, 1832. Subject to the Secretary of War and the President, the commissioner was to have "the direction and management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations."

Two years later, on June 30, 1834, an act was passed "to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs." Certain agencies were established, others abolished. This act, considered the organic law of the Indian Department, provided for subagents, interpreters, and other employees, the payment of annuities, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs passed from military to civil control when the Department of the Interior was created by the act of March 3, 1849.

Under section 441 of the Revised Statutes "The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to * * * the Indians," and section 463 provides that "The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs and of all matters arising out of Indian relations."

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Herring, Elbert.....	New York.....	July 10, 1832	Cass. ¹
Harris, Carey A.....	Tennessee.....	July 4, 1836	Cass and Poinsett. ¹
Crawford, T. Hartley.....	Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 22, 1838	Poinsett ¹ to Marcy. ¹
Medill, William.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 28, 1845	Marcy ¹ and Ewing. ²
Brown, Orlando.....	Kentucky.....	May 31, 1849	Ewing.
Lea, Luke.....	Mississippi.....	July 1, 1850	Ewing to Stuart.
Manypenny, George W.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 24, 1853	McClelland and Thompson.

¹ Secretaries of War.

² Ewing and all following Secretaries of the Interior.

Commissioners of Indian Affairs—Continued

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Apr. 17, 1857	Thompson.
Mix, Charles E.....	District of Columbia.....	June 14, 1858	Do.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Nov. 8, 1858	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B.....	Arkansas.....	May 4, 1859	Do.
Dole, William P.....	Illinois.....	Mar. 13, 1861	Smith to Harlan.
Cooley, Dennis N.....	Iowa.....	July 10, 1865	Harlan and Browning.
Bogy, Lewis V.....	Missouri.....	Nov. 1, 1866	Browning.
Taylor, Nathaniel G.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 29, 1867	Browning and Cox.
Parker, Ely S.....	District of Columbia.....	Apr. 21, 1869	Cox and Delano.
Walker, Francis A.....	Massachusetts.....	Nov. 21, 1871	Delano.
Smith, Edward P.....	New York.....	Mar. 20, 1873	Delano and Chandler.
Smith, John Q.....	Ohio.....	Dec. 11, 1875	Chandler and Schurz.
Hayt, Ezra A.....	New York.....	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurz.
Trowbridge, Roland E.....	Michigan.....	Mar. 15, 1880	Do.
Price, Hiram.....	Iowa.....	May 4, 1881	Kirkwood and Teller.
Atkins, Jonn D. C.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 21, 1885	Lamar.
Oberly, John H.....	Illinois.....	Oct. 10, 1888	Vilas.
Morgan, Thomas J.....	Rhode Island.....	June 10, 1889	Noble.
Browning, Daniel M.....	Illinois.....	Apr. 17, 1893	Smith and Francis.
Jones, William A.....	Wisconsin.....	May 3, 1897	Bliss and Hitchcock.
Leupp, Francis E.....	District of Columbia.....	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Ballinger.
Valentine, Robert G.....	Massachusetts.....	June 16, 1909	Ballinger and Fisher.
Sells, Cato.....	Texas.....	June 2, 1913	Lane and Payne.
Burke, Charles H.....	South Dakota.....	Apr. 1, 1921	Fall, Work, West, and Wilbur.
Rhoads, Charles J.....	Pennsylvania.....	July 1, 1929	Wilbur.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: We submit herewith the annual report of the Office of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932.

FOREWORD

The effect of economic conditions on the social welfare of the Indians has been the outstanding factor in the administration of the Indian Service during the year.

Beginning in the summer of 1931, drought and grasshoppers devastated the States of Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and eastern Montana. Other States were also affected, and by early October the Indian Office was confronted with appeals for relief from most sections of the 26 States in which the Federal Government has jurisdiction over Indians. The Indian Service had little available money for relief work until after Congress met in December, but beginning in November the Red Cross most generously contributed over a period of several months \$192,260 for use in those sections of extreme drought. After an appropriation was obtained, the Red Cross funds were used for relief of nonwards in the areas mentioned.

With the coming of winter the general relief need became so great that we called upon the Army for surplus stocks. They responded with 55 carloads of clothing, including overcoats, jackets, gloves, wool trousers, underwear, shirts, socks, shoes, and blanket material. We also received and distributed 6,190,000 pounds of flour for human consumption and 5,500,000 pounds of crushed wheat for stock feeding which had been turned over by the Federal Farm Board to the Red Cross for relief purposes.

A succession of unprecedented storms began in New Mexico and Arizona during the month of November. Storm upon storm had by January covered a large area of the Navajo jurisdictions with a blanket of snow. Roads were impassable and marooned groups in the mountain fastnesses faced death and starvation. Again we called upon the Army. Within a few hours after the plight of these unfortunate people had been made known to the Assistant Secretary of War six airplanes were on their way from California into the Navajo country. In four days over 30,000 pounds of food were dropped to the distressed Indians.

Congress responded to our plea for funds and in addition to relief obtained from the foregoing sources, a total of \$410,000 more was appropriated for use during the year. The Department of Agriculture cooperated in granting seed loans to Indians in the Northwest. Notwithstanding the many adverse circumstances, with the cooperation above mentioned, we were able to meet all legitimate demands for relief.

The foregoing briefly covers the material side of the problem, but the social effect on the Indians was far-reaching.

Failure of crops and subsistence gardens when the Indians had planted more subsistence gardens than at any time in the past, the difficulty of Indians securing any kind of work in competition with thousands of unemployed whites all tended to a revival of the old ration system. Every effort was made to combat this tendency in a humane and sympathetic spirit. Indians were asked to work for food and clothing issued to them. Road appropriations were used to furnish wages, and employment was distributed on a stagger system in order to benefit the greatest number. The gratifying result was that the Indians in general responded to this program so that their self-respect has been well maintained.

Many Indians who had established themselves away from reservations lost their jobs and returned to live with relations and friends, thus intensifying the difficulty. This year many who so returned are turning to subsistence gardening where possible.

The 6,000 field service employees, one-third of whom are of Indian blood, met the crisis with courage and ability. Everywhere the doctrine of self-help was preached and put into practice.

EDUCATION

The most significant feature of the year in Indian education was the determined effort to make the change from boarding school attendance to local day or public school attendance for Indian children. With economic conditions as they have been and with the notable improvement in food and clothing standards, school equipment, and personnel in Indian boarding schools, the whole situation of former years has altered. Instead of forcing Indian children into Government boarding schools, we are now engaged in a serious effort to prevent these schools from being badly overcrowded and to see to it that as far as possible places in the boarding schools are reserved for those for whom adequate facilities are not otherwise available. We have gone ahead steadily in our program of eliminating and reducing boarding school attendance, particularly for younger children. Six boarding schools were closed or changed to day schools at the end of the year and two others were put on the list to be closed in 1933. The two boarding schools closed were the Seger School, at Colony, Okla., and the Tulalip Boarding School, Tulalip, Wash. The four boarding schools changed to community day schools were those at Hoopa Valley, Calif.; Lac du Flambeau, Wis.; Fort Yuma, Calif.; and Pima, Ariz. In the six schools closed or changed there were 1,218 pupils, practically all of whom will now attend local schools and live at home.

Typical of the effort that is being made to provide the Indian's education in his own community setting, in close touch with his immediate economic and social requirements, is the program on the Pima Reservation in Arizona. Prior to the present year, although there were some day schools maintained by the Government and some of the younger children went to mission and public schools, a large proportion of the Pima boys and girls were sent to boarding schools away from their homes. In May, 1932, the Secretary of the Interior, acting in accordance with the special diversion provision in the 1933 appropriation act, authorized a construction program designed to build up schools for the Pima children close to their homes on the reservation. Two consolidated schools have been erected at centers of population (Casa Blanca and Santan), and these and the other day schools are taking children through the sixth grade. The former boarding school plant at Sacaton has become the central high and vocational school, to which pupils from the seventh grade and above are transported by a modern bus system. Having in mind the relation of the Pima Indians to the vital reclamation project that has been carried forward in their country and the traditional success of these Indians as irrigation farmers, the Sacaton school is emphasizing the teaching of practical agriculture.

One reason for the opposition in the past to day schools on the part of sincere friends of the Indians and the Indians themselves has been the meager provision in the old-time Government day school, which was in this respect like most other American rural schools. Special care is being taken to see that the community day schools to be set up in place of boarding schools are of good quality and adapted to the home and community needs of the Indians. At Lac du Flambeau, where for years the boarding school had mainly for its clientele the children of two near-by villages, a school social worker (visiting teacher) has been at work for a year, assisting the adults of the community, particularly the women, in getting ready for a change which for many of them means that for the first time in their lives they will have to undertake the responsibility of the care of children of school age throughout the year. In many instances a difficult task of rehabilitation of home and family life is involved, in which the most careful arrangements will have to be made to prevent serious harm to the children. The Lac du Flambeau School, like others of the community type, starts out with a staff of teachers and other workers superior to what would usually be provided in rural regions, and with a program more definitely related to the village needs than is ordinarily possible. For the sake of Indian children the Government can not afford to make the change from boarding school to day school without substituting an adequate program of health care, family follow-up, and practical training.

At Hoopa Valley the preparations for the change have involved particularly relations with public schools, while at Fort Yuma the task is essentially that of improving home conditions. At both Fort Yuma and Tulalip home economics teachers were retained as part of the new community set-up, and at Tulalip a school social worker was authorized to facilitate the adjustment between home and school under conditions of public school attendance.

REDUCTION IN THE LARGER SCHOOLS

As has been indicated in previous reports, the problem is not merely one of eliminating boarding schools and building up local education facilities but rather of making the best use of the facilities the Federal Government may be able to provide. It has been clear to interested observers for some time that a disproportionate amount of resources in Indian education has been going into boarding institutions and not enough into life on the reservation or in the community where the Indians live.

Aside from the abolishment of boarding schools already mentioned, the most important step taken during the past year has been in the reduction of numbers and particularly the elimination of small children from the large boarding schools. The program initiated in this respect five years ago whereby the larger schools dropped one of their elementary grades each year has been intensified this year. Two of the schools, both stressing a specialized vocational education (Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., and Flandreau Indian School, Flandreau, S. Dak.) now have no boys and girls below the ninth grade. While we have been careful not to encourage college work at Haskell or any other Indian school, believing that the Federal Government ought not to duplicate higher education facilities that are available to Indians as well as to whites, we have encouraged the development of specialized vocational work at such places as Haskell, Flandreau, and Chilocco (Okla.). This program is for older youth, not for children.

Accordingly, in pursuance of a carefully worked out plan, instructions were issued in the spring of 1932 to most of the schools included in the so-called "nonreservation" group, specifying the grades they were to have, the geographical area from which they were to draw, or the special objectives they were expected to meet. Visitors to large Indian boarding schools who have been properly disturbed in the past at the hundreds of little children crowded into these institutions will be glad to know that, in addition to the three schools mentioned above, the Albuquerque Indian School, Albuquerque, N. Mex., has no pupils below the seventh grade, and that Sherman Institute, Riverside, Calif., Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Oreg., and Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Ariz., will have no pupils below the sixth grade. The schools at Santa Fe, N. Mex., and Genoa, Nebr., are also raising their ages and grades. In other boarding schools, particularly the smaller ones, the reduction in numbers is being worked out on a different basis. At Mount Pleasant, Mich., for example, the school social worker is studying the intake of pupils with great care in order that special cases regardless of age or grade may be cared for. Obviously some Indian children must be cared for in institutions, but the trend away from institutionalizing of large numbers of Indian children seems clear enough. Despite the pressure upon the boarding schools these past two years, due to the economic situation, the total numbers in boarding schools have decreased and the pupils in advanced grades far outnumber the others. There are 2,000 fewer boys and girls in Government Indian boarding schools in the fall of 1932 than there were a year ago, and of the

7,089 pupils enrolled in the 8 largest schools during the year, 5,787 were in grades above the sixth. Preliminary enrollments in this same group of 8 schools for the coming year show a total of 5,046, of whom 4,681 are in junior or senior high-school grades, and while the total enrollment in this group will increase somewhat over this advance figure as the year goes on, the proportion will almost certainly be even more heavily in favor of the higher grades. The whole tendency is to save these educational opportunities, as long as they are needed, for special types of work that Indian boys and girls, particularly those of a considerable degree of Indian blood, could not get in their own localities or with the resources they have.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The policy of encouraging education of Indian children in public schools wherever feasible has continued to meet with a hearty response, even under economic conditions that have meant a heavy pressure upon boarding school attendance. Contracts with school districts for tuition for Indian children that have been made for the year 1932-33 already total 1,160, as against 998 for the fiscal year 1931-32 and 841 for the year before. These contracts are for all parts of the Indian country except the Five Tribes of Oklahoma, where a special arrangement prevails. The number of Indian children attending public schools in the year ending 1932 was over 48,000, as compared with 43,000 in 1931 and 38,000 two years ago. The increase was so marked that it was necessary to secure a deficiency appropriation in 1932 to cover obligations incurred, and we have already had to reject a number of meritorious applications for the year beginning September, 1932, for lack of funds.

THE EXISTING SCHOOLS

Improvement in the institutional care and the quality of the educational process made possible by the 1931 and 1932 appropriations was distinctly noticeable in the schools this year. As a result of better standards for staff recruiting, improved professional supervision, and the eagerness of workers everywhere to take advantages of the opportunities for in-service training, all the schools, including nonreservation boarding schools, reservation boarding schools, and day schools—ranging from the smallest Pueblo school in the Southwest to the consolidated school at Turtle Mountain, N. Dak., with its hundreds scattered through all grades—had a good year. Especially successful have been the efforts to utilize Indian life and culture in the Southwest, in a school like that at Santa Fe, for example, where young Indian artists are having an unusual opportunity. Genuine needs for improvement exist without any question—needs that will doubtless have to be deferred in the present emergency—but Government Indian schools now come closer to meeting modern educational requirements than they formerly did, even though they still lag behind the standards set up by the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection and other organizations and agencies having to do with education and institutional care. It is believed that the steps so far

taken, especially in securing qualified educational personnel, are definitely in the direction of the planned procedure that is essential if the Indian program is to be worked out in our generation. Particularly valuable for the present and future Indian program is the small but effective group of local school superintendents made possible by the 1932 appropriations to supplement capable men and women already in the service. With qualified educational leadership recruited from the outside or developed and encouraged from within, with the help of such workers as the advisers in the schools, home economics teachers, additional special teachers, and school social workers on the reservations, it may fairly be said that progress is being made.

GUIDANCE AND JUNIOR PLACEMENT

Adequate vocational preparation, including guidance and placement, has been a serious problem in connection with Indian education from the earliest times. With the selection of a full-time director of employment for the Indian Service, referred to elsewhere in this report, it has become possible for the education staff to give its attention more directly to vocational guidance in schools, junior placement, and supervision of further training. Present-day forms of the "outing" system, long a feature of the Indian work, have continued in operation at Los Angeles and several other points. At Kansas City the assistant guidance and placement officer has inaugurated a plan of guidance through staff workers at Haskell Institute, and has been instructed to develop similar plans at other schools. Another such worker, having been granted leave for a year by the Indian Service to make, under the sponsorship of the Institute for Government Research, a special study of advanced training opportunities for Indians, has now been placed in charge of the work of higher education for Indians. With headquarters in Oklahoma, where a considerable number of Indian youth are already going on into college and other advanced training, this worker, who is herself a woman of Indian blood, graduated from one of the best American women's colleges, will pass upon applications for aid for further training. As indicated elsewhere, the Federal Government is not maintaining a separate college for Indians and does not plan to.

We can now, however, offer to a properly qualified Indian youth opportunities for higher education or advanced special training through any one or more of four different channels:

(1) Educational loans, from Federal or tribal funds, repayable in eight years. Under the aid made possible through the educational loans, 76 Indian young men and young women were taking special training in universities and colleges or other training institutions of higher grade in the year ended June 30, 1932.

(2) Room and board at Indian schools located close to universities and colleges, in return for a certain amount of labor.

(3) Payment of tuition fees to State universities and colleges (made possible for the first time in the 1933 appropriation act).

(4) Scholarships at various institutions. The University of Michigan recently established five scholarships open to Indian students throughout the United States.

ALASKA

Available funds allowed little change in the number of schools or educational facilities generally in Alaska, but the year 1932 saw some important improvements come to fruition. The department's new boat, the *North Star*, upon which the Alaskan service necessarily depends in large part for supplies and transportation of personnel, especially in the more remote areas, was finished in time to make her first trip before the close of the fiscal year. The buildings of Wrangell Institute, the new boarding school at Shoemaker Bay, near Wrangell, were completed, and a new staff secured for beginning the work in the fall of 1932. In order to make possible the opening of this new school, and further to emphasize the unwisdom of multiplication of institutional facilities except where sorely needed, the Kananuk Orphanage was closed at the end of the year and the children either sent back to local communities or, in a comparatively small proportion of the cases, transferred to one of the few other boarding schools, the Alaskan education work properly emphasizing local educational provision wherever possible. Some informal preliminary inquiries were begun regarding cooperation between the Territory and the Federal Government schools. A 2-year study made under the auspices of Stanford University was completed on July 1, 1932, and the findings are to be made available for future planning in Alaskan education. Just before the close of the year the position of director of education for the natives of Alaska was set up, with headquarters at Juneau, this position taking the place of that of the chief of the Alaska division, which was abolished. The incumbent of the new position, Mr. Paul W. Gordon, has had training and experience in the fields of education, anthropology, and business administration.

HEALTH

Each year finds an increasing number of Indians seeking medical and hospital relief. This increase has been manifest in the year just past. Progress is being attained in general public-health measures throughout the Indian field, and the medical, nursing, and lay personnel of the various jurisdictions are giving greater emphasis to all matters relating to the prevention of disease. Along these lines continual improvement is being shown in vaccination of Indians against smallpox, immunization for protection against diphtheria and typhoid fever, and other measures.

While interruption of hospital treatment and medical care for various reasons still continues to be a problem, educational measures as carried to the various Indian groups through physicians, field nurses, superintendents, teachers, and others, creating a better understanding among Indians of the factors which have to do with caring for the sick and the maintenance of physical well-being, are gradually overcoming these difficulties and developing an interest on the part of the Indian toward all matters relating to good health.

A constant endeavor has been made to maintain the existing activities upon an efficient basis and through closer supervision to make more effective all medical and health activities now established on the several jurisdictions. The interest which has been manifest through

the past several years on the part of other public-health workers, including Federal (U. S. Public Health Service), State, county, local, and voluntary health agencies, has been continued and participation in cooperative endeavors by this group has increased. These several health agencies are becoming more fully acquainted with Indian health conditions and health problems and are combining their resources with those of the Indian Service toward a better and more complete procedure directed to the improvement of health conditions on all jurisdictions.

The Committee on Indian Affairs of the State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America is participating to a greater degree each year toward the development of cooperative relationships between the Indian Field Service and the various State and local health agencies in all States having Indian groups within their population.

Increased attention, both by the Indian Service and State health organizations, has been given to the more accurate collection and reporting of vital statistics and of morbidity data. The United States Public Health Service has continued the detail of personnel to the Indian Service and has made available to an increasing degree the services of its medical officers, field directors, and sanitary engineers, as well as of the facilities of the National Institute of Health, to solve the problems which arise from time to time at various Indian centers. Routine investigations of water supplies, sewage disposal, milk production, the control of venereal conditions, etc., have been continued. The laboratories of the various State health departments are rather uniformly performing services of various character in connection with laboratory procedures necessary to the conduct of medical service throughout the field.

The major health problems among Indians continue to be tuberculosis, diseases of infancy and childhood, trachoma, and the epidemic outbreaks which devastate the Indian field from time to time. To an increasing degree the facilities of the general hospitals throughout the service are being made available for the care and treatment of tuberculosis, and emphasis has been placed upon improvements in hospital and sanatorium procedure for the purpose of rendering a more prompt and efficient hospitalization program to Indian groups. Special attention through field nurses has been given to those measures which bring to Indian mothers a better understanding of maternal and infancy welfare, and proper dietary for Indian children, as well as the sick and the aged.

The number of live births in Indian Service hospitals materially increases each year. This service offers a special opportunity for instruction of Indian mothers in matters relating to infancy welfare through the opportunity afforded for education along these lines during the period that the mother is necessarily detained in a service hospital. The statistics relating to the number of babies born in Indian Service hospitals within the past several years are as follows:

Live births:

1928	595
1929	816
1930	1,099
1931	1,360
1932	1,888

Approximately 38,504 examinations for trachoma were made by the special physicians, not including examinations made by the hospital, agency, and school physicians, during the year, of which number about 4,142, or 10.8 per cent, were reported as positive for this disease. The number of surgical operations performed for the care of trachoma during the year was 1,866, and the number of treatments other than surgical totaled 2,422. Special physicians who in the past have devoted the major portion of their time to the detection, care, and treatment of trachoma have amplified their activities to include various surgical procedures, particularly those with reference to the eye, ear, nose, and throat, as well as, in many instances, general surgery for other conditions. This group of physicians is steadily advancing the educational phase of their services to Indians and through their daily contact in the care and treatment of trachoma particularly are acquainting Indians with the factors which have to do with the transmission and spread of this disease, as well as of other conditions.

Of the contagious and infectious diseases reported during the year the following data are submitted:

	1932	Increase (+) or de- crease (-) compared with 1931		1932	Increase (+) or de- crease (-) compared with 1931
Chicken pox.....	1,087	+355	Scabies.....	2,086	-610
Diphtheria.....	55	-57	Scarlet fever.....	94	-1
Erysipelas.....	65	+21	Smallpox.....	47	-21
Impetigo.....	3,943	+362	Trachoma.....	6,760	-1,273
Influenza.....	14,763	+7,157	Tuberculosis, all forms.....	4,354	-683
Measles.....	751	-688	Typhoid or paratyphoid.....	216	+85
Meningitis epidemic.....	35	+18	Veneral diseases.....	2,659	-298
Mumps.....	329	-1,117	Vincent's Angina.....	121	+20
Poliomyelitis.....	11	-5	Whooping cough.....	934	+51

The total number of vaccinations and inoculations performed in the field during the year as reported to the office from the various jurisdictions was 37,022, classified as follows:

Smallpox.....	9,955
Typhoid.....	10,610
Diphtheria.....	14,475
Other vaccinations and inoculations.....	¹ 1,982

The Walker River Hospital, with a capacity of 30 beds, was completed during the year, and the following hospitals under construction are nearing completion:

	Beds
San Xavier Hospital.....	35
Pipestone Hospital.....	36
Winnebago Hospital.....	60
Clinton Hospital.....	30
Tomah Hospital.....	41
Ignacio Hospital.....	35

A contract has been entered into for construction of the 45-bed Hopi-Navajo sanatorium at Winslow, Ariz. Plans and specifications for construction of sanatoria at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and

¹ Of which number, 607 were for Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

Pierre, S. Dak., are about complete. When erected these institutions will make available much needed facilities for the hospitalization of additional cases of tuberculosis. Cooperative arrangements whereby hospital and sanatorium facilities of State, county, and municipal institutions may be made available for the care and treatment of Indians have been developed and many States are now taking a special interest in the working out of arrangements of this character. In some instances it will mean the appropriation of Federal funds for increasing the facilities of such institutions; in other, the setting up of sufficient funds to pay for hospitalization of Indians in such institutions. The value of the utilization of established institutions belonging to States with Indian populations is becoming more fully appreciated and as soon as additional funds are made available these measures should be encouraged and extended.

General physical improvement in existing Indian Service hospitals and sanatoria has been brought about to some extent, both in the arrangement of the institution and in the improvement of its diagnostic and treatment equipment. Indian Service hospitals throughout the past year have inaugurated a procedure of securing Wassermann tests upon all hospital admissions. This has worked out very successfully in many of these institutions. This has been of great value in the diagnosis of obscure conditions

ALASKA

Through cooperative arrangements with the United States Public Health Service, an officer of that service, Dr. Frank S. Fellows, was designated as the medical director of Alaska and assigned to that jurisdiction under date of September 4, 1931, with headquarters at Juneau.

Doctor Fellows has spent his time thus far visiting the various activities within the Territory making an appraisal of the existing health facilities and making adjustments in personnel, type of service, etc., where such changes have given promise of improvement in the health service in such localities. As soon as he has visited and studied the health activities throughout the Territory, his recommendations will be reviewed with the purpose of establishing an improved medical and health program for the natives of Alaska, and particularly for the establishment of such public-health measures as give promise of better health and physical well-being to these beneficiaries of the Government. This work is being done wherever possible in conjunction with the local and Territorial health activities already established at these points.

EXTENSION AND INDUSTRY

The program of this division in better home making and better farming has made noteworthy progress. The response that has come from the Indians has been very encouraging to the field workers. The interest of the Indians in improving their home and farm conditions has been shown by their increased willingness to stay at home and look after their places and accept advice from extension representatives.

Reports of extension workers in the field, which cover the calendar rather than the fiscal year, will show a marked increase on the part of the Indians in all their agricultural and home activities for 1932. More gardens and field crops have been planted during the past spring than for the past 10 years. The lack of outside employment, coupled with losses from storms, drought, and crop pests, have forced the Indians to take a greater interest in their own welfare.

Through lack of funds the increased demands on the field workers for advice and assistance in improvement of farm and home conditions are greater than the present staff can meet. There is urgent need for additional field workers if the Indians are to have the help and follow-up that they should have in organizing and carrying out successfully a constructive program that will be adapted to their needs. It is difficult for those not experienced in handling Indian problems to realize how vital this assistance and close follow-up is to the Indians' success. Worth-while results can not be obtained without it. An adequate field extension staff is absolutely necessary if the ration roll is to be eliminated. Except for the old and indigent, a dependable food supply must be provided through the Indians' own efforts.

There has been but little expansion of the work. The staff is practically the same as reported for last year and projects included in the programs of the respective reservations for 1932 are largely a continuance of last year's projects. Again this year the garden project, because of its importance in providing an adequate food supply, has received more attention than any other. From 24 reservations having extension agents reports for the calendar year 1931 show 12,690 gardens planted with an acreage of 10,846. The acreage planted in field crops was 138,281.

The extension agents for these reservations made 36,739 personal farm and home visits. They held 2,269 meetings, with a total attendance of 73,659, and had 21,709 Indians call at their offices for information and assistance. Method and result demonstrations conducted in teaching the Indians better farm and home practices numbered 2,127. Assistance was rendered 1,175 Indian farmers in securing better livestock. Agriculture and home engineering were stressed by both agricultural and home extension agents, resulting in the construction of 276 new homes and the remodeling of 267 others. There were also 678 other farm buildings constructed or remodeled. Many community fairs, short courses, club camps, and picnics were held, at which improved farm and home practices were emphasized. During the year considerable time of the extension staff was given to relief work.

4-H CLUB WORK

On the reservations 4-H club work is a most important phase of extension work. It is an organization of boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 who are doing systematic work in some phase of agriculture or home economics under the leadership of some local person, the agency staff, and the supervision of the cooperative extension service of the agricultural college of the State in which the jurisdiction is located. It is a movement to teach boys and girls improved practices in farming and home making. It is local and

individual. Recommended methods are used to carry on a project which must create, preserve, or conserve something of economic importance. The total club enrollment for last year was 3,377, consisting of 343 clubs, which enrolled 1,574 boys and 1,803 girls. Gardening was the most popular project, which interested 706. Other enrollments were as follows: Potato, 175; clothing, 559; Indian arts, 20; cooking, 44; calf, 21; foods, 189; homemade furniture, 44; canning, 5; sheep, 55; poultry, 410; corn, 410; beef, 181; dairy, 34; swine, 78; sewing, 222; jewelry, 5; pottery, 10; miscellaneous, 798.

Not only did these children learn the facts, attitudes, practices, methods, and skills involved but they had the social experiences of working together on the practical economic problems, in their native environments, and received the stimulating feeling of being contributors to the economic improvement of the community life.

HOME EXTENSION WORK

In conducting home extension work the field staff has endeavored to keep in mind the cultural values of the past. In order to avoid disintegration of family life by the introduction of our own culture and practices too rapidly, the introduction of new materials is in terms of their culture with only very small elements of our own. The inadequate food supply is the largest single factor in the entire welfare problem of Indian life. In increasing the food supply the workers have built on the age-old customs of drying and storing, adding the elements of increased quantity and sanitation. The same principles have been applied to clothing and shelter.

Home extension work was carried on on 10 reservations. On 5 reservations 2,975 gardens of 2,164 acres were planted; on 6 reservations 2,665 garments were renovated and 9,000 articles of clothing were made; on 5 reservations 37 local leaders held 101 meetings, made 285 home visits, and gave 75 method demonstrations in food and nutrition work. On four reservations 1,450 yards were cleaned. Other projects promoted were poultry raising, cheese making, pest eradication, tribal arts and crafts, food conservation and storage, better bedding, home care, and homemade furniture.

AGRICULTURAL LEASING

Due to the unhappy economic conditions leasing of agricultural lands on the various reservations has been handicapped during the year. An unusual amount of correspondence has been handled relative to cancellation of leases, reduction of rentals, and acceptance of other considerations in lieu of cash in order to afford relief to those farming Indian lands who are in distress because of drought, depression, and low price of farm products in general. Requests for such consideration have been received from practically all the reservations where Indian lands, either tribal or allotted, are under lease. The appeals are from both the individual farmer, with a very small acreage operating on a small scale with very little capital or financial backing, and the individuals or corporations with leases covering large areas of land financed by banks or land-loan companies. In reaching decisions relative to collection of delinquent rentals, exten-

sions or alterations of existing lease contracts, we have endeavored to solve the problems in a manner that will not jeopardize the Indian lessor, and changes in lease contracts have only been made with his consent.

The reimbursable appropriations, amounting to some \$675,000, are made available by Congress as loan funds for assisting Indians in establishing themselves in self-supporting enterprises, including farming, stock raising, and other like industries conducted on their allotments, for educational loans, and to assist old and indigent Indians who have land they can not use. Such assistance has made it possible for a large number of Indians who otherwise would probably have spent much of their time in enforced idleness to become established in self-supporting enterprises.

An important factor in the use of the reimbursable fund is its educational value to the Indians in teaching them the proper use of credit and the importance of respecting agreements and obligations when once made. On the whole, the results obtained and the way in which the Indians are paying off their loans is very encouraging.

Special mention should be made of the helpful cooperation received from the agricultural extension services in the respective States, and other outside agencies.

EMPLOYMENT

During the year a full-time director of employment was appointed, an end toward which we have been working for several years.

A revised plan of organization, based upon a survey of the needs of the situation of the last three years, is being worked out by the new director. This plan contemplates more effective coordination of adult placement activities with the educational program of the Indian Service. It also contemplates coordinating the Indian Service employment activities with the various public employment offices operated by or in cooperation with the United States Employment Service and by certain cities and States.

The larger percentage of placements have been of seasonal or temporary character. Competition with white labor in many types of seasonal work has prevented Indians from obtaining employment. The total number of Indian placements during the past year was 2,497, of which 1,502 were seasonal or temporary and 995 were permanent. There were 2,627 follow-up visits to Indians and 3,558 visits to employers.

The director of employment has also completed an industrial survey of the Menominee Indian mills.

FORESTRY AND GRAZING

Most reluctantly we must again refer to the economic distress of the lumber industry. One year ago it was hoped the late months of 1931 would bring a definite improvement in the situation. Unfortunately the close of 1931 and the early months of 1932 witnessed a marked decline in commodity prices generally and a further liquidation of lumber stocks at sacrifice prices. The close of the fiscal year finds the lumber industry of the United States in the most precarious

condition of its history, with production at the lowest ebb it has reached in many years and price levels seriously below the cost of production.

This general state of demoralization has had a serious effect upon the substantial timber-sale business formerly conducted by the Indian Service and the income to the Indians from this source was very greatly reduced for the fiscal period ended June 30, 1932. However, the existence of diversified forest development on several reservations made operations possible at these units regardless of the limited demand for lumber, and the business created by reason of this diversification has assisted materially in maintaining income and providing employment for the Indians.

The general decline registered in the price levels of lumber and other forest products has finally manifested itself in the stumpage market, and although comparatively few reductions have been effected in connection with the price of timber on existing timber-sale contracts, there is every indication that future sales will reflect values considerably below those that obtained prior to June 30, 1931. Owing to the comparatively high prices which were established on the Klamath Indian Reservation during the postwar period, it is expected that any deflation which may eventually be sustained on Indian timber holdings will be confined principally to that competitive field.

What the future holds in this connection is largely a matter of conjecture. Very few important timber sales have been made by the Indian Service during the past several years. No new sales are anticipated for some time to come, as the forestry branch of the service will endeavor to maintain the national policy of timber conservation.

The fiscal year 1932 has served to advance materially the efforts to consolidate ranges, reduce trespass, improve supervision, and introduce conservation measures in grazing management on Indian lands. New regulations covering grazing were placed in effect on July 1, 1931. Considering the extent of the area embraced, the variability of factors involved, and the need of overcoming resistance to a change in policy and methods, the results attained in the last two years are very gratifying.

The expansion of the forestry branch of the service to care for the grazing work on various reservations where forestry men had not previously been required has imposed a heavy burden on the funds available for forest administration.

During the past year considerable study has been given to road improvement on Indian reservations in order that the available appropriation of \$500,000 and amounts provided in the future might be expended for improvements of a beneficial and permanent nature. Road work on Indian reservations serves the twofold purpose of providing employment for a large number of adult Indians who have no other opportunity for work and furnishing better highway facilities.

The 4-year period 1928 to 1931, inclusive, was one of unusual drought in the States containing the major part of all Indian lands; in fact, the average annual precipitation for those years in the Great Plains region and in the Pacific Northwest was little more than one-

half of the normal precipitation. These successive years of drought culminated in a most abnormal forest-fire risk during the summer of 1931. The extreme dryness was accompanied by severe electrical storms and unusually strong and persistent air currents in the area between the Rocky Mountains and the Cascades. Thus, small fires were soon fanned into large conflagrations by hot, dry winds before men could reach them while they were yet of limited extent.

An increased appropriation for 1931 had enabled the Indian Service to purchase trucks and other equipment to an extent never before possible, but the lack of roads and trails into the forest areas seriously limited the mobility of such equipment and in several instances, particularly at the Warm Springs, Oreg., and Flathead Reservation, Mont., prevented the reaching of incipient fires. The result was that the headway gained by the fires required large suppression crews for long periods and a greatly increased cost of control and loss of timber. The damage on the Flathead Reservation alone was estimated at \$50,000 and the cost of control was nearly \$100,000.

Few persons realize the extent to which the timber and grazing resources on Indian reservations have contributed to the economic welfare of the Indians and the importance of maintaining these properties in a productive state. Between July 1, 1909, and July 1, 1931, timber with a value of more than \$40,000,000 was sold from Indian lands and this income has aided materially in their economic, educational, and social advancement.

While equally reliable figures are not available as to the income from grazing resources, it is estimated that during the same period approximately \$20,000,000 has been received through the sale of grazing privileges; and the Indians have themselves utilized range with a total estimated value in 22 years of not less than \$20,000,000.

IRRIGATION

An audit and detail of assets and liabilities of Indian irrigation projects has been completed.

During the year revised rules of practices were adopted. These rules include the form of presenting technical, statistical, and other reports.

Upon the completion of a project, it is necessary to make a finding of the land which is subject to lien for the construction cost of the works; the irrigable, assessable land must be designated. Committees of designation have been engaged upon or have made reports on the Wapato, Blackfeet, San Carlos, and Wind River projects. Hydrographic records, beginning from 1925, when the United States Geological Survey discontinued measuring water on some of these Indian projects, are being edited and prepared for publication. About 50 abandoned measuring stations have been again put in service. Complete safe yield water-supply studies have been made of San Carlos and Fort Hall projects. Extensive hydrographic reports have been completed on water controversies affecting the Wapato project on the Yakima River, Wash.; the Fort Belknap project on Milk River, Mont.; and the Duck Valley Reservation project on the Owyhee River in Nevada and Idaho. Several hundred maps have been standardized and catalogued. A financial statement for the 110 projects has been prepared.

The construction programs have proceeded on various projects. The larger items expended in construction for the fiscal year 1932 are as follows, in round numbers:

Flathead, Mont-----	\$450, 000
San Carlos, Ariz-----	416, 000
Wapato, Wash-----	223, 000
Blackfeet, Mont-----	50, 000
Rio Grande conservancy district (New Mexico pueblos)-----	334, 000
Navajo and Hopi water supply, Arizona and New Mexico-----	85, 000
Wind River, Wyo-----	18, 000
Crow, Mont-----	25, 000
Other projects-----	612, 000
Total construction-----	2, 213, 000

The original cost of all works of Indian irrigation since 1867 has been \$50,700,000, including annual operating costs advanced by the United States and that collected from the landowners. Deducting from this sum the repayments up to 1931, the net investment is approximately \$45,000,000.

The repayment of this investment, in so far as it applies to non-Indian owned lands, in some instances has been temporarily deferred as at the Flathead and San Carlos projects, where under legislation a future date has been fixed for the beginning of payments. Usually the construction costs are repayable over periods of from 20 to 40 years, depending on the particular repayment contracts which may have been entered into or pursuant to direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The Indians owning lands under the several projects, with few exceptions, in the past have paid no charges whatever. On their trust lands, which are leased, the annual operation and construction charges have been collected from the lessees where conditions warrant. On such Indian land, when sold, the purchaser has been required to pay in full the accumulated charges both for construction and whatever delinquent maintenance charges may be a lien against the land. The Indians of the Yakima Reservation pay maintenance and operation charges and construction charges on certain lands.

As the fiscal year closed Congress enacted legislation (Public, No. 240, 72d Cong.) which was approved July 1, making important changes in collection of charges on Indian-owned lands. This legislation is one of the most important Indian items enacted during the past session of Congress, and directs the Secretary of the Interior to adjust or eliminate reimbursable charges of the Government of the United States existing as debts against individual Indians or tribes of Indians in such a way as shall be equitable and just in consideration of all the circumstances under which such charges were made. This legislation, while primarily affecting irrigation reimbursable charges, includes all classes of reimbursable charges owing to the United States by individual Indians and tribes of Indians. With respect to irrigation costs, it definitely defers the collection of all construction costs against any Indian-owned lands within any Government irrigation project and prevents the assessment of construction costs or charges against Indian lands until the Indian title

thereto has been extinguished and cancels construction assessments previously levied against Indian lands that remained uncollected. The act requires that the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress annually on the first Monday in December showing the adjustments made under the act during the preceding fiscal year and provides that any proceedings shall not be effective until approved by Congress, unless Congress shall have failed to act favorably or unfavorably thereon by concurrent resolution within 60 legislative days after the filing of the Secretary's report, in which case the Secretary's action shall become effective at the termination of the said 60 legislative days. This act makes Congress jointly responsible with the Secretary of the Interior in all actions taken by him in adjusting or eliminating reimbursable charges against individual Indians or tribes of Indians. A committee is in the field investigating irrigation costs and correlating data with a view to presenting, on the first Monday in December of this year, a report to Congress covering reimbursable charges on some of the irrigation projects. Because of the vast amount of work involved, both in field investigations and in this office in order properly to carry out the intent of this legislation, it will be impossible to prepare a report except for a part of the cases involved.

STATISTICAL TABLES AND SUMMARIES OF INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS

TABLE A.—*Number and extent of Indian irrigation projects*

	Major operative projects	Minor operative projects	Minor projects advisory not oper- ated by irrigation	Division total
Number of projects.....	10	16	84	110
Ultimate irrigable acreage.....	744, 654	158, 781	129, 436	1, 032, 871
Area under constructed ditches.....	574, 836	86, 052	70, 847	731, 735
Area irrigated in season 1931.....	343, 261	46, 265	41, 782	431, 308
Under constructed ditches, not irrigated.....	231, 575	39, 787	29, 065	300, 427
Not under constructed ditches not irrigated.....	169, 818	72, 729	58, 589	301, 136

TABLE B.—*Ownership of lands in Indian irrigation projects*

	26 major and minor projects	84 minor projects	Total
Irrigated.....	389, 526	41, 782	431, 308
Indian owned.....	201, 076	38, 809	239, 885
White owned.....	188, 450	2, 973	191, 423
Under constructed ditches not irrigated:			
Indian owned.....	190, 329	1 29, 065	300, 427
White owned.....	80, 973		
Totals irrigable within project boundary:			
Indian.....	566, 559	170, 674	1, 032, 871
White.....	295, 638		

¹ Segregation figures not available.

NOTE.—In this tabulation, under Indian ownership, are grouped all tribal, trust patent, restricted fee patent, Indian fee patent, and land used in connection with Indian administration.

Under white owned are grouped all white patented lands, being non-Indian land in joint Indian-white projects (as on Flathead and San Carlos projects) and land of original Indian title purchased by whites.

TABLE C.—*Land ownership analyzed, Indian irrigation projects—10 major and 13 minor projects, as of July 1, 1932*

Character of ownership	Under constructed ditches, irrigated	Under constructed ditches, not irrigated	Not under constructed ditches, not irrigated	Total within project boundaries
Tribal.....	14, 612	14, 640	24, 730	53, 982
Deceased trust patent.....	78, 330	63, 722	48, 010	190, 062
Living trust patent.....	91, 412	88, 456	73, 805	253, 673
Deceased restricted patents.....	6, 466	6, 745	7, 444	20, 655
Living restricted patents.....	10, 235	9, 533	6, 965	26, 733
Patented Indian.....	4, 826	6, 094	6, 530	17, 450
White owned.....	185, 243	87, 986	22, 409	295, 638
United States.....	2, 435	1, 139	430	4, 004
Total (23 projects).....	393, 559	278, 315	190, 323	862, 197
87 minor projects not reported in detail.....				170, 674
Total ultimate irrigable area in projects.....				1, 032, 871

TABLE D.—*Ownership of land actually irrigated, 1929 to 1931*

Ownership	Fiscal year 1929-30	Fiscal year 1930-31	Calendar year 1931
Indian.....	224, 279	232, 955	239, 885
White.....	179, 520	188, 573	191, 423
Total.....	403, 799	421, 528	431, 308

This tabulation shows that of the land actually farmed and irrigated on all projects in 1931 approximately 240,000 acres were in Indian ownership and approximately 191,000 acres were in white ownership. The ratio is 56 per cent Indian and 44 per cent white. The rate of increase per year of beneficial utilization of land for this period has been $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per year for Indian and white alike.

TABLE E.—*Occupancy of irrigated lands*

	Fiscal year 1929-30	Fiscal year 1930-31	Calendar year 1931
Indian occupancy—Indian trust lands irrigated by Indians.....	122, 451	126, 970	133, 134
Leased occupancy—Indian trust lands irrigated by lessees.....	101, 848	105, 985	106, 751
Owner or lessee occupancy:			
Indian patented lands.....	179, 520	188, 573	15, 692
White patented lands.....			175, 731
Total irrigated.....	403, 799	421, 528	431, 308

INDIAN FAMILIES BENEFITED BY IRRIGATION

Heretofore in statistics emphasis has been placed on the number of Indian families actually farming, but the number of Indian families benefited by leasing of their lands has not been shown. Here-

tofore Indian families on patented lands have not been enumerated but classed with other white citizens. The approximate figure reported for families actually farming is 2,600. Probably an equal number are benefited by leasing and some 400 families are occupying or leasing fee patented land. The number of acres farmed per family averages 40.

APPROPRIATIONS

The appropriations for the Indian Service for 1932, including funds contained in the second deficiency act, aggregate \$25,612,046.73 from the Federal Treasury and \$3,415,046.19 from tribal funds, making a total of \$29,027,092.92 available for expenses of the Indian Service. This represents an increase of \$3,477,235.99 above the amount provided for 1931. The appropriations for 1933 are \$4,860,271.57 less than the amount available for 1932. For comparison purposes attention is invited to the following tabulation showing appropriations of Treasury and tribal funds over a 4-year period:

TREASURY

	1930	1931	1932	1933
General purposes.....	\$2, 100, 247. 41	\$2, 609, 808. 25	\$2, 497, 885. 73	\$1, 850, 697. 35
Industrial assistance.....	1, 305, 000. 00	1, 724, 000. 00	1, 802, 500. 00	1, 401, 000. 00
Irrigation and water development.....	1, 299, 954. 41	1, 446, 001. 00	2, 605, 941. 00	1, 110, 824. 00
Education.....	9, 175, 654. 09	10, 376, 380. 00	11, 426, 900. 00	10, 396, 500. 00
Conservation of health.....	3, 115, 100. 00	3, 420, 378. 51	4, 352, 500. 00	3, 584, 800. 00
Support of Indians.....	1, 594, 560. 00	1, 945, 280. 00	2, 216, 300. 00	2, 156, 300. 00
Miscellaneous (roads, annuities, etc.).....	288, 520. 00	427, 020. 00	710, 020. 00	1, 451, 020. 00
Total.....	18, 879, 035. 91	21, 048, 867. 76	25, 612, 046. 73	21, 951, 141. 35

TRIBAL

General purposes.....	\$442, 760. 26	\$584, 249. 63	\$332, 913. 98	\$126, 300. 00
Industrial assistance.....	894, 479. 60	20, 000. 00	180, 532. 21	45, 000. 00
Irrigation and water development.....	105, 000. 00	28, 500. 00	49, 500. 00	59, 000. 00
Education.....	1, 149, 000. 00	1, 040, 701. 08	910, 000. 00	803, 000. 00
Conservation of health.....	160, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	125, 000. 00	125, 000. 00
Support of Indians.....	1, 954, 550. 00	1, 784, 538. 46	1, 767, 100. 00	1, 032, 380. 00
Miscellaneous (roads, annuities, etc.).....	21, 000. 00	43, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	25, 000. 00
Total.....	4, 726, 789. 86	3, 600, 939. 17	3, 415, 046. 19	2, 215, 680. 00

LEGISLATION

The first session of the Seventy-second Congress, which convened December 1 last, was confronted with the usual deluge of bills affecting the Indians, a considerable part of which consisted of claims in some form, tribal or individual, against the Government. Aside from the regular appropriation acts carrying substantial funds for the benefit of the Indians, such as education, health, relief, industrial assistance, etc., but few other important measures reached the stage of final enactment. Some of these are mentioned elsewhere in this report, such as the act of July 1, 1932, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to adjust reimbursable debts against the Indians, and the acts dealing with the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, including a measure still pending continuing the restrictions in behalf of a certain class of these Indians not specifically included in prior legis-

lation. We are still hopeful of favorable action in behalf of these Indians which is so greatly needed.

Special acts authorizing per capita payments from tribal funds to members of the Menominee, Red Lake, and other Chippewa tribes were enacted; also a measure of some interest and general application increasing the jurisdiction of the Federal courts from 8 to 10 major crimes committed by or against Indians on Indian reservations. A bill pertaining to the Osages of considerable importance to them passed the Senate March 10, 1932 (S. 3085), and is still pending in the House. Favorable action by the latter body is looked for.

A matter of particular importance, still in a formative stage and to which much thought has been given, deals with the status of persons of remote or small degree of Indian blood claiming rights as Indians. We feel that the time is approaching or has arrived when Congress in specific terms should declare that no person of less than a specifically stated degree of Indian blood should thereafter be regarded or considered as an Indian and dealt with as such at the hands of the Federal Government.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

At the end of the fiscal year 1932 there was on hand in individual Indian money the sum of \$27,084,461.19, represented by cash and Government securities. Of this amount, approximately \$11,000,000 was deposited in the United States Treasury and banks and approximately \$16,000,000 was invested in Government bonds.

Every effort is being made to conserve the balances to the credit of individual Indians and to direct as wise an expenditure of funds as possible. The special estate in the homestead allotments of Five Civilized Tribes Indians of one-half or more Indian blood, inherited by the allottees' issue born after March 4, 1906, and held as restricted Indian property, terminated April 26, 1931. There has arisen considerable controversy and some litigation as to whether the accumulated funds derived from such lands during the restricted period continue to be restricted and should be held and disbursed under department control and supervision. It is the view of some that the department is without jurisdiction over these accumulated funds and that they should be released as unrestricted. In many cases these homesteads are valuable oil-producing lands and the heirs are, in many cases, full bloods with limited educational qualifications and little or no business experience. In view of the controversy and doubt, legislation was requested for the purpose of affording department supervision and protection to this class of heirs in regard to their inherited lands and funds. A bill covering this matter is pending in Congress.

Effective July 9, 1931, the law and probate divisions of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency office were consolidated and reorganized whereby the effectiveness of the work, involving probate and other legal matters, was largely increased.

It is a very difficult matter for seven probate attorneys to cover 40 counties and the very large number of Indian probate cases. There were pending 3,884 cases on June 30, 1932. Probate attorneys appeared in 1,935 cases and instituted 28 civil actions involving

\$82,350, and it is estimated that \$160,262.89 was saved for Indian minors and others through the action of the probate attorneys.

Due to removals of restrictions on alienation effected by the act of May 10, 1928, and death of Indians leaving full-blood heirs, there were 466 cases of Indian land sales requiring approval by the county courts. Appearances were entered and appraisals were submitted to the county judges by the probate attorneys showing the present value of the land sought to be sold. The demoralized condition of the land market made it impossible to obtain substantial prices for the lands sold. However, reasonable prices, based upon present-day values, were received in the cases handled by the probate attorneys and Indians were protected from receiving grossly inadequate consideration in a large number of sales.

Legislation was enacted by Congress (act of April 27, 1932, Public, No. 109, 72d Cong.) to require the approval of the General Council of the Seminole Tribe or Nation in case of the disposal of any tribal land.

By act of Congress, approved April 25, 1932 (Public, No. 105, 72d Cong.) jurisdiction was conferred on the Court of Claims to hear, consider, and determine certain claims of the Eastern or Emigrant and the Western or Old Settler Cherokees against the United States.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS

The aggregate value of the lead and zinc concentrates produced from the restricted Quapaw lands for the period from 1908 to 1932, inclusive, approximates \$121,407,582, and the royalties derived therefrom for the Indian owners of said lands aggregated approximately \$11,136,541.

The depression of the mining industry in the Tri-State district which began in 1930 and continued through 1931 still exists and many mines were shut down for more or less temporary periods. However, the mines on the Quapaw restricted lands, under department supervision, produced 25.3 per cent of the lead concentrate and 16.5 per cent of the zinc output of the Tri-State district, and 1.3 per cent of the lead and 5.3 per cent of the zinc output from ore mined in the United States during the year.

At the close of the year there were in force 39 approved lead and zinc mining leases embracing in the aggregate 5,524.43 acres of Quapaw Indian restricted land, and 27 approved subleases covering in the aggregate 1,438.64 acres of such leased land.

From these leases and subleases an aggregate of 37,537 tons of lead and zinc concentrates were sold during the year, the total sale price aggregating \$896,305.39. The royalties and other income received therefrom during the year aggregated \$85,684.99. This royalty and income are shared by about 62 Indians according to their respective interests.

OIL, GAS, AND OTHER MINERAL LEASES

Lessees have surrendered an unusual number of nonproducing oil and gas leases of restricted Indian lands for cancellation during the year, due no doubt largely to the lack of a more substantial advance in the price of crude oil. New leases were made covering about

25,300 acres, consisting of allotted lands with the exception of about 8,000 acres of tribal lands bid in at a sale which we were required by law to hold on the Osage Reservation.

Only a few of the several hundred special prospecting permits on tribal lands, issued under the act of March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. L. 1347), have been extended by the department, the permittees being unable or having failed in most cases to show sufficient equities to justify extensions, and most of the permits have been canceled or have terminated by limitation. Those remaining in force cover only about 20,000 acres. A small producing well has been reported on one of the permits in New Mexico.

On June 30, 1932, there were approximately 579,000 acres included in existing leases and permits, exclusive of the Osage Reservation of 1,500,000 acres, which is practically all leased for gas-mining purposes and a large area of which is also covered by oil leases.

There are 34 completed wells capable of producing oil on ceded tribal lands under the jurisdiction of the Shoshone Indian Agency in Wyoming and 17 such wells on Shoshone allotted lands that are shut in because there are no available pipe-line facilities connecting the field to a refinery or railroad transportation. We had hoped that this condition would be overcome through the application of the Public Service Commission of Wyoming, filed about one year ago with the Interstate Commerce Commission, seeking to compel an extension of a railroad line in the State of Wyoming which would have brought it much nearer the oil field, but the application was denied.

The suits instituted in the Federal courts by certain owners of surface lands on the Osage Reservation, Okla., questioning the right of Congress to reserve the minerals underlying the Osage Reservation for the communal benefit of the Osage Tribe beyond April 8, 1931, as provided for by the acts of March 3, 1921 (41 Stats. L. 1246), and March 2, 1929 (45 Stats. L. 1478), were recently determined by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Tenth Circuit, adverse to the plaintiffs.

Pursuant to the Government's oil-conservation policy no tribal leases of restricted Indian lands for oil and gas mining purposes have been made except on the Osage Reservation where required by law; and a provision has been placed in such leases enabling the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to impose restrictions upon production where deemed necessary as a conservation measure and in conformity with similar restrictions imposed upon other wells in Oklahoma by State authority or agreement with operators. Orders of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission relating to the proration of oil wells have been approved to apply to Osage leases where such orders can be applied without effecting changes in royalty rates under the terms of existing leases or resulting in damage to oil-producing sands; and authority has been given to approve the temporary closing of wells upon application where practicable, without causing damage to the interests of the Osage Tribe. Similar authority with reference to closing in wells temporarily was given in connection with restricted allotted lands in Oklahoma.

It having been found that considerable butane and propane were being produced and marketed from leases on the Osage Reservation

and from two Kaw allotted leases, an investigation was ordered for the purpose of determining a fair basis of value for computing royalties on those products. The investigation was made by a field representative of the Geological Survey, assisted by oil and gas inspectors of the Osage Reservation; and based upon the report, the department adopted as a royalty rate $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, based on a valuation of 3.6 cents per gallon for either propane or butane.

Six of the large gas leases on the Osage Reservation were under consideration during the year for the purpose of fixing the value of gas in the field for royalty purposes, to be established by the approval of the President as required by section 3 of the act of Congress, approved June 28, 1906 (34 Stats. L. 539-543). The lessees applied for a reduction of the value of gas as previously fixed by the Government and presented their reasons orally before the Osage Tribal Council and to the department. An investigation of present conditions affecting the value of gas on the reservation was made by the Geological Survey and the conclusion was reached that the value of 18 cents per thousand cubic feet, heretofore established as the basis for computing royalties, should be continued.

By the act approved April 21, 1932, Congress provided for the releasing of developed tracts of coal and asphalt deposits belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes in Oklahoma. Prior to the passage of this legislation there was no authority of law for continuing such lands under lease after September 25, 1932.

The Indian Service appreciates the valuable services rendered its superintendents by petroleum experts and other field employees of the United States Geological Survey in connection with mineral leases of restricted Indian lands.

LAND SALES

Cash and completed deferred-payment sales have been disposed of during the year on 265 tracts of original allotments, aggregating 26,316 acres, for a consideration of \$230,145.50, and on 300 tracts of inherited lands covering 45,368 acres, for \$436,378.50, making a total area of 71,684 acres sold, for a total consideration of \$666,524.

There were issued on application 113 patents in fee to Indian allottees, or to heirs of allottees, releasing 13,441 acres, and 1,099 acres more were released through the issuance of certificates of competency and removal of restrictions order.

Considerable decrease in new sales has been noted and a large number of deferred-payment sales due to have been fully paid and completed have been extended for another year because of the depressed condition existing generally and of the lack of ready money with which to meet financial obligations falling due within the period covered by this report.

On some of the larger reservations no attempts have been made to hold regularly advertised sales, and only such lands have been offered as were necessary.

Out of the total area reported as sold it is interesting to note that 263 tracts, covering 25,200 acres, for \$175,576, involve sales between Indians and that this area is not land released from governmental control or subject in most cases to assessments for taxation purposes. This is the first time that sales between Indians have been of sufficient

volume to be included or mentioned in an annual report. However, most of these sales between Indians were on the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota.

On many of the reservations considerable inherited land has been divided or partitioned among the heirs and separate trust patents or restricted deeds given to the individual heirs, so they may be better able to improve and cultivate independent units or to establish separate homes thereon.

An economic survey was made in July, 1931, on the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota, for the purpose of determining a constructive program for the best and safest investment of funds received by these Indians from a judgment in excess of \$2,000,000 in their favor by the Court of Claims. A plan was worked out to have the shares of minor unallotted Indian children and other children who had allotments of little value invested in nontaxable agricultural and good grazing lands belonging in most part to their own parents. In pursuance of this plan the sale of approximately 20,000 acres, valued at about \$100,000, was consummated prior to July 1, 1932. These sales were at the appraised value of the lands involved, and in some few cases at less where the parents wished to favor the child.

Other miscellaneous transfers of land were completed during the year, including acquisition of several tracts to be used for Indian Service activities. Local municipalities donated tracts upon which are being or will be erected the Hopi-Navajo Sanatorium at Winslow, Ariz., the Winnebago Hospital, Nebraska, and the Sioux Sanatorium at Pierre, S. Dak.

About 2,000 acres of land were recovered for the Omaha Indians in Nebraska through decisions of the Federal court for the district of Nebraska in the cases of *U. S. v. George F. Phillips et al.* and *U. S. v. State Bank of Decatur, Nebr.*

TRIBAL ENROLLMENT

SISSETON AND WAHPETON SIOUX OF NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA

Under the act of June 21, 1930 (46 Stat. L. 793), which authorized an appropriation of \$300,000 in settlement of claims of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands of Sioux Indians, payment rolls were prepared after a careful field investigation and submitted to the department, which on December 2, 1931, approved them. At the Sisseton Agency, S. Dak., 2,663 Indians were found entitled and at the Fort Totton Agency, N. Dak., there were 940 on the approved roll.

The \$300,000, less \$30,000 for attorney's fees, was paid to the Indians in December, 1931, and April and June, 1932, and amounted to a total per capita of approximately \$74.92.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS

The work of enrolling the Indians of California required by the act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602), as amended by the act of April 29, 1930 (46 Stat. L. 259), is now about completed and the rolls are being prepared for approval. The amending act referred to provided in effect that applications for enrollment with these Indians could not be submitted and receive consideration after May 18, 1932.

The applications, appeals, and rolls will be carefully examined before submitting them to the Secretary of the Interior for final action.

Events have justified the policy announced in our report for 1931 in regard to securing a future location for the Capitan Grande Indians. One of the properties long under consideration as a new home for these Indians is known as the Barona Ranch, including a total area of 5,000 acres. Until recently the price asked therefor was \$200,000, but an agreement to purchase for \$75,000 has now been made. As soon as transfer of title to the property has been consummated, actual establishment of the Indians thereon will be started.

By the act of May 4, 1932 (Public, No. 119), the act of February 28, 1919 (40 Stat. L. 1206), was amended so as to grant the city of San Diego 920 additional acres of land within the Capitan Grande Indian Reservation subject to certain conditions. We are advised that the city has elected to pay the additional compensation fixed in the amendatory act for the benefit of the Indians.

INDIANS OF QUINAIELT RESERVATION, WASH.

Following the decision in the Halbert case by the United States Supreme Court (283 U. S. 753), numerous applications for Quinaielt allotments to Chinook, Chehalis, and Cowlitz Indians have been filed with the special allotting agent assigned to this work. Approximately 500 people have been enrolled for such allotments at Quinaielt, and only about 50 of those who applied have been rejected.

CHIPPEWA OF MINNESOTA

Under opinion of February 17, 1919, by the then solicitor for the department, which based enrollment of Chippewa Indians upon blood status only, a large number of persons were enrolled. This was overruled by the opinion of January 8, 1927, which was sustained, in effect, by the Supreme Court in the Kadrie case (281 U. S. 206). The matter was referred to the Consolidated Chippewa Agency for an additional investigation of all those enrolled under the 1919 opinion. The examiner of inheritance submitted a report which by approval of the Secretary of the Interior of February 20, 1932, authorized the enrollment of 102 persons and denied 1,147. It was discovered later that some persons residing within the Dominion of Canada and certain parts of the United States had not been cited to show cause, and a supplemental investigation and report is now being prepared in the field.

INDIAN SUITS

Suits have been filed during the year in the Court of Claims against the Government as follows:

Pillager Bands of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, No. M-387, filed October 20, 1931.

Winnebago Tribe of Indians of Nebraska and Wisconsin, No. M-421, filed December 3, 1931.

INDIAN CLAIMS

The act of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 484), authorized the determination of individual Sioux claims by the department. Approximately

18,000 claims were filed for various items of personal property and for allotments of land. All claims have been determined except those for allotments of land, but a report has not yet been submitted to the Congress of the United States as provided by the act.

LITIGATION

The last annual report mentioned the case of Agnes Larsen Stookey et al. *v.* Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary (No. 78749 at law), in which the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia held that mandamus would not lie to cause the Secretary of the Interior to enroll with the Gros Ventre Tribe of Indians, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., the said plaintiff and 11 other members of the Larsen family. The case was appealed to the District Court of Appeals, which in decision of April 4, 1932, sustained the finding of the trial court. (58 Fed. Rep. (2) 522.)

PUEBLO LANDS BOARD

The work of the Pueblo Lands Board, established by the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 636), has in the main been completed, and only a skeleton board remains.

The services of a former special assistant to the Attorney General have been obtained as a special attorney to make a final investigation and determination of just what remains to be done to carry out the findings of the board under the act cited.

Reports were submitted during the year by the board upon San Felipe and Laguna Pueblos, awarding them the sum of \$55,427.35 for losses sustained by reason of lands and improvements, title to which was found in the non-Indian claimants, which amount was appropriated by the act of July 1, 1932 (Public, No. 235, 72d Cong.). This now makes the total sum appropriated by Congress for the Pueblo Indians \$620,904.58. The total sum awarded by the board to the non-Indian claimants now amounts to \$217,253.22, which was included as an item in bills introduced in the last Congress but which were not enacted.

ALLOTMENTS

Allotments in severalty were made to 1,664 individual Indians during the 1932 fiscal year on various reservations aggregating 249,017.70 acres, as follows:

Reservations	Number of allotments	Acreage	Reservations	Number of allotments	Acreage
Gila River, Ariz.....	4	80	Fallon, Nev.....	1	10
Fort Yuma, Calif.....	2	20	Klamath, Oreg.....	2	313.73
Hoopa Valley, Calif.....	1	20	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	73	11,643.50
Round Valley, Calif.....	2	15	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.....	1	160
Leech Lake, Minn.....	1	23.79	Quinaielt, Wash.....	25	2,013.45
Northern Cheyenne, Mont.....	1,547	233,120	Total.....	1,663	249,017.70
Fort Belknap, Mont.....	3	1,560			
Winnebago, Nebr.....	1	38.23			

In addition to these reservation allotments, 23 allotments, embracing a total of 1,586.05 acres, were made to Indians residing on the public domain.

A special allotting agent is now engaged in making allotments in severalty to Indians on the Quinalt Reservation, Wash., pursuant to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Hilary Halbert, jr., et al. v. The United States (283 U. S. 753).

We also have an employee engaged in effecting exchanges of allotments on the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., to the end that each allottee may acquire 10 acres of irrigable land with an assured water right.

NAVAJO LAND PURCHASES

Under authority contained in the act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 883-899), and subsequent reappropriations, we have purchased a total of 257,627.57 acres for the Navajo Indians at a total cost of \$455,991.01. These purchases were made from tribal funds, excepting 54,373.55 acres, which were purchased from a reimbursable appropriation of \$100,000 carried in the act of February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. L. 1122). In addition to the lands purchased, we have leased with tribal funds 461,009.22 acres of privately owned land for a total annual rental of \$13,609.49.

Pursuant to the act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. L. 1225-1239), we have been active in effecting exchanges of land with the Santa Fe Railway Co. To date approximately 36,400 acres have been reconveyed by the railway company to the United States, and we have in process of early consummation an exchange with the railway company in the Crown Point district whereby approximately 140,000 acres are to be obtained through exchange. Another large exchange in addition thereto is planned for the near future in the vicinity of Gallup, N. Mex.

MISCELLANEOUS PURCHASES AND ADDITIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1932

A tract of 35 acres, located at Elko, Nev., was purchased for village-site purposes at a cost of \$13,000, under authority of the acts of January 31, 1931 (46 Stat. 1046), and April 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1566).

A 10-acre tract was also purchased at Ely, Nev., at a cost of \$1,000, for Indian village purposes. The land was acquired under the act of June 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 820), and February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1122).

A small strip of land was purchased at a cost of \$300 and added to the Umatilla school reserve, Oregon, for roadway purposes. This purchase was made under authority of an item contained in the appropriation act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 284).

By the act of February 12, 1932 (Public No. 34, 72d Cong.), a tract of 220 acres was withdrawn from the public domain and added to the Skull Valley Indian Reservation, Utah.

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR CHOCTAWS OF MISSISSIPPI UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 14, 1931 (46 STAT. 1121)

During the fiscal year 1932 five tracts of land embracing a total of 307 acres were purchased at a cost of \$4,807. They have been resold to seven full-blood Mississippi Choctaws on the reimbursable plan. This land will provide homes for approximately 35 individuals. We

also expect to complete the purchase of five additional tracts, embracing 296 acres, at a cost of \$1,693, for resale to six other individuals.

We have purchased to date for these Indians 2,713 acres at a cost of \$63,739. All of it has been resold to 85 individuals, and thereby 388 persons have been supplied land upon which homes might be established for their benefit.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS

The period of trust was extended during the fiscal year 1932 for 10 years by order of the President on the following reservations:

Temecula or Pechanga Mission Bands, California.

Sac and Fox, Kansas.

Grand Portage, White Earth, and Winnibigoshish, Minnesota.

Crow, Montana.

Sac and Fox and Santee, Nebraska.

Walker River, Nevada.

Devils Lake and Standing Rock, North Dakota.

Eastern Shawnee, Otoe, and Missouria, Oklahoma.

Warm Springs, Oregon.

Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Pine Ridge, and Rosebud, South Dakota.

Yakima and Quinalt, Washington.

Shoshone or Wind River, Wyoming.

PROBATE WORK

Probating Indian estates is an interesting part of the legal work handled primarily by the Indian Office. The act of June 25, 1910, as amended, gives the Secretary of the Interior exclusive jurisdiction to approve or disapprove Indian wills and to determine the heirs of deceased Indians dying intestate, except in the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Nation, Oklahoma, where such jurisdiction rests with the local courts under other special acts of Congress.

During the past year the heirs of 2,027 decedents were determined and 329 Indian wills were approved. In addition to this, 1,860 miscellaneous cases were disposed of consisting chiefly of applications for rehearing. Efforts have been made to simplify and expedite the procedure connected with such work as much as possible consistent with accuracy and good results. The more difficult cases are handled in the field by a corps of trained "examiners of inheritance"; the less complicated ones are taken care of largely by the superintendent and the clerical force at the respective Indian agencies. The law requires a notice and hearing in all such cases which is had in the field and the testimony taken is carefully reviewed by trained personnel in the Indian Office prior to submission to the Secretary of the Interior for final action.

The act of January 26, 1923, prescribes a graduated fee in such cases, ranging from \$20 to \$75, according to the value of the decedent's estate; no fee being charged where the amount involved is less than \$250, and no fee greater than \$75 can be charged no matter how valuable the estate of the decedent may be. During the past year fees aggregating \$53,730 were collected in behalf of this work.

CONCLUSION

Before closing this review of Indian Service activities, we wish to mention the study of "Law and Order on Indian Reservations" made by a group of qualified investigators under the auspices of the Institute for Government Research. This report was completed just before the close of the fiscal year. It is a study of the complex problems of law and order and social welfare among certain groups of Indians and contains valuable suggestions as a basis for future legislation.

We wish to thank all members of the staff of the Indian Service for their cooperation during the past year. We desire also to express our appreciation for the help of the staff of the Department of the Interior and all other Government services whom we have called upon for assistance and advice. The reports received from the Board of Indian Commissioners continue to furnish us with suggestions and criticisms helpful to the Indian Service.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES J. RHOADS,
Commissioner.

J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD,
Assistant Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX

Indian Population

An Indian, as defined by the Indian Service, includes any person of Indian blood who through wardship, treaty, or inheritance has acquired certain rights. The Census Bureau defines an Indian as a person having Indian blood to such a degree as to be recognized in his community as an Indian. Furthermore, the population enumerated at the Federal agencies is not necessarily domiciled on or near the reservations. It is the population on the agency rolls and includes both reservation and nonreservation Indians. Thus, an Indian may be carried on the rolls because of tribal or inheritance rights, etc., and may reside anywhere in the United States or in a foreign country. Reports of births and deaths among absentees are often not received. In many instances certification is made to the State registrars of vital statistics and thus to the Census Bureau, but not to the Indian Service. In a considerable number of cases the addresses of the nonreservation Indians are unknown. For the above reasons the statistics of Indian population as shown in the decennial reports of the Bureau of the Census do not agree with the statistics of the Indian Service.

Since funds were not available to secure the services of temporary employees for coding and tabulating the 1932 census rolls, the April 1, 1932, Indian population was tabulated in the field by the various agencies. In order to check the tabulation made from the census rolls three additional tabulations were required, showing all changes made on census rolls since 1930, when the rolls were coded and tabulated. One tabulation shows the changes by exact cause under the two headings, "Additions" and "Deductions." Under "Additions" were shown separately the births for the past two years, unreported births for previous years, enrollment by departmental authority, etc., while under "Deductions" were grouped separately deaths for the past two years, unreported deaths for previous years, dropped by departmental authority because of wrongful enrollment, duplications, etc. The second tabulation reports these same changes by residence of Indians, and the third tabulation shows all Indians on both the 1930 and 1932 census rolls who have changed their residence—the residence in 1930 reported under "Deductions" and the residence in 1932 under "Additions." The additions and deductions on the second and third tabulations were added to and subtracted from the 1930 population, and the results equal the tabulations from the 1932 census rolls. This gives not only a check on the tabulations but an analysis of all changes at each jurisdiction.

The total estimated and enumerated number of Indians thus reported in 1932 was 317,234. This number consists of 228,381 Indians actually enumerated and 88,853 Indians taken from earlier or special censuses and estimates based on records. For convenience the latter number will be considered hereafter as an estimate. (See tabular statement below.)

The Bureau of the Census reported 72,643 Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in 1930, and this number has been substituted for our previous estimated population of the Five Civilized Tribes. (See p. 49 of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, June 30, 1931, for further discussion on the estimated population for Five Civilized Tribes.)

The aggregate estimated and enumerated number of Indians reported by Federal agencies on April 1, 1932, represents an increase over the corresponding figure for the previous year of 2,691, or 0.9 per cent.

Of the 228,381 Indians enumerated, 116,265 were males, 112,106 females, and for 10 the sex was not reported.

It is significant when the Indians enumerated are considered that 194,391, or 85.1 per cent, resided at the Federal jurisdiction where enrolled, while only 4,749, or 2.1 per cent, resided at another jurisdiction, and 29,241, or 12.8 per cent, resided elsewhere—that is, outside of any Federal jurisdiction.

Of the 32,447 Indians residing elsewhere on April 1, 1930, 41 were living in the New England States, 208 in the Middle Atlantic, 3,633 in the East North Central, 9,234 in the West North Central, 437 in the South Atlantic, 93 in the East South Central, 2,166 in the West South Central, 5,120 in the Mountain States, and 6,024 in the Pacific States, and for 5,491 Indians the residence was either not reported or unknown.

Oklahoma has far more Indians than any other State. If the Federal census population of the Five Civilized Tribes is included, the Indian population is 94,552, or 29.8 per cent of the aggregate Indian population. Arizona ranks next with 48,162, or 15.2 per cent. According to the enumerated population only two other States have an Indian population numbering more than 20,000, New Mexico and South Dakota.

According to a tabulation of the tribes enumerated on April 1, 1930, the most important numerically were the Navajo, Sioux, and Chippewa, numbering 40,862, 33,168, and 23,647, respectively.

The Indian population not actually enumerated (termed an estimate) is 88,853, which is compiled as follows:

California, Sacramento agency, part of, 1930 estimate	8,761
Michigan, 1927 census	1,192
New York, 1932 estimate	4,523
Oklahoma, Five Civilized Tribes, Bureau of the Census, 1930	72,643
Texas, 1931 special report	250
Washington, Taholah agency, scattered bands, 1932 estimate	664
Wisconsin:	
Rice Lake Band of Chippewa, special census, July, 1930	221
Stockbridge Reservation, Keshena agency, 1910 census	599

In the following table the Indian population as reported by the United States Fifteenth Census for 1930 is given for States in which there are no Federal agencies.

Doubtless many of these Indians are duplicated in the columns "Residing elsewhere" in Table 2 showing Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies, according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1932.

Table 1.—Indian Population ¹ of States in Which There Are No Federal Agencies, 1930

Division and State	Total	Male	Female	Division and State	Total	Male	Female
Total	10,456	5,557	4,899	South Atlantic:			
New England:				Delaware	5	3	2
Maine	1,012	518	494	Maryland	50	34	16
New Hampshire	64	33	31	District of Columbia	40	17	23
Vermont	36	20	16	Virginia	779	436	343
Massachusetts	874	458	416	West Virginia	18	15	3
Rhode Island	318	154	164	South Carolina	959	474	485
Connecticut	162	90	72	Georgia	43	26	17
Middle Atlantic:				East South Central:			
New Jersey	213	123	90	Kentucky	22	16	6
Pennsylvania	523	305	218	Tennessee	161	85	76
East North Central:				Alabama	465	228	237
Ohio	435	252	183	West South Central:			
Indiana	285	158	127	Arkansas	408	210	198
Illinois	469	250	219	Louisiana	1,536	800	736
Western North Central:				Texas ²	1,001	516	485
Missouri	578	336	242				

¹ Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930.

² 250 Indians are included in the preceding tabular statement.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence
April, 1, 1932

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Total enumerated Indian population 1	228,381	118,285	112,106	10	194,391	99,493	94,898	9	4,749	2,393	2,356	29,241	14,379	14,861	1
Arizona	48,192	24,756	23,399	7	46,434	23,842	22,586	6	259	131	128	1,499	783	695	1
Colorado River Agency	1,113	619	493	1	593	394	299					494	276	217	1
Colorado River Reservation	674	369	304	1	527	283	244		26	19	7	127	70	56	1
Chemehuevi	261	132	129		158	75	83		1	1		102	56	46	
Chemehuevi-Chippewa	1				1										
Chemehuevi-Paiute	4	3		1								4	3		1
Chemehuevi-Papago	1	1										1	1		
Cocopah	4	1	3		1		1					3	1	2	
Mission	1	1			1										
Mojave	349	197	152		320	184	145		8	7	1	12	6	6	
Mojave-Chemehuevi	17	12	5		13	9	4					4	3	1	
Mojave-Cocopah	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Mojave-Hopi	1	1			1	1									
Mojave-Papago	8	4	4		8	4	4								
Mojave-Pawnee	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Mojave-Pima	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Mojave-Pueblo	1	1			1										
Mojave-Yuma	18	11	7		8	4	4		10	7	3				
Paiute	1		1									1		1	
Yuma	1	1							1	1					
Fort Mojave Reservation	489	250	189		66	41	25		6	3	3	367	206	161	
Chemehuevi	3	1	2									3	1	2	
Maidu	1											1			
Mojave	420	244	176		66	41	25		4	3	1	350	200	150	
Mojave-Maidu	1	1										1	1		
Mojave-Mission	4	2	2									4	2	2	
Mojave-Paiute	2		2									2	2		
Mojave-Pima	5	2	3									5	2	3	
Mojave-Yuma	2		2						2		2				
Paiute	1		1									1		1	
Fort Apache Agency and Reservation (Apache)	2,705	1,416	1,289		2,676	1,401	1,275		1		1	28	15	13	
Fort Yuma Agency in California, and Cocopah Reservation (Cocopah)	98	15	11		26	15	11								
Havasupai Agency and Reservation (Havasupai)	197	111	86		190	108	84		7	5	2				

Hopi Agency and Reservation 2	6,098	8,112	2,926	5,913	8,040	2,873	10	9	1	115	63	52
Hopi-Pima	2,495	1,312	1,183	2,376	1,241	1,135	8	8	1	111	63	48
Hopi-Pima	3,532	1,800	1,732	3,530	1,796	1,731	2	1	1	2	2	2
Navajo	1	1	1	3	3	3						
Navajo-Hopi	5	5	5	3	3	3						
Pima	3	3	3	3	3	3						
Pueblo	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Shasta	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Leupp Agency and Navajo Reservation	1,816	907	909	1,815	907	908				1	1	1
Navajo	1,809	906	903	1,808	906	902				1	1	1
Navajo-Onelda	4	1	3	4	1	3						
Onelda	2	4	3	2	1	2						
Paute	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Paute Agency in Utah, and Kaibab Reservation (Paute)	91	52	39	87	51	36				4		3
Phoenix School Jurisdiction	1,684	873	781	1,433	776	677				145	80	65
Camp Verde Reservation (Apache)	415	234	181	278	157	121				136	76	60
Fort McDowell Reservation (Mojave-Apache)	193	112	81	191	110	81				2		2
Salt River Reservation	1,026	527	499	984	509	475				9	4	5
Apache	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Pima	1,024	527	497	982	509	473				9	4	5
Pueblo	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Pima Agency	5,181	2,683	2,478	5,062	2,638	2,416				71	37	34
China Chinschu Reservation (Papago)	349	191	188	349	191	188						
Gila Bend Reservation (Papago)	224	126	98	224	126	98						
Gila River Reservation	4,588	2,366	2,222	4,479	2,319	2,160				71	37	34
Maricopa	579	283	296	565	277	288				13	5	8
Maricopa-Hopi	2	2	2	2	2	2				2		2
Maricopa-Pima	3	2	1	3	2	1						
Papago	632	29	34	62	28	34				1	1	
Pima	3,882	2,026	1,856	3,791	1,986	1,805				54	31	23
Pima-Apache	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Pima-Grow	6	3	3	6	3	3						
Pima-Maricopa	12	5	7	12	5	7						
Pima-Mission	1	1			1							
Pima-Mojave	3	3	3	3	3	3						
Pima-Navajo	5	3	2	5	3	2						
Pima-Onelda	3	2	1	3	2	1						
Pima-Papago	26	11	15	26	11	15						
Pima-Yaqui	1	1	1	1	1	1				1		1
San Carlos Agency and Reservation (Apache)	2,715	1,399	1,316	2,504	1,288	1,216				30	153	70
Sells Agency	5,441	2,770	2,671	5,193	2,650	2,543				68	34	32
Papago Reservation	4,912	2,492	2,422	4,681	2,379	2,302				170	81	89
Papago	2	2	2	4,679	2,379	2,300				63	32	31
Pima	527	273	249	512	271	241				12	5	7
San Xavier Reservation (Papago)	18,029	8,152	7,877	18,013	8,145	7,868				3	3	139
Southern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo)	437	235	214	176	93	88				268	137	129
Truxton Canon Agency and Hualapai Reservation	437	225	212	170	88	52				261	132	129
Walapai-Cherokee	1	1	1	1	1	1				1		
Walapai-Havasupai	8	7	7	5	4	4				3	3	
Walapai-Hoopa	3	2	1	1	1	1				2	2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence
April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Arizona—Continued.												
Western Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation	4,747	2,412	2,329	6	4,743	2,410	2,327	6	4	2	2	
Hopi	410	219	191		410	219	191					
Navajo	4,306	2,174	2,126	6	4,302	2,172	2,124	6	4	2	2	
Patute	31	19	12		31	19	12					
California	10,454	5,362	5,092		8,601	4,462	4,139		108	52	56	
Fort Yuma Agency, see Arizona, and Fort Yuma Reservation (Yuma)	817	421	396		700	357	343		7	4	3	
Hoopa Valley Agency	1,942	961	981		1,503	759	744		6	3	3	
Hoopa Valley Reservation	1,542	758	784		1,281	638	643		6	3	3	
Hoopa	561	289	272		505	263	242		6	3	3	
Klamath	981	469	512		776	375	401					
Rancheria	400	203	197		222	121	101					
Bear River (Mattole)	23	13	10		19	11	8					
Blue Lake (Blue Lake)	71	37	34		61	30	31					
Crescent City (Crescent City)	46	17	29									
Eel River (Miami)	143	74	69		63	35	28					
Smith River (Smith River)	117	62	55		79	45	34					
Mission Agency	2,849	1,518	1,331		1,890	1,038	842		7	3	4	
Augustine Reservation (Mission)	14	8	6		12	7	5					
Cabazon Reservation (Mission)	30	18	12		24	12	12		1	1		
Canulla Reservation (Mission)	101	53	48		65	37	28					
Campo Reservation (Mission)	126	65	61		95	46	49		1	1		
Capitan Grande Reservation (Mission)	148	79	69		115	66	49					
Cuyapaipe Reservation (Mission)	5	1	4		3		3					
Inaja Reservation (Mission)	31	16	15		22	10	12		2	1	1	
Laguna Reservation (Mission)	2	2			2							
La Jolla Reservation (Mission)	215	119	96		112	65	47		103	54	49	
La Posta Reservation (Mission)	4	1	3						1			
Los Coyotes Reservation (Mission)	85	50	35		57	35	22		23	15	13	
Manzanita Reservation (Mission)	61	29	32		55	28	27		6	1	5	
Mesa Grande Reservation (Mission)	215	120	95		129	77	52		3	1	2	
Mission Creek Reservation (Mission)	21	11	10		5	2	3					
Moronogo Reservation (Mission)	296	155	141		198	114	84		16	9	7	
Pala Reservation (Mission)	211	107	104		154	84	70		98	41	57	
Palm Springs Reservation (Mission)	50	24	26		49	24	25		56	23	33	
									1		1	

Pauma Reservation (Mission)	64	36	28	47	28	19	17	8	9
Pechanga Reservation (Mission)	217	112	105	94	52	42	123	60	63
Rincon Reservation (Mission)	176	97	79	90	40	41	86	48	38
San Manuel Reservation (Mission)	41	21	20	26	14	12	15	7	8
San Pascual Reservation (Mission)	9	4	5				9	4	5
Santa Rosa Reservation (Mission)	48	29	19	24	13	11	24	16	8
Santa Ynez Reservation (Mission)	90	42	48	19	11	8	71	31	40
Santa Ynez Reservation (Mission)	236	128	108	167	92	75	68	32	32
Santa Ysabel Reservation (Mission)	122	63	59	99	50	49	23	13	10
Soboba Reservation (Mission)	34	15	19	31	14	17	3	1	2
Sycuan Reservation (Mission)	187	113	84	183	105	78	14	8	6
Torres-Martinez Reservation (Mission)	8, 282	1, 678	1, 584	3, 182	1, 610	1, 622	118	61	57
Sacramento Agency	251	125	126	243	119	124	7	5	2
Fort Bidwell Reservation	1	1		1	1		1	1	
Maidu	108	62	46	100	56	44	7	5	2
Paite-Pit River	6	2	4	6	2	4			
Pit River	135	60	75	135	60	75			
Snomish	1								
Fort Bidwell Reserve and Public Domain Allotments	317	161	156	261	136	125	3	1	2
Mojave	1						1		
Paite	135	73	62	110	62	48			
Paite-Mojave	3	1	2						
Pit River	170	82	88	143	69	74			
Pit River-Paite	8	5	3	8	5	3	11	1	13
Soboba	779	306	383	761	383	378	24	11	2
Round Valley Reservation	191	108	83	189	106	83	2	12	4
Maidu	1			1	1		2	2	
Mission	3	1	2	3	1	2			
Mission-Pomo	4	2	2	4	2	2			
Monachi	1			1	1				
Papago	2			2		2			
Papago-Pomo	42	22	20	41	21	20	1	1	
Pit River	125	59	66	122	57	65	1	1	1
Pomo	216	102	114	212	100	112	4	2	2
Wailaki	4	2	2	4	2	2			
Wailaki-Maidu	6	1	5	6	1	5			
Wailaki-Wintoon	13	9	4	10	6	4			
Willcutt	110	55	55	105	52	53	3	3	
Wintoon	1			1			5	3	2
Wintoon-Pomo	60	32	28	60	32	28			
Yuki	121	66	55	121	66	55			
Tulare County Indians	1	1							
Apache-Navajo	2	2		2	2				
Cherokee	4	2	2	4	2	2			
Cherokee-Waksachi	1	1		1	1				
Chukchean	6	4	2	6	4	2			
Intimbleh	13	6	7	13	6	7			
Intimbleh-Wikhamni	1			1					
Koyati									

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence
April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at an- other jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported
California—Continued.												
Sacramento Agency—Continued.												
Tulare County Indians—Continued.												
Koyati-Waksachi	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Monachi	5	3	2	—	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tachi	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tachi-Waksachi	4	3	1	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tachi-Wikhamni	5	2	3	—	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Tejon	19	9	10	—	19	9	10	—	—	—	—	—
Waksachi	21	11	10	—	21	11	10	—	—	—	—	—
Wikhamni	22	12	10	—	22	12	10	—	—	—	—	—
Wikhamni-Cherokee	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Yawilmani	9	6	3	—	9	6	3	—	—	—	—	—
Yawilmani-Waksachi	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tule River Reservation	180	96	84	—	148	78	70	—	32	18	14	—
Kalayumni	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koyati	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pankalahachi	39	20	19	—	32	18	14	—	7	2	5	—
Serrano	5	2	3	—	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Serrano-Yawilmani	5	3	2	—	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tachi	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tejon	13	7	6	—	12	7	5	—	1	—	—	—
Tejon-Wikhamni	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tejon-Yawilmani	4	1	3	—	4	1	3	—	3	2	1	—
Wikhamni	20	12	8	—	18	10	8	—	2	2	—	—
Wikhamni-Tachi	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Yaudanchi	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yawilmani	76	39	37	—	57	27	30	—	19	12	7	—
Yawilmani-Pankalahachi	3	3	—	—	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Yawilmani-Wikhamni	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rancheria	587	305	282	—	587	305	282	—	—	—	—	—
Chowchilla	3	1	2	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Chukchansi	101	58	43	—	101	58	43	—	—	—	—	—
Chukchansi-Monachi	21	10	11	—	21	10	11	—	—	—	—	—
Chukchansi-Paute	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mission-Navajo	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mitwok	4	2	2	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Monachi	445	226	219	—	445	226	219	—	—	—	—	—

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence
April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not-reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not-reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not-reported
Florida: Seminole Agency and Seminole Reservation (Seminole)	562	279	283	—	562	279	283	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho:	4,171	2,082	2,089	—	3,542	1,759	1,783	—	128	77	51	—
Coeur d'Alene Agency, see Washington	756	388	388	—	552	272	280	—	14	9	5	—
Coeur d'Alene Reservation	633	306	327	—	440	214	226	—	14	9	5	—
Coeur d'Alene	631	304	327	—	438	212	226	—	14	9	5	—
Cree	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kootenai Reservation	123	62	61	—	112	58	54	—	—	—	—	—
Colville	7	2	5	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kootenai	116	60	56	—	108	56	52	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Hall Agency and Reservation, see Utah (Shoshone-Bannock)	1,798	932	868	—	1,616	838	778	—	20	10	10	—
Fort Lapwai Agency and Nez Perce Reservation (Nez Perce)	1,412	688	744	—	1,198	549	647	—	72	43	26	—
Western Shoshone Agency and Reservation, in Nevada	205	114	91	—	178	100	78	—	20	10	7	—
Paute	127	73	54	—	106	63	43	—	17	8	9	—
Paute-Washo	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shoshone	31	19	12	—	27	17	10	—	1	1	—	—
Shoshone-Paite	45	21	24	—	44	20	24	—	1	—	—	—
Washo-Paite	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium Jurisdiction and Reservation (Sac and Fox of the Mississippi)	403	204	199	—	363	185	178	—	22	8	14	—
Kansas:	1,797	928	869	—	1,390	732	658	—	202	102	100	—
Haskell Institute Jurisdiction:	1,797	928	869	—	1,390	732	658	—	202	102	100	—
Iowa Reservation (Iowa)	478	256	222	—	459	247	212	—	3	1	2	—
Kickapoo Reservation (Kickapoo)	296	152	144	—	240	129	111	—	23	13	10	—
Potawatomi Reservation (Potawatomi)	918	471	447	—	626	326	300	—	156	79	77	—
Sac and Fox Reservation (Sac and Fox of the Missouri)	105	49	56	—	65	30	35	—	20	9	11	—
Minnesota:	14,743	7,390	7,353	—	10,342	5,314	5,028	—	306	147	159	—
Consolidated Chippewa Agency	12,247	6,119	6,128	—	8,404	4,326	4,078	—	262	129	133	—
Boise Fort Reservation (Chippewa)	610	291	319	—	386	187	199	—	—	—	—	—
Oss Lake and Winnibigoshish Reservations (Chippewa)	502	253	249	—	479	246	233	—	4	2	2	—
Fond du Lac Reservation (Chippewa)	1,289	678	611	—	682	369	313	—	1	1	—	—
Grand Portage Reservation (Chippewa)	376	165	211	—	127	65	62	—	—	—	—	—

	880	443	437	823	417	406	18	6	12	39	20	19
Leech Lake Reservation (Chippewa).....	8,048	3,989	4,059	5,417	2,769	2,848	238	119	119	2,393	1,101	1,292
White Earth Reservation and Purchased Lands (Chippewa) 7.....	542	300	242	490	273	217	1	1	51	26	25	---
White Oak Point Reservation (Chippewa).....	53	24	29	53	24	29	---	---	---	---	---	---
Flandreau School Jurisdiction, in South Dakota 1.....	5	2	3	5	2	3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eggleston Reserve (Sioux).....	8	6	2	8	6	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Granite Falls Reserve (Sioux).....	40	16	24	40	16	24	---	---	---	---	---	---
Morton Reserve (Sioux).....	592	278	283	157	76	81	1	---	1	404	203	201
Pipestone School Jurisdiction and Purchased Lands (Sioux).....	1,381	968	913	1,728	888	840	43	18	25	110	62	48
Red Lake Agency and Red Lake Reservation (Chippewa).....												
Mississippi: Choctaw Agency and Purchased Lands (Choctaw).....	1,688	840	846	1,688	840	846	---	---	---	---	---	---
Montana.....	14,741	7,581	7,210	12,586	6,441	6,095	362	203	189	1,843	887	956
Blackfeet Agency and Reservation.....	3,812	1,966	1,846	3,242	1,690	1,552	35	18	17	535	258	277
Blackfeet.....	3,476	1,800	1,676	2,955	1,542	1,413	23	12	11	498	246	252
Blackfeet-Cherokee.....	6	2	4	6	2	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blackfeet-Chippewa.....	17	9	8	13	8	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blackfeet-Crow.....	227	117	110	212	111	101	1	---	1	14	6	8
Blackfeet-Crow.....	2	2	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blackfeet-Flathead.....	14	7	7	5	1	4	3	3	6	3	3	---
Blackfeet-Flathead.....	16	5	11	12	3	9	4	2	2	---	---	---
Blackfeet-Gros Ventre.....	2	2	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blackfeet-Mission.....	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blackfeet-Nez Percé.....	4	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	---	---	---
Blackfeet-Nez Percé.....	4	1	5	11	7	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blackfeet-Nez Percé.....	12	7	8	14	8	6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blackfeet-Piegán.....	17	9	8	2	1	---	2	---	2	1	1	---
Blackfeet-Sioux.....	2	1	5	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blackfeet-Sioux.....	6	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blackfeet-Warm Springs.....	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cherokee.....	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chippewa.....	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Crow.....	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Crow Agency and Reservation (Crow).....	1,987	987	990	1,760	893	867	17	5	12	210	99	111
Flathead Agency and Reservation (Flathead).....	2,928	1,490	1,439	2,174	1,121	1,059	78	48	30	677	321	356
Fort Belknap Agency and Reservation.....	1,337	704	633	1,234	650	584	31	20	11	73	34	38
Gros Ventre.....	700	375	325	637	341	296	22	15	7	41	19	22
Gros Ventre.....	637	329	308	597	309	288	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sioux.....	2,552	1,277	1,275	2,211	1,103	1,068	107	5	4	31	15	16
Fort Peck Agency and Reservation (Sioux).....	618	320	296	486	250	238	19	58	48	234	115	119
Rocky Boy's Agency and Reservation (Rocky Boy's Bands) 1.....	1,508	777	731	1,429	734	696	64	30	17	90	47	43
Tongue River Agency and Reservation (Cheyenne).....	4,433	2,279	2,154	3,056	1,542	1,514	351	183	158	1,028	544	482
Nebraska.....	2,757	1,428	1,329	2,147	1,089	1,058	115	69	46	490	270	225
Winnebago Agency.....	1,155	597	558	1,345	685	660	31	17	14	226	129	97
Omaha Reservation (Omaha).....	1,678	851	825	802	404	398	84	52	32	269	141	128
Yankton Agency, in South Dakota 2.....	399	192	207	909	453	456	236	124	112	531	274	257
Ponca Reservation (Ponca) 2.....	1,277	659	618	191	96	95	23	11	12	185	85	100
Santee Reservation (Santee) 2.....	1,277	659	618	718	357	361	213	113	100	346	189	157

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence
April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction		Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not-reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not-reported	Total	Male	Female
Nevada ^a	5,071	2,590	2,551	—	4,741	2,368	2,373	—	216	95	121
Carson School Jurisdiction.	2,083	1,001	1,062	—	1,951	958	993	—	106	33	68
Fort McDowell Reservation (Paiute)	284	130	154	—	261	123	138	—	23	7	16
Summit Lake Reservation (Paiute)	67	34	33	—	67	34	33	—	—	—	—
Public Domain Allotments and Indian Colonies.	1,712	837	875	—	1,623	801	822	—	83	31	52
Paiute.	239	106	133	—	235	104	131	—	3	1	2
Shoshone.	904	440	464	—	892	436	456	—	10	3	7
Washo.	551	280	271	—	479	251	228	—	69	26	43
Washo-Klamath	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Washo-Miami	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Washo-Onaida	2	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Washo-Paiute	14	9	5	—	14	9	5	—	—	—	—
Pyramid Lake Agency and Reservation.	581	294	287	—	516	261	255	—	65	33	32
Paiute.	578	293	285	—	513	260	253	—	65	33	32
Shoshone.	3	1	2	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Paiute Agency, in Utah.	195	97	98	—	177	99	88	—	18	9	10
Moapa River Reservation (Paiute)	154	78	76	—	136	71	68	—	18	7	8
Las Vegas Tract (Paiute)	41	19	22	—	38	18	20	—	3	1	2
Walker River Agency, see California.	1,747	870	877	—	1,684	838	848	—	52	26	26
Pallón Reservation (Paiute)	412	206	206	—	394	195	199	—	18	11	7
Mason and Smith Valleys.	436	214	222	—	417	206	211	—	17	6	11
Maldu.	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—
Paiute.	411	200	211	—	392	192	200	—	17	6	11
Palute-Maidu.	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	2	2	—
Palute-Washo.	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Washo.	20	11	9	—	20	11	9	—	—	—	—
Nye County scattered Indians.	377	186	191	—	377	186	191	—	—	—	—
Paiute.	29	16	13	—	29	16	13	—	—	—	—
Shoshone.	348	170	178	—	348	170	178	—	—	—	—
Walker River Reservation.	522	264	258	—	496	251	245	—	17	9	8
Paiute.	469	238	231	—	447	227	220	—	13	7	6
Palute-Washo.	3	1	2	—	3	1	2	—	3	1	2
Shoshone.	49	24	25	—	49	24	25	—	—	—	—
Washo.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Western Shoshone Agency and Reservation, see Idaho ^a	485	258	227	—	413	222	191	—	58	31	27
Hopi	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hopi-Shoshone-Paiute.	6	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—

Palute.....	84	47	37		79	43	36		3	99	43	56	439	247	192
Shoshone.....	243	131	112		201	109	92			33	19	14	9	3	6
Shoshone-Paiute.....	150	76	74		132	69	63			18	7	11			
Shoshone-Washo.....	1	1								1	1				
New Mexico.....	28,736	14,895	13,838	3	28,198	14,605	13,590		3	99	43	56	439	247	192
Eastern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo)	7,590	3,798	3,791	1	7,590	3,798	3,791		1						
Jicarilla Agency and Reservation (Apache).....	684	343	321		647	330	317			15	11	4	2	2	
Mescalero Agency and Reservation (Apache).....	714	353	361		702	343	359			3	2	1	9	8	1
Northern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo)	8,423	4,328	4,095		8,423	4,328	4,095								
Santa Fe School Jurisdiction.....	2,126	1,080	1,046		1,967	1,009	958			61	15	38	108	56	52
Nambe Pueblo (Pueblo).....	129	60	69		103	50	53			5	2	1	6	8	13
Pleuris Pueblo (Pueblo).....	112	53	59		98	48	50			7	1	6	7	4	3
Poiquas Pueblo (Pueblo).....	7	4	3							1	1		6	4	3
San Ildefonso Pueblo (Pueblo).....	123	63	60		105	55	50			12	4	8	6	4	2
San Juan Pueblo (Pueblo).....	530	275	255		477	246	231			13	7	6	40	22	18
Santa Clara Pueblo.....	382	192	190		357	180	177			5		5	20	12	8
Pueblo.....	376	187	189		351	175	176			5		5	20	12	8
Pueblo-Apache.....	5	4	1		5	4	1								
Pueblo-Navajo.....	1														
Taos Pueblo (Pueblo).....	723	372	351		709	369	340			6		6	8	3	5
Tesuque Pueblo (Pueblo).....	120	61	59		118	61	57			2		2			
Southern Pueblos Agency.....	7,228	3,872	3,854	2	6,921	3,709	3,210		2	19	6	13	288	157	131
Acoma Pueblo.....	1,073	554	519		1,011	517	494						62	37	25
Pueblo.....	1,067	551	516		1,006	515	491						61	36	25
Pueblo-Navajo.....	6	3	3		5	2	3						1	1	
Cochiti Pueblo.....	295	156	139		295	156	139								
Hopi Pueblo.....	1		1												
Hopi Pueblo.....	1		1												
Isleta Pueblo.....	294	156	138		294	156	138								
Pueblo.....	1,077	586	490	1	1,052	572	479		1				25	14	11
Pueblo-Navajo.....	1,074	583	490	1	1,052	572	479		1				22	11	11
Jemez Pueblo (Pueblo).....	641	346	295		637	344	293			1	1	1	3	3	
Laguna Pueblo.....	2,191	1,118	1,072	1	1,978	1,009	968		1	17	5	12	196	104	92
Hopi Pueblo.....	2		1		2										
Navajo-Pueblo.....	4	2	2		3	1	1			1	1				
Pueblo.....	2,158	1,102	1,055	1	1,950	997	952		1	15	3	12	183	102	91
Pueblo-Apache.....	10	5	5		9	5	4								
Pueblo-Chippewa.....	4	3	3		4	3	3								
Pueblo-Mission.....	6	3	3		6	3	3								
Pueblo-Navajo.....	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Pueblo-Onelda.....	1	1													
Pueblo-Palute.....	1		1		1		1			1	1				
Pueblo-Papago.....	1														
Sandia Pueblo (Pueblo).....	2	2												2	2
San Felipe Pueblo.....	115	59	56		113	58	55						2	1	1
Papago-Pueblo.....	555	310	245		554	310	244			1		1			
Pueblo.....	1				1										
Pueblo-Cherokee.....	552	308	244		551	308	243			1		1			
Pueblo-Cherokee.....	2	1	1												
Santa Ana Pueblo (Pueblo).....	236	142	94		236	142	94								

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence,
April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
New Mexico—Continued.												
Southern Pueblos Agency—Continued.												
Santa Domingo Pueblo (Pueblo)	862	497	365	—	862	497	365	—	—	—	—	—
Sita Pueblo (Pueblo)	183	104	79	—	183	104	79	—	—	—	—	—
Zuni Agency and Pueblo	1,991	1,121	870	—	1,948	1,088	860	—	11	9	2	8
Hopi	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kiamath	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Navajo	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Pima	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pueblo	1,983	1,121	862	—	1,942	1,088	854	—	10	9	1	7
North Carolina: Cherokee Agency and Reservation (Eastern Cherokee)												
	3,230	1,710	1,520	—	2,811	1,482	1,329	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota ^{10 11}												
	9,613	4,884	4,729	—	6,241	3,192	3,049	—	144	73	71	—
Fort Berthold Agency and Reservation	1,501	742	759	—	1,433	707	726	—	19	12	7	—
Arikara	496	245	251	—	460	230	230	—	4	1	3	—
Arikara-Gros Ventre	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gros Ventre	660	331	329	—	644	322	322	—	5	4	1	—
Gros Ventre-Arikara	2	—	2	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Mandan	338	164	174	—	322	153	169	—	10	7	3	—
Sisseton Agency and Devils Lake Reservation (Sioux)	953	492	461	—	870	449	421	—	36	18	18	—
Sisseton Agency and Lake Traverse or Sisseton Reservation, in South Dakota (Sioux) ¹⁰	37	24	13	—	37	24	13	—	—	—	—	—
Standing Rock Agency and Reservation, see South Dakota (Sioux) ¹¹	1,595	807	788	—	1,473	754	719	—	39	16	23	—
Turtle Mountain Agency and Reservation (Chippewa)	5,527	2,819	2,708	—	2,428	1,268	1,170	—	50	27	23	—
Oklahoma ¹²	21,909	11,016	10,893	—	16,361	8,288	8,073	—	522	275	247	—
Oklahoma ¹²												
Cherokee and Arapaho Agency and Reservation (Cheyenne-Arapaho)	2,736	1,425	1,311	—	2,417	1,241	1,176	—	142	78	64	—
Kiowa Agency	5,889	2,780	2,909	—	5,558	2,714	2,844	—	35	23	12	—
Kiowa Reservation	4,336	2,120	2,216	—	4,278	2,092	2,186	—	22	12	10	—
Apache	301	160	141	—	299	158	141	—	1	—	—	—
Apache-Comanche	3	1	2	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Apache-Kiowa	12	7	5	—	12	7	5	—	—	—	—	—

	1,956	956	1,000	1,927	944	983	4	4	25	12	13
Comanche.....	1,956	8	1,000	1,927	944	983	---	---	---	---	---
Comanche-Apache.....	15	5	7	15	8	7	---	---	---	---	---
Comanche-Caddo.....	7	2	2	7	5	2	---	---	---	---	---
Comanche-Kiowa.....	27	12	15	27	12	15	---	---	---	---	---
Kiowa.....	1,978	1,025	1,025	1,961	989	1,012	17	11	6	10	7
Kiowa-Apache.....	21	11	10	21	11	10	---	---	---	---	---
Kiowa-Cherokee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---
Kiowa-Cheyenne.....	15	7	8	15	7	8	---	---	---	---	---
Wichita Reservation.....	1,533	660	693	1,280	622	668	13	11	2	60	27
Caddo.....	760	383	377	703	353	350	8	7	1	49	33
Caddo-Delaware.....	104	52	52	104	52	52	---	---	---	---	---
Caddo-Wichita.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---
Delaware.....	114	49	65	114	49	65	---	---	---	---	---
Delaware-Caddo.....	23	12	11	23	12	11	---	---	---	---	---
Delaware-Shawnee.....	3	1	2	3	1	2	---	---	---	---	---
Wichita.....	344	161	183	328	153	175	5	4	1	11	4
Wichita-Caddo.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---
Wichita-Delaware.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---
Osage Agency and Reservation (Osage).....	3,547	1,817	1,730	1,983	1,044	919	---	---	---	---	---
Pawnee Agency.....	2,900	1,467	1,433	2,835	1,193	1,142	193	103	90	171	201
Kaw Reservation.....	462	240	222	289	149	140	45	26	19	132	64
Kaw.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---
Kaw-Chickasaw.....	7	4	3	5	2	3	---	---	---	---	---
Kaw-Osage.....	3	3	6	12	6	6	---	---	---	---	---
Kaw-Ponca.....	12	6	6	12	6	6	---	---	---	---	---
Kaw-Potawatomi.....	5	4	1	5	4	1	---	---	---	---	---
Kaw-Shawnee.....	46	26	20	35	20	15	11	6	5	52	56
Oakland Reservation (Tonkawa).....	700	359	341	523	269	254	69	38	31	108	50
Otoe Reservation.....	649	330	319	492	253	239	63	33	30	94	44
Otoe.....	8	3	5	8	3	5	---	---	---	---	---
Otoe-Chippewa.....	25	14	11	13	8	5	1	1	---	11	6
Otoe-Iowa.....	4	4	4	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---
Otoe-Kaw.....	5	4	1	3	2	1	5	4	1	3	3
Otoe-Osage.....	3	2	4	3	2	4	---	---	---	---	---
Otoe-Ponca.....	6	2	4	6	2	4	---	---	---	---	---
Otoe-Sac and Fox.....	867	431	436	717	370	347	30	13	17	120	48
Pawnee Reservation.....	803	401	402	677	350	327	24	11	13	102	40
Pawnee.....	4	3	1	4	3	1	---	---	---	---	---
Pawnee-Arapaho.....	4	2	2	---	---	---	4	2	2	---	---
Pawnee-Caddo.....	2	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pawnee-Cherokee.....	2	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pawnee-Cheyenne.....	5	5	2	5	3	2	---	---	---	---	---
Pawnee-Chotaw.....	9	7	4	4	2	2	---	---	---	---	---
Pawnee-Creek.....	7	3	4	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---
Pawnee-Delaware.....	3	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pawnee-Flathead.....	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pawnee-Osage.....	1	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pawnee-Otoe.....	2	6	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pawnee-Pima.....	1	1	1	14	6	8	2	---	---	---	---
Pawnee-Potawatomi.....	1	1	2	3	1	2	---	---	---	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

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See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence
April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Oregon—Continued.												
Klamath Agency and Reservation—Continued.												
Wasco-Klamath-Molala	2	1	1		2	1	1					
Yakima-Klamath	1				1							
Salem School Jurisdiction	1, 148	601	547		893	472	421		211	102	109	
Grand Ronde Reservation	352	188	164		237	131	106		17	88	41	
Calapooya	30	18	12		26	16	10		1	3	2	
Calapooya-Upper Chinook	5	4	1		5	4	1					
Clackamas	50	26	24		28	19	9		3	4	12	
Clackamas-Rogue River	13	7	6		13	7	6					
Clackamas-Rogue River-Santiam	4	3	1		4	3	1					
Clackamas-Santiam	10	3	7		13	7	6					
Clowwewalla	1				6	1	5		4	2	2	
Iroquois	1	1										
Lakmlut	2	1	1		2	1	1		2	1	1	
Marys River	4	3			20	12	8					
Marys River-Shasta	20	12	8		4	2						
Molala	4	2	2		2	2						
Rogue River	5	2	3		24	12	12		3	2	1	
Rogue River-Santiam-Umpqua	36	21	15		3	1	2		6	5	1	
Rogue River-Shasta	3	1	2		3	3						
Rogue River-Upper Chinook	11	8	3		11	8	3					
Santiam	12	7	5		5	3	2		3	1	2	
Santiam-Rogue River	5	1	4		5	1	4		7	4	3	
Santiam-Tulatin	3											
Santiam-Umpqua	9	6	3		7	4	3		3		3	
Shasta	20	13	7		10	6	4		2	2		
Shasta-Santiam	1		1		1	1	1		5	4	1	
Shasta-Umpqua	1	1			3	3						
Umpqua	50	24	26		34	16	18		16	8	8	
Umpqua-Galilee Creek	1											
Umpqua-Rogue River	3	2	1		3	2	1					
Upper Chinook	8	3	5		2	2	3		1	1	1	
Wapato	16	9	7		8	6	2		6	2	4	
Wapato-Umpqua	1	1			1	1						
Wasco	2	1	1						2	1	1	
Unknown	13	5	8		2		2		10	4	6	

Siletz Reservation	455	222	223	341	174	167	8	3	5	106	55	51
Alesea	9	5	4	1	3	1	---	---	---	8	5	3
Calapooya	10	4	6	5	3	2	4	4	4	1	1	---
Chastacosta	30	12	18	19	8	11	---	---	---	11	4	7
Chetco	11	5	6	9	4	5	---	---	---	2	1	1
Chetco-Klamath	1	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chetco-Klikitat	5	3	2	5	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Coquille	9	6	3	7	4	3	---	---	---	2	2	---
Dakubetede	12	5	7	11	4	7	---	---	---	1	1	---
Galilee Creek	21	10	11	21	10	11	---	---	---	---	---	---
Galilee Creek-Umpqua	15	7	8	15	7	8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Galilee Creek-Wapato	2	2	2	4	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Galilee Creek-Yuchi	4	2	2	4	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Illinois River	1	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Joshua	19	8	11	8	4	4	1	1	---	10	3	7
Joshua-Chetco	13	8	5	2	1	1	---	---	---	11	7	4
Joshua-Chatsop	3	1	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	3	1	2
Joshua-Dakubetede	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Joshua-Plegan	2	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	2	2	---
Joshua-Smith River	1	32	16	40	27	13	---	---	---	1	1	---
Klamath	48	1	1	2	1	1	---	---	---	8	5	3
Klamath-Rogue River	2	1	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Klikitat	4	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	---
Kusa	9	4	5	6	3	3	---	---	---	3	1	2
Kusa-Chastacosta	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kwatami	12	9	3	9	8	1	---	---	---	3	1	2
Kwatami-Umpqua	8	3	5	8	3	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Meguenodon	36	22	14	20	13	7	---	---	---	16	9	7
Meguenodon-Hoopa	7	2	5	7	2	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Meguenodon-Kusa	2	1	1	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Meguenodon-Shasta	7	---	---	7	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Meguenodon-Yuchi	1	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Natunnetunne	5	3	2	5	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Natunnetunne-Kusa	2	1	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rogue River	48	25	23	43	22	21	1	1	---	4	2	2
Salmon River	1	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Salmon River-Meguenodon	1	2	2	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shasta	1	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shasta-Chastacosta	6	5	1	6	5	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tillamook	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tututl	42	16	26	30	15	24	---	---	---	3	1	2
Tututunne-Chetco	7	3	---	7	3	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Umpqua	14	6	8	7	3	4	---	---	---	7	3	4
Yaquna	2	2	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yaquna-Alesea	2	1	1	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yuchi	6	1	5	6	1	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Unknown	10	5	5	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	4	5
Fourth Section Allottees (Public Domain)	341	181	160	315	167	148	9	8	1	17	6	11
Calapooya	6	5	1	6	5	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cherokee	13	9	4	13	9	4	---	---	---	---	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

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See footnotes at end of table.

Rosebud Agency and Reservation (Sioux).....	6, 215	3, 145	3, 070	5, 788	2, 920	2, 868	124	63	81	303	162	141
Sisseton Agency and Lake Traverse or Sisseton Reservation, see North Dakota (Sioux) ..	2, 700	1, 406	1, 294	1, 817	955	862	136	78	58	747	373	374
Standing Rock Agency and Reservation, in North Dakota (Sioux) ..	2, 113	1, 058	1, 055	1, 839	906	933	98	53	40	181	99	82
Yankton Agency, see Nebraska, and Yankton Reservation (Sioux) ..	2, 038	1, 028	1, 012	1, 475	756	719	175	80	95	388	190	198
Utah.....	1, 759	914	845	1, 582	820	762	66	35	31	111	59	52
Consolidated Ute Agency, in Colorado, and Public Domain Allotments (Paiute).....	43	26	17	43	26	17						
Fort Hall Agency, in Idaho, and Washakie Subagency (Washakie)	123	60	63	106	50	56	14	10	4	3		3
Paiute Agency, see Arizona and Nevada.....	387	188	199	311	148	163	6	3	2	70	37	33
Goshute Reservation.....	160	81	79	143	67	76	5	3	2	12	11	1
Goshute.....	159	81	78	142	67	75	5	3	2	12	11	1
Goshute-Shoshone.....	1		1	1		1						
Kanosh Reservation.....	21	7	14	19	5	14						
Ute.....	18	7	11	16	5	11						
Ute-Paiute.....	3		3	3		3						
Koosharem Reservation (Ute).....	34	17	17	34	17	17						
Paiute Reservation (Paiute).....	19	9	10	14	7	7						
Shivwits Reservation (Paiute).....	75	37	38	64	35	20						
Skull Valley Reservation (Goshute).....	41	19	22	37	17	20	1		1	3	2	1
Gandy (Homestead) (Paiute).....	6	4	2									
Cedar City (church property) (Paiute).....	31	14	17									
Uintah and Ouray Agency and Reservation (Ute).....	1, 206	640	568	1, 122	596	528	46	22	34	38	14	17
Washington.....	12, 063	5, 995	6, 068	9, 008	4, 531	4, 477	199	86	113	2, 856	1, 378	1, 478
Coeur d'Alene Agency, in Idaho, and Kalispel Reservation (Kalispel).....	90	49	41	90	49	41						
Colville Agency.....	8, 835	1, 911	1, 924	3, 169	1, 619	1, 550	117	55	62	549	237	312
Colville Reservation (Colville).....	3, 052	1, 544	1, 508	2, 588	1, 332	1, 256	59	27	32	405	185	220
Spokane Reservation.....	782	366	416	581	287	294	57	27	30	144	52	92
Spokane.....	736	342	394	545	270	278	45	21	24	143	51	92
Spokane-Coeur d'Alene.....	23	13	10	14	8	6	9	5	4			
Spokane-Colville.....	17	9	8	16	8	8						
Spokane-Flathead.....	4	2	2	3	1	2	1	1		1	1	
Spokane-Kalispel.....	2		2				2		2			
Public Domain (Chewah).....	1											
Neah Bay Agency.....	412	290	192	337	182	156	1	1	2			
Makah Reservation (Makah).....	410	218	192	335	180	155	3	1	2	72	37	35
Ozette Reservation (Makah).....	2			2						72	37	35
Taholah Agency ..	1, 438	707	729	973	506	467	28	10	18	435	191	244
Chehalis Reservation (Chehalis).....	87	50	47	62	30	32	1	1		34	19	16
Nisqually Reservation (Nisqually).....	64	36	28	55	33	22				9	3	6
Quinalt Reservation.....	1, 050	514	536	664	349	315	21	7	14	365	158	207
Chehalis.....	20	6	5	6	1	1				14	9	5
Cowlitz.....	7	2	5	5	2	3				2		2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence
April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Washington—Continued.												
Taholah Agency—Continued.												
Quinalt Reservation—Continued.												
Quilteute	269	146	123		244	133	111					
Quinalt	714	342	372		469	269	200					
Upper Chinook	40	10	30						10	4	6	
Skokomish Reservation	185	87	98		161	79	82		11	3	8	
Clallam	1	1							5	1	4	
Skokomish	184	86	98		160	78	82					
Squamish Island Reservation (Squamish)	40	20	20		31	15	16		5	1	4	
Tulalip Agency	3,382	1,732	1,650		2,060	1,047	1,013		8	4	4	
Lummi Reservation	632	325	307		618	317	301		17	6	11	
Lummi	615	322	293		601	314	287					
Lummi-Chippewa	6	2	4		6	2	4					
Lummi-Clallam	6	1	5		6	1	5					
Lummi-Quinalt	1	1										
Lummi-Snohomish	3	3										
Lummi-Swinomish	1											
Muckleshoot Reservation	203	90	113		188	82	106					
Muckleshoot	176	77	99		161	69	92		3	1	2	
Muckleshoot-Puyallup	8	3	5		8	3	5		3	1	2	
Muckleshoot-Quinalt	1											
Muckleshoot-Yakima	18	10	8		18	10	8					
Port Madison Reservation	170	92	78		156	87	69		1			
Squamish	154	85	69		140	80	60		1			
Squamish-Clallam	3	1	2		3	1	2					
Squamish-Kusa	1											
Squamish-Puyallup	8	4	4									
Squamish-Snohomish	1											
Squamish-Snohomish-Puyallup	3	1	2		3	1	2					
Puyallup Reservation	299	153	146									
Puyallup	294	152	142									
Puyallup-Snohomish	2											
Puyallup-Squamish	3	1	2									
Swinomish Reservation	270	134	136		269	133	136					
Swinomish	260	133	127		259	132	127					

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence
April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Wyoming	2,097	1,084	1,013	---	1,873	980	893	---	44	24	20	180	80	100
Shoshone Agency and Wind River or Shoshone Reservation	2,097	1,084	1,013	---	1,873	980	893	---	44	24	20	180	80	100
Arapaho	1,023	540	483	---	986	522	464	---	11	6	5	26	12	14
Arapaho-Gros Ventre	5	2	3	---	5	2	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shoshone	1,036	525	511	---	861	446	415	---	30	16	14	145	63	82
Shoshone-Arapaho	17	10	7	---	10	6	4	---	1	1	---	6	3	3
Shoshone-Bannock	7	3	4	---	7	3	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shoshone-Flathead	6	2	4	---	4	1	3	---	2	1	1	---	---	---
Shoshone-Paiute	3	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	2	1

¹ See estimated statement of other Indians not enumerated numbering 88,853.

² Apr. 1, 1931, population.

³ Exclusive of part of Sacramento Agency. (See estimated statement.)

⁴ Apr. 1, 1930, population.

⁵ Tulare County Indians formerly returned under Tule River Reservation.

⁶ Total population of Western Shoshone Agency was formerly returned under Nevada, the agency headquarters; but the reservation is in both Idaho and Nevada.

⁷ The population for purchased lands last year was included twice. Population was returned under White Earth Reservation with no notation; hence the error.

⁸ Flandreau School Jurisdiction was formerly returned under South Dakota; but jurisdiction is in both South Dakota and Minnesota.

⁹ Consists of Blackfeet, Chipewas, Cree, Sioux, Arapaho, and Piegan Tribes or mixtures of these tribes.

¹⁰ Total population of Sisseton Agency was formerly returned under South Dakota, the agency headquarters; but the reservation is in both North Dakota and South Dakota.

¹¹ The total population of Standing Rock Agency was formerly returned under North Dakota, the agency headquarters; but the reservation is in both North Dakota and South Dakota.

¹² Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes. (See estimated statement.)

¹³ Exclusive of scattered bands under Taholah Agency. (See estimated statement.)

¹⁴ Exclusive of Stockbridge Reservation, Keshena Agency, and Rice Lake band of Chippewas, Lac du Flambeau Agency (See estimated statement.)

Table 3.—Indian School Population and School Enrollment During Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932

Enrollment ¹											
State and jurisdiction	Popula- tion, age 6 to 18, in- clu- sive	Government schools						Mission, private and State			Local public
		Total number	Total	Reser- vation boarding (home reserva- tion)	Reser- vation boarding (other home reserva- tion)	Reser- vation day	Nonres- ervation boarding	Total	Board- ing	Day	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	97, 534	83, 410	27, 006	9, 905	1, 520	5, 250	10, 331	7, 570	6, 292	1, 278	48, 834
Arizona.....	14, 094	8, 994	6, 314	2, 574	357	1, 020	2, 363	1, 714	918	796	886
Colorado River.....	271	240	169	108	9	0	52	3	3	0	68
Fort Apache.....	813	844	630	445	0	85	100	198	37	161	16
Havasupai.....	51	58	58	0	31	14	13	0	0	0	0
Hopi.....	673	762	700	4	0	350	346	23	23	0	39
Navajo.....	400	431	426	159	62	0	205	4	4	0	1
Kaibab (under Paitute).....	26	21	20	0	0	17	3	0	0	0	1
Leupp.....	668	388	377	307	1	0	69	1	1	0	10
Phoenix.....											
Camp Verde.....	86	61	33	0	25	0	8	1	1	0	27
Salt River.....	376	318	234	0	14	88	132	40	40	0	44
Pima.....	1, 348	1, 333	662	250	3	166	243	257	174	83	412
San Carlos.....	646	473	262	215	47	166	0	197	41	156	14
Sells.....	1, 583	966	428	0	71	214	143	438	75	363	102
Southern Navajo.....	5, 316	2, 204	1, 507	761	0	34	712	550	517	33	147
Truxton Canon.....	105	97	95	0	15	0	80	0	0	0	2
Western Navajo.....											
Hopi.....	118	130	127	0	75	52	0	0	0	0	3
Navajo.....	1, 614	598	586	325	4	0	257	2	2	0	10
California.....	4, 400	4, 037	1, 243	280	0	197	766	79	68	11	2, 715
Bishop (under Walker River, Nev.).....	396	295	79	0	0	6	73	2	2	0	214
Fort Yuma.....	225	171	150	110	0	0	40	0	0	0	21
Hoopa Valley.....	1, 083	1, 034	304	162	0	0	142	0	0	0	730
Mission.....	665	640	234	8	0	99	127	48	48	0	358
Sacramento.....	2, 031	1, 897	476	0	0	92	384	26	18	11	1, 392

¹ Includes 2864 under 6 and over 18 years of age who attended school.

: Partly estimated on the basis of a percentage of enrollment for Indian pupils attending public schools with white children at points away from the jurisdiction.

Table 3.—Indian School Population and School Enrollment During Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932—Continued

State and jurisdiction	Popula- tion, age 6 to 18, inclu- sive	Enrollment										Local public
		Total number	Government schools					Mission, private and State			Day	
			Total	Reser- vation boarding (home reserva- tion)	Reser- vation boarding (other home reserva- tion)	Reser- vation day	Nonres- ervation boarding	Total	Board- ing			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Colorado: Consolidated Ute	175	148	82	72	0	0	10	1	1	0	65	
Florida: Seminole	195	19	19	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	
Idaho	1,063	849	382	211	5	11	105	163	145	18	354	
Coeur d'Alene	232	205	24	0	0	11	13	87	69	18	94	
Fort Hall	509	405	278	211	5	0	62	33	33	0	166	
Fort Lapwai	322	239	30	0	0	0	30	43	43	0	18	
Iowa: Sac and Fox	121	102	84	0	0	44	40	0	0	0	161	
Kansas	597	296	135	0	0	19	116	0	0	0	2	
Sac and Fox	21	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Potawatomi	276	199	83	0	0	3	80	0	0	0	116	
Lowa	175	10	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	
Kickapoo	125	84	41	0	0	16	25	0	0	0	43	
Minnesota	4,902	949	949	218	0	70	661	467	467	0	3,110	
Consolidated Chippewa	4,297	633	633	0	0	70	563	388	388	0	2,948	
Pipestone	112	103	16	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	87	
Red Lake	493	454	300	218	0	0	82	79	79	0	75	
Mississippi: Choctaw	557	318	318	6	6	300	12	0	0	0	0	
Montana	4,432	4,190	1,153	486	65	207	415	457	408	51	2,580	
Blackfeet	1,249	991	134	0	0	33	74	66	66	0	684	
Crow	597	556	53	0	0	0	53	63	12	51	440	
Flathead	897	813	114	0	0	0	114	179	179	0	520	
Fort Belknap	401	340	162	120	0	0	42	33	33	0	145	
Fort Peck	731	953	255	138	0	0	84	11	11	0	687	
Rocky Boy's	185	159	147	0	33	107	8	7	7	0	5	
Tongue River	422	378	181	74	0	67	40	98	98	0	99	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

59

Nebraska.	1, 480	1, 106	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	101	101	0	643
Santee (under Yankton, S. Dak.)	348	208	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	46	46	0	92
Ponca (under Yankton, S. Dak.)	173	92	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	96
Winnebago—														
Winnebago	545	427	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	27	27	0	240
Omaha	414	381	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	28	28	0	255
Nevada.	1, 479	1, 218	620	0	202	0	194	0	0	224	0	0	0	596
Carson	582	0	227	0	0	0	59	0	0	168	0	0	0	255
Moapa River (under Palute, Utah)	43	38	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	21
Walker River—														
Fallon	123	95	60	0	32	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Walker River	129	100	96	0	46	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Smith and Mason Valley	122	89	58	0	57	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Scattered Indians	150	122	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
Western Shoshone	192	172	44	0	4	1	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	128
Pyramid Lake	138	118	99	0	44	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
New Mexico.	6, 869	4, 849	4, 092	1, 180	285	1, 426	1, 221	596	103	493	493	103	161	
Eastern Navajo	2, 845	1, 054	848	403	206	27	212	152	9	143	143	9	54	
Jicarilla	92	0	17	0	0	0	17	67	0	67	67	0	8	
Mescalero	188	155	128	100	0	2	26	24	0	24	24	0	3	
Northern Navajo	1, 049	998	998	657	79	35	227	42	0	42	42	0	9	
Northern Pueblos	559	584	538	0	0	308	230	46	0	46	46	0	0	
Southern Pueblos	1, 705	1, 484	1, 138	0	0	737	401	265	94	171	171	94	81	
Zuni	549	431	425	0	0	317	108	0	0	0	0	0	6	
North Carolina: Cherokee.	1, 134	639	555	384	0	116	45	0	0	0	0	0	82	
Fort Berthold	3, 707	3, 322	1, 543	369	207	499	468	452	39	413	413	39	1, 327	
Fort Totten	250	216	454	0	3	51	153	121	4	117	117	4	58	
Standing Rock	1, 028	962	353	277	3	1	7	82	81	81	81	1	31	
Turtle Mountain	1, 976	1, 753	1, 033	0	201	447	76	88	54	34	34	54	522	
Oklahoma.	37, 867	35, 980	4, 015	2, 159	129	0	227	161	161	899	899	175	30, 791	
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1, 666	578	308	269	2	0	37	5	5	1, 174	1, 174	5	265	
Kiowa	1, 777	1, 581	650	535	2	0	115	13	13	5	5	0	898	
Osage	1, 215	1, 176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	115	0	922	
Pawnee—														
Kaw	164	113	38	20	0	0	18	2	2	2	2	0	73	
Favnee	274	235	131	88	1	0	42	5	5	5	5	0	89	
Ponca	250	220	110	63	10	0	37	6	6	6	6	0	104	
Otoe	245	211	118	86	6	0	26	1	1	1	1	0	92	
Tonkawa	23	20	6	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	
Quapaw	790	496	102	73	0	0	29	6	6	6	6	0	388	
Shawnee	1, 109	1, 035	180	0	107	0	73	51	51	31	31	20	802	
Five Civilized Tribes—														
Cherokee Nation	14, 224	13, 490	974	209	0	0	765	165	165	165	165	0	12, 362	
Chickasaw Nation	3, 675	3, 452	204	135	0	0	69	179	179	179	179	0	3, 092	
Choctaw Nation	5, 631	6, 531	661	395	0	0	286	431	431	431	431	0	5, 442	
Creek Nation	6, 320	5, 959	501	279	0	0	222	23	23	23	23	0	5, 432	
Seminole Nation	1, 004	893	32	5	0	0	27	32	32	32	32	0	5, 822	

Table 3.—Indian School Population and School Enrollment During Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932—Continued

State and jurisdiction	Population, age 6 to 18, inclusive	Enrollment									
		Total number	Government schools					Mission, private and State			Local public
			Total	Reservation boarding (home reservation)	Reservation boarding (other than home reservation)	Reservation day	Nonreservation boarding	Total	Boarding	Day	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Oregon	1,297	1,128	343	131	5	28	179	140	131	9	645
Klamath	350	351	53	0	5	1	47	69	68	1	229
Siletz (under Salem)	260	220	40	0	0	0	40	2	2	0	178
Grand Ronde	204	152	22	0	0	0	22	12	12	0	118
Umatilla	233	210	36	0	0	0	36	56	49	7	118
Warm Springs—											
Warm Springs	209	168	165	31	0	0	34	1	0	1	2
Burns	41	27	27	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	7,293	6,458	2,934	981	65	784	1,114	1,280	1,268	12	2,244
Cheyenne River	915	822	467	251	16	72	128	92	92	0	263
Crow Creek—											
Crow Creek	231	224	44	0	2	0	42	77	77	0	103
Lower Brule	204	171	58	0	22	0	36	59	59	0	54
Flandreau	103	92	36	0	0	0	36	5	5	0	51
Pine Ridge	2,045	1,134	407	0	0	488	232	435	427	8	476
Rosebud	2,281	1,729	788	303	6	234	245	450	450	0	492
Sisseton	349	744	12	0	12	0	282	93	89	4	357
Yankton	588	631	113	0	0	72	113	69	69	0	442
Utah	439	392	314	153	12	25	77	2	2	0	76
Uintah and Ouray	325	309	250	153	12	25	60	2	2	0	57
Paige—											
Goshute	49	39	38	0	0	34	4	0	0	0	1
Shivwits	25	12	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
Skull Valley	14	13	13	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0
Scattered Bands	26	19	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	18
Washington	3,088	2,701	567	98	142	96	237	219	212	7	1,915
Colville—											
Colville	635	563	59	0	0	0	59	103	98	5	402
Spokane	226	226	2	0	0	0	2	16	14	2	208
Neah Bay	121	96	27	0	11	0	16	0	0	0	69

Taholah	268	179	24	0	3	0	21	3	3	0	152
Tulalip	1,064	925	339	93	119	95	32	12	12	0	574
Yakima	725	712	116	0	9	0	107	85	85	0	511
Wisconsin	2,233	1,863	994	559	33	139	163	457	400	57	312
Grand Rapids (Tomah)	413	251	81	0	11	0	70	138	138	0	32
Hayward	431	258	88	70	18	0	0	55	55	0	115
Keshena	566	598	542	377	0	139	26	27	20	7	29
Lac du Flambeau											
Lac du Flambeau	222	165	118	101	2	0	15	9	2	7	38
Red Cliff	137	104	9	1	0	0	8	93	66	27	2
Laona	149	81	29	7	2	0	20	3	3	0	49
Bad River	315	206	27	3	0	0	24	132	116	16	47
Wyoming	582	547	138	108	7	0	26	268	268	0	141
Shoshone											
Shoshone	285	287	123	102	4	0	17	27	27	0	117
Arapahoe	297	280	15	3	3	0	9	241	241	0	24

Table 4.—Indian Schools, Classification and Statistics for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932

State, agency, school	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
Total	38, 637	34, 658		
Arizona:				
Colorado River Agency—				
Colorado River.....	109	107	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Apache Agency—				
Fort Apache.....	409	400	B-9	Do.
Canon.....	39	33	B-2	Day.
Cibicue.....	38	35	B-2	Do.
Do.....	49	44	B-6	Mission, day, Lutheran.
East Fork.....	136	113	B-8	Mission, boarding, day, Lutheran.
Havasupai Agency and School.....	14	14	B-3	Day.
Hopi Agency—				
Hopi.....	168	165	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Chimopovy.....	52	50	B-5	Day.
Hotevilla-Bacabi.....	89	86	B-6	Do.
Oraibi.....	65	64	B-6	Do.
Polacca.....	87	84	B-6	Do.
Second Mesa.....	60	54	B-5	Do.
Leupp Agency and School.....	401	392	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
Phoenix.....	894	823	5-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Phoenix Agency—				
Salt River.....	88	77	B-4	Day.
Pima Agency—				
Pima.....	256	248	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Blackwater.....	29	28	B-4	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	33	31	B-3	Do.
Co-op Village.....	18	18	B-3	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	23	21	B-3	Do.
Maricopa.....	25	23	B-3	Do.
Santan.....	25	21	B-3	Do.
St. Catherine.....	15	13	1-3	Catholic, day.
St. Francis Borgia.....	14	11	1-3	Do.
St. Peter's.....	16	15	1-3	Do.
Stotonic.....	17	15	1-3	Presbyterian, day.
St. Francis Assisi.....	21	18	1-3	Catholic, day.
St. Anthony (Sacaton).....	100	95	1-8	Do.
San Carlos Agency—				
San Carlos.....	217	214	B-7	Reservation, boarding.
Bylas.....	69	58	1-6	Mission, day, Lutheran.
Peridot.....	99	73	B-7	Do.
Sells Agency—				
Santa Rosa.....	135	95	B-6	Day.
San Xavier.....	70	59	B-4	Do.
Sells.....	45	16	B-3	Do.
Vamori.....	11	10	B-4	Do.
St. Clare's (Anegam).....	24	17	B-2	Mission, day, Catholic.
Guadalupe.....	56	55	1-6	Do.
Lourdes.....	23	21	1	Do.
San Miguel.....	29	24		Mission, day, Presbyterian.
San Jose (Franciscan).....	62	50	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Anthony (Topowa).....	59	57	1-6	Do.
St. Joseph (Pisinemo).....	34	32	1-4	Do.
St. Joseph (San Miguel).....	33	29	1-5	Do.
Tucson.....	80	75		Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
St. John's (Komatke).....	284	260	1-8	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
Sacred Heart (Covered Wells).....	18	14	1-2	Mission, day, Catholic.
Southern Navajo Agency—				
Southern Navajo.....	438	405	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
Cornfields.....	34	30	B-3	Day.
Chin Lee.....	141	124	B-5	Reservation, boarding.
Tobatchi.....	222	213	B-6	Do.
St. Michael's.....	330	325	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Ganado.....	145	140	1-12	Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
Good Shepherd Orphanage.....	32	25	1-5	Mission, boarding, Episcopal.
St. Isabel's.....	33	30	1-3	Mission, day, Catholic.
Theodore Roosevelt.....	419	398	B-8	Nonreservation, boarding.
Truxton Canon Agency and School.....	211	203	B-7	Do.
Western Navajo Agency—				
Western Navajo.....	370	350	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Moencopi.....	50	49	B-3	Day.

Table 4.—Indian Schools, Classification and Statistics for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932—Continued

State, agency, school	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
California:				
Port Yuma Agency and School.....	224	209	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Hoopa Valley Agency and School.....	167	155	B-6	Do.
Mission Agency—				
Campo.....	16	15	B-6	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	14	12	B-3	Do.
Pala.....	21	16	B-4	Do.
Rincon.....	31	23	B-5	Do.
Volcan.....	26	21	B-4	Do.
St. Boniface.....	133	129	B-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Sacramento Agency—				
Fort Bidwell.....	19	13	B-8	Day.
Pinolville.....	18	12	B-6	Do.
Tule River.....	20	18	B-6	Do.
Sherman Institute.....	1,180	1,082	5-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Colorado:				
Consolidated Ute Agency—				
Ute Mountain.....	170	159	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
Ignacio.....	234	200	B-9	Do.
Florida:				
Seminole Agency—				
Seminole.....	19	7	B-3	Day.
Idaho:				
Coeur d'Alene Agency—				
Mary Immaculate (Desmet).....	80	75	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Sacred Heart.....	75	70	1-8	Do.
Fort Hall Agency—				
Fort Hall.....	223	215	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
Episcopal Mission.....	31	30	1-5	Mission, boarding, Episcopal (girls).
Fort Lapwai Agency—				
St. Joseph.....	52	34	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Iowa:				
Sac and Fox Agency—				
Mesquakie.....	48	33	B-3	Day.
Kansas:				
Haskell Institute.....	1,102	950	9-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Haskell Agency—				
Kickapoo.....	25	19	B-8	Day.
American Indian Institute.....	51	46	1-12	Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
Michigan:				
Mackinac Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau)—				
Holy Childhood (Harbor Springs).....	201	199	1-9	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
St. Joseph's Orphanage (Baraga).....	73	72	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Holy Name.....	35	34	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Holy Cross.....	79	73	1-9	Do.
Mount Pleasant.....	464	369	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Minnesota:				
Consolidated Chippewa Agency—				
Pine Point.....	73	47	B-6	Day.
St. Benedict's.....	132	126	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Pipestone.....	341	325	B-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Red Lake Agency—				
Red Lake.....	152	118	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Cross Lake.....	109	108	B-5	Do.
St. Mary's.....	170	168	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic (contract).
Mississippi:				
Choctaw Agency—				
Bogue Chitto.....	27	20	B-2	Day.
Bogue Homo.....	24	18	B-6	Do.
Conehatta.....	62	46	B-5	Do.
Pearl River.....	73	57	B-7	Do.
Red Water.....	42	37	B-6	Do.
Standing Pine.....	32	29	B-6	Do.
Tucker.....	62	52	B-6	Do.
Montana:				
Blackfeet Agency—				
Blackfeet.....	188	146	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Heart Butte.....	33	29	B-3	Day.
Holy Family.....	95	87	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Crow Agency—				
St. Ann's.....	16	13	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Charles.....	24	22	1-8	Do.
St. Xavier.....	18	17	1-8	Do.

Table 4.—Indian Schools, Classification and Statistics for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932—Continued

State, agency, school	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
Montana—Continued.				
Flathead Agency—				
St. Ignatius.....	146	140	1-8	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
Fort Belknap Agency—				
Fort Belknap.....	196	129	B-9	Reservation, boarding.
St. Paul's.....	120	118	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Peck Agency—				
Fort Peck.....	147	127	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Rocky Boy's Agency—				
Rocky Boy's.....	48	35	B-9	Day.
Parker Canyon.....	24	19	B-6	Do.
Sangrey.....	25	17	B-7	Do.
Haystack Butte.....	29	23	B-6	Do.
Tongue River Agency—				
Tongue River.....	81	74	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Birney.....	42	37	B-5	Day.
Lame Deer.....	33	22	B-3	Do.
St. Labres.....	97	91	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Nebraska:				
Genoa.....	592	543	1-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Santee Normal Training School (under Yankton Agency).	57	55	7-12	Mission, boarding, day (contract), Congregational.
Winnebago Agency—				
St. Augustine.....	57	54	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Nevada:				
Carson.....	599	578	B-10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Carson Agency—				
Fort McDermitt.....	46	42	B-6	Day.
Lovelock.....	13	12	B-5	Do.
Pyramid Lake Agency—				
Nevada.....	46	44	B-4	Do.
Walker River Agency—				
Fallon.....	28	21	B-3	Do.
Walker River.....	55	39	B-6	Do.
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque.....	925	895	6-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Charles H. Burke.....	727	666	1-11	Do.
Eastern Navajo Agency—				
Eastern Navajo (Pueblo Bonito).....	403	374	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Pinedale.....	25	22	B-3	Day.
Lake Grove.....	20	16	B-4	Mission, day, Seventh-day Adventist.
Rehoboth.....	120	117	B-8	Mission, boarding, Christian Reformed.
Jicarilla Agency—				
Jicarilla Mission.....	76	67	B-8	Mission, day, Reformed Church.
Mescalero Agency and School.....	105	102	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Northern Navajo Agency—				
San Juan.....	404	399	B-6	Do.
Toadlena.....	254	223	B-7	Do.
Nava.....	35	30	B-4	Day.
Navajo, industrial.....	100	96	1-8	Mission, boarding, Methodist.
Santa Fe.....	668	543	B-10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Santa Fe Agency—				
Picuris.....	14	14	B-6	Day.
San Ildefonso.....	15	14	B-5	Do.
San Juan.....	83	77	B-6	Do.
Santa Clara.....	49	45	B-5	Do.
Taos.....	133	127	B-6	Do.
Tesuque.....	13	12	B-4	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	286	280	1-9	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Southern Pueblos Agency—				
Acoma.....	95	78	B-6	Day.
Chicala.....	15	14	B-6	Do.
Cochiti.....	36	35	B-4	Do.
Encinal.....	14	13	1-5	Do.
Isleta.....	77	72	B-6	Do.
Jemez Mission.....	56	52	3-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Do.....	35	34	1-2	Day.
Jemez.....	47	40	B-6	Do.
Laguna.....	43	41	B-6	Do.
McCarty's.....	53	49	B-6	Do.
Mesita.....	15	13	B-5	Do.
Paguate.....	73	61	B-6	Do.
Paraje.....	33	28	B-5	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	58	B-6	Do.

Table 4.—Indian Schools, Classification and Statistics for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932—Continued

State, agency, school	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
New Mexico—Continued.				
Southern Pueblos Agency—Continued.				
Sandia.....	15	15	1-3	Day.
Santa Ana.....	25	23	1-5	Do.
Santo Domingo.....	112	94	B-5	Do.
Seama.....	32	26	B-5	Do.
Sia.....	15	15	B-5	Do.
Loretto.....	86	84	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Zuni Agency—				
Zuni.....	128	108	B-7	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	94	74	B-6	Mission, day, Christian Reformed.
St. Anthony's.....	144	134	B-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
North Carolina:				
Cherokee Agency—				
Cherokee.....	394	371	B-10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Birdtown.....	62	44	B-5	Day.
Big Cove.....	30	21	B-4	Do.
North Dakota:				
Bismarck.....	143	124	B-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Fort Berthold Agency—				
Independence.....	16	15	B-6	Day.
Shell Creek.....	35	29	B-6	Do.
Fort Berthold.....	45	37	1-5	Mission, boarding, Congregational.
Sacred Heart.....	70	59	1-8	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
Fort Totten Agency and School.....	323	298	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Little Flower.....	125	115	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Standing Rock Agency—				
Standing Rock.....	299	264	B-9	Reservation, boarding.
St. Bernard's.....	62	60	B-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Turtle Mountain Agency—				
Turtle Mountain.....	455	270	1-8	Day.
Indian Day No. 5.....	51	38	B-6	Do.
Wahpeton.....	376	359	B-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Oklahoma:				
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency—				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	257	198	B-9	Reservation, boarding.
Seger.....	179	160	1-6	Do.
Chillico.....	1,098	934	6-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Kiowa Agency—				
Anadarko.....	150	124	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Sill.....	234	189	1-9	Do.
Riverside.....	270	191	1-8	Do.
Osage Agency—				
St. Louis.....	20	18	1-11	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Sacred Heart.....	43	37	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Immaculate Conception.....	49	42	1-8	Do.
Pawnee Agency—				
Pawnee.....	295	255	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Quapaw Agency—				
Seneca.....	255	247	1-9	Do.
Shawnee Agency—				
St. Mary's Academy.....	157	151	1-12	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's Academy.....	57	54	1-12	Do.
St. Benedicts.....				Parochial, day.
Five Civilized Tribes Agency—				
Sequoyah, Orphans' Training School.....	354	342	1-10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Bacone College.....	316	259	1-14	Mission, boarding (contract), Baptist.
Nuyaka School and Orphanage.....	74	60	1-10	Do.
St. Joseph's Academy.....	14	14	1-12	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
Creek Nation—				
Eucliee.....	136	114	B-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Eufaula.....	167	142	B-9	Do.
Chickasaw Nation—				
Carter Seminary.....	189	165	1-9	Do.
Choctaw Nation—				
Jones Male Academy.....	216	178	B-9	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	137	131	B-9	Do.
St. Agnes Mission.....	96	92	1-10	Mission, boarding, day (contract) Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—				
Murray State School of Agriculture.....	145	133	1-14	Boarding (contract), State institution.

Table 4.—Indian Schools, Classification and Statistics for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932—Continued

State, agency, school	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
Oklahoma—Continued.				
Five Civilized Tribes Agency—Contd.				
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—Continued.				
Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls.	75	51	1-14	Mission, boarding (contract), Presbyterian.
Old Goodland.....	189	135	1-12	Mission, boarding (contract), nondenominational.
St. Agnes' Academy.....	130	125	1-12	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	57	55	1-12	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	25	19	1-12	Do.
Oregon:				
Salem.....	789	771	5-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Umatilla Agency—				
St. Andrew's.....	70	66	1-9	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Warm Springs Agency—				
Warm Springs.....	133	127	B-7	Reservation, boarding.
Burns.....	27	26	B-5	Day.
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River Agency—				
Cheyenne River.....	262	238	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
Cherry Creek.....	23	22	B-6	Day.
Green Grass.....	23	16	B-5	Do.
Thunder Butte.....	15	13	B-5	Do.
Crow Creek Agency—				
Immaculate Conception.....	164	160	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	77	75	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Flandreau.....	508	461	7-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Pierre.....	381	341	B-10	Do.
Pine Ridge Agency—				
Pine Ridge (Oglala).....	440	403	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
No. 4.....	21	17	B-5	Day.
No. 5.....	43	34	B-7	Do.
No. 6.....	35	23	B-6	Do.
No. 7.....	28	20	B-5	Do.
No. 9.....	36	24	B-6	Do.
No. 10.....	30	17	B-6	Do.
No. 12.....	21	14	1-5	Do.
No. 15.....	17	14	B-6	Do.
No. 16.....	33	21	B-5	Do.
No. 17.....	23	16	B-6	Do.
No. 19.....	16	10	B-6	Do.
No. 20.....	19	15	B-5	Do.
No. 21.....	19	15	B-6	Do.
No. 22.....	24	14	B-7	Do.
No. 23.....	33	25	B-6	Do.
No. 24.....	41	24	B-6	Do.
No. 25.....	20	14	B-7	Do.
No. 26.....	15	8	B-6	Do.
No. 27.....	21	17	B-5	Do.
No. 28.....	22	15	B-6	Do.
No. 29.....	20	14	B-7	Do.
Red Shirt Table.....	22	15	B-6	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	365	352	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Our Lady of Lourdes.....	14	13	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Rapid City.....	343	309	B-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Rosebud Agency—				
Rosebud.....	¹ 256	250	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
Blackpipe.....	28	21	B-6	Day.
Cut Meat.....	30	20	B-6	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	26	24	B-6	Do.
Little Crow.....	23	17	B-5	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	16	B-6	Do.
Oak Creek.....	25	20	B-5	Do.
Spring Creek.....	34	26	B-6	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	23	18	B-6	Do.
Hare Industrial.....	22	20	1-10	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
St. Francis.....	460	444	1-11	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	272	265	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
Yankton Agency—				
St. Paul's.....	300	293	1-10	Mission, boarding, Catholic.

¹ Report Dec. 31, 1931.

Table 4.—Indian Schools, Classification and Statistics for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932—Continued

State, agency, school	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
Utah:				
Palute Agency—				
Goshute.....	47	40	B-7	Day.
Kaibab.....	18	14	B-5	Do.
Uintah and Ouray Agency—				
Uintah.....	155	145	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Ouray.....	25	22	B-3	Day.
Washington:				
Colville Agency—				
St. Mary's Mission.....	80	63	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Tulalip Agency—				
Tulalip.....	260	223	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
Jamestown ²	18	15	B-5	Day.
St. George's.....	87	83	1-9	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Wisconsin:				
Hayward Agency and School.....	229	172	B-7	Nonreservation, boarding.
Catholic Reserve.....	65	45	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Keshena Agency—				
Keshena.....	145	138	B-9	Reservation, boarding.
Neopit.....	47	33	B-8	Day.
St. Anthony's.....	152	128	1-10	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	293	261	1-10	Mission, boarding, Catholic (contract).
Lac du Flambeau Agency—				
Lac du Flambeau.....	132	124	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
St. Mary's (Odanah).....	272	265	1-8	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
St. Francis (Red Cliff).....	71	68	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Holy Family (Bayfield).....	98	94	1-8	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
St. Francis (Solanus).....	59	54	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Tomah Agency—				
Tomah.....	361	350	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Bethany.....	120	115	1-8	Mission, boarding, Norwegian Lutheran.
Neilsville.....	100	90	1-8	Mission, boarding, Reformed Church of America.
Wyoming:				
Shoshone Agency and School.....	123	108	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
Shoshone (Roberts).....	21	19	1-9	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
St. Michael's.....	95	90	1-9	Do.
St. Stephen's.....	167	165	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.

SCHOOL SUMMARY

Class	Number of schools	Enrollment ³	Average attendance
Total.....	293	38,637	34,658
Government.....	195	28,982	25,732
Nonreservation, boarding.....	29	14,266	12,937
Reservation, boarding.....	42	9,633	8,740
Day.....	124	5,063	4,055
Mission, private or State.....	98	9,675	8,928
Contract, boarding.....	22	3,422	3,145
Noncontract, boarding.....	39	4,470	4,206
Noncontract, day.....	37	1,783	1,575

² Closed Jan. 31, 1932.³ Includes some duplicates.

